PERSONAL NARRATIVE

OF A

TOUR THROUGH THE WESTERN STATES OF RAJWARA, IN 1835;

COMPRISING

BEEKANER, JESULMER, AND JODHPOOR,

WITH

THE PASSAGE OF THE GREAT DESERT,

AND

A BRIEF VISIT TO THE INDUS AND TO BUHAWULPOOR;

ACCOMPANIED BY

VARIOUS TABLES AND MEMORANDA

Statistical, Philological, and Geographical.

BY

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1837.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE

GEORGE LORD AUCKLAND, G. C. B.

&c. &c. &c.

Governor General of British India,

UNDER WHOSE AUSPICES

ITS PUBLICATION WAS COMMENCED, AND BY WHOSE LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION IT HAS BEEN AT LENGTH COMPLETED.

THIS WORK

IS BY PERMISSION DEDICATED,

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S MOST OBLIGED AND MOST OBEDIENT SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

Before this work is finally dismissed from the press, it seems necessary to say a few words regarding two or three subjects which require at least some explanation, if not apology, particularly as to the great delay that has taken place in presenting it to the public, a delay which has arisen from causes over which the Author had no power of control.

The Tour in Rajwara of which the narrative is here given, was not completed until the month of August 1835, and was literally undertaken at *one day's notice* without the remotest idea of making public the results of the journey; when it was at length thought worth while to pass them through the press, the preparation of the very voluminous materials which are condensed in the following pages was found to occupy so much time that the final report was not ready to be submitted to Government until the month of October 1836.

This delay was chiefly occasioned by the Author's constant employment in the Trigonometrical Survey in the jungles north-westward of Midnapoor, and his subsequent dangerous illness brought on by long exposure to the climate; both of these causes have again operated during the present year to prevent that constant personal superintendence which the publication of a work of this kind imperiously demands, and the consequence is, that although nearly a year has elapsed since the printing of these papers was authorized by the

Supreme Government, yet even now the errata have accumulated to a considerable extent, without any blame being attributable to the establishment from whose press these sheets have issued.

Nearly all the typographical errors have occurred in oriental words, such as the names of native persons and places, the correct spelling of which can scarcely be guessed when the reading in the manuscript happens to be doubtful, or erroneous; both of these are matters of frequent occurrence, five different writers, European and native, having been employed in copying the sheets originally composed in my own hand-writing; nor could I find spare time for revising even in a rough manner the triplicate copy of the report containing more than eight hundred pages of foolscap.

A great part of the Personal Narrative has already appeared more than two years ago in the Delhi Gazette, a rough journal of the Tour having been forwarded from time to time to the late lamented Martin Blake, Esq. of the Civil Service, who was part proprietor of that newspaper; but though the whole of those sheets have been re-written and greatly extended yet little or no alteration was made in the original matter. Unfortunately too no alteration was made in the orthography of oriental words, all of which were spelled nearly after Dr. Gilchrist's manner, whereas in other parts of the volume where the language and literature of Marwar, &c. have been discussed, and lists of cities, &c. are given, that system of spelling has been followed which is adopted by the Asiatic Society as well as by the Surveyor General of India.

On examining the large map annexed to this volume it will be found that the names of many of the principal places accord with neither of the systems already noticed, which is partly owing to its being compiled from Surveys by various hands, and partly to my

entrusting the Lithographer with a discretionary power of altering the spelling of names so as to bring them all under one system, a power which has not been altogether exercised in the manner originally contemplated. Both the map and the plates have however, been prepared by the best artists procurable in Calcutta, and no pains nor expense have been spared to render either them or the Typographical part of the work as perfect as may be.

With these exculpatory remarks I commit my work to the Reader's hands, assuring those who only read for amusement, that even throughout all the gossiping details in the Personal Narrative truth has never been sacrificed to embellishment; to the Scientific man I venture to point out that the whole of the latitudes, longitudes, &c. here given depend upon my own observations and calculations, (which are believed to be very correct,) and nearly the whole of the Routes upon my own Perambulator-readings; but from the Philologist I must crave indulgence for many errors that may be detected in treating on Oriental Literature, a study to which I have not been able to devote so much time as its importance deserves. To those who have assisted me in any way, and particularly to Colonel Dunlop, Quarter Master General of the Army, my best thanks are due, and will I hope be duly accepted by other friends whose names are not particularized.

A. H. E. BOILEAU.

Calcutta, 1837.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PLATES.

PERSONAL NARRATIVE, &c.

At the close of the operations of the Field Army employed in Shekhawutee during the winter of 1834-35, requisition was made to Brigadier-General Stevenson, C. B, commanding the Field Force, that the services of an Officer of the corps of Engineers should be placed at the disposal of Major Alves, Agent to the Governor General for the States of Rajpootana. Being selected for this duty, I was accordingly transferred from the Military Department on the breaking up of the Field Force near Patun, and joined the camp of Major Alves, one of whose assistants, Lieut. (now Captain) H. W. Trevelyan, of the Bombay Artillery, was about to proceed on a Special Mission into the western states of Rajwara, and I was directed to accompany this officer for the purpose of acquiring such geographical, statistical, or other professional information, as might be obtained during our journey.

Directed to accompany Lieut. (now Captain) Trevelyan on a Special Mission.

The objects of this Mission were principally the following: firstly, the adjustment of some border disputes between the Buhawulpoor and Jesulmer authorities; secondly, the reconciliation of a long standing feud between Jesulmer and Beekaner, for which purpose it was proposed that a meeting should take place between the two chiefs somewhere on their common frontier; thirdly, the distribution, amongst the inhabitants of certain villages in the Jesulmer territory, of the compensation money awarded to them for the injuries they sometime ago sustained by an incursion from Jodhpoor; fourthly, the determination of the conflicting claims advanced by Jodhpoor and Jesulmer to the tract called Mewa, (including Balmer, the new Bombay station,) from the chiefs of which, both States were thought to demand tribute, allegiance, and service; fifthly and lastly, the conveying some wholesome counsel to Man Singh, of Jodhpoor, connected with the fulfilment of his engagements with our Government.

Objects of this Mission.

Manner of accomplishing those objects.

It will be seen in the course of the following narrative, that Lieutenant Trevelyan brought to a successful issue, and with unexpected facility, every point of negociation above enumerated, as well as some other important matters not included in the foregoing. With respect, however, to the ostensible objects of the Mission, and the satisfactory attainment of them, it may be briefly noticed, in the first place, that the border disputes between Buhawulpoor and Jesulmer were carefully investigated by Lieutenants Trevelyan and Mackeson, (the British Agent for the navigation of the Indus at Mithun-kot,) who met at Jesulmer for this purpose; and the borderers of the latter State received from the chief of Buhawulpoor a full remuneration for the losses they had sustained by the incursions of the troops. Secondly, a thorough reconciliation was effected between the Chiefs of Beekaner and Jesulmer, and several friendly meetings took place between them, even in the middle of the hot season, though the distance between their capitals is nearly two hundred miles, and the intermediate country little better than a desert. Thirdly, the sums of money recovered from Jodhpoor as a compensation to the borderers of Jesulmer were disbursed in person by Lieutenant Trevelyan, who proceeded for that purpose to Budoragam, Devee-kot and other places on the frontier, to guard against any misappropriation of the money to be distributed. Fourthly, after proceeding to Balmer a joint investigation was made by Captain Richards, Assistant to the Resident at Bhooj, who exercised both political and military authority at this out-post, and by Lieutenant Trevelyan as to the disputed sovereignty over the western part of Marwar, comprising the districts of Mewa, Mulanee, &c.; though all doubts had for the present been set at rest by the temporary occupation of the disputed tract by the British Government in its own name: it was, however, ascertained at once that the claims of Jesulmer were almost without the shadow of a foundation. Fifthly, by remaining many weeks at Jodhpoor, and having numerous private interviews with Man Singh, who shewed a great disposition to communicate freely with Lieutenant Trevelyan, that officer was enabled to give much good advice to the Muharaja, and to obtain from him a settlement of many points connected with the administration of affairs in Merwara, the raising of a Jodhpoor Legion, and such other matters, which are much better and quicker arranged vivâ voce, than through the intervention of *Vakeels* or native agents.

Assistance afforded by Native Vakeels.

It is not intended, however, to undervalue the services of such native agents as may bring into the cause of their employers as much integrity as talent, the former being the quality in which they are generally deficient; and it is gratifying to know, that during the present Mission the exertions of

Lieutenant Trevelyan were strenuously and cordially seconded by Hindoo Mul, the Beekaner Vakeel, who was permanently attached to the camp, and whose influence was felt, and good offices manifested, long after we had departed from the dominions of his immediate superior. A very worthy man, Purohit Sirdar Mul, was also attached to the camp on the part of the Rawul of Jesulmer, and though a Brahmin by family, he had distinguished himself by commanding the party of Bhatee Horse which joined Colonel Litchfield's force, for the purpose of driving the marauding tribe of *Khosas* from Nugur Parkur and the adjacent districts: but with all his good qualities, this Purohit had not nearly the influence at his own court that was possessed in all quarters by the Beekaner Vakeel, and, consequently, however well inclined he might be, his services as a diplomatist were of little value.

Exception to the above at Jodhpoor.

Upon entering the Jodhpoor territory a number of native agents of various degrees both in rank and intellect, were despatched at different times to meet the Mission, but the attendance of such persons being rather matters of ceremony and state than as conducive to the settlement of any real business, they were looked upon in this light, and all matters of importance regarding the Jodhpoor State, were transacted at the capital by personal conference with the Muharaja as above mentioned; a few most respectable men were found at this court,—men who might well be entrusted to act as ministers of state, but Man Singh seemed unwilling to trust himself too much to any one individual, or to any one set of men; so that the accidental presence of Zorawur Mul, the rich Banker of Kotah and Ajmer, who, though belonging to no party, was respected by all the chiefs of Rajwara, was a most fortunate occurrence, and much benefit was derived from his friendly advice and influence at Jodhpoor, as well as at Jesulmer and Beekaner, with the chiefs of which States he had also had meetings during the time of our intercourse with them.

Equipment for the journey.

Having thus stated the general objects of the Mission, and the manner in which they were fulfilled, it may be worth while, before a description of our journey is commenced, to give a detail of the materials of which our camp was composed, for the benefit of those who may hereafter have to undertake a similar expedition. Our tent equipage was, of course, as light as was consistent with due protection against the scorching heat which we might have to expect in the vicinity of the Desert in the month of May. A single-poled tent, a hill tent, a *bechoba*, and some light *pals* or *choldarees*, sufficed to protect us and our servants from the weather: a long train of camels accompanied us for the conveyance of our camp-equipage and baggage, not a single wheeled carriage being taken, though the light Marwar carts could travel over

almost any part of the country which we traversed: numerous large *pukhals* or skin-bags were made up at Beekaner for the carriage of water, the supply of which was uncertain on the road; and a few large brass vessels were also provided for some of the Hindoo sipahees and others who would not drink from the leather bags; four of these vessels being carried by each camel.

Supply of water in the Desert.

Were it intended at any time to march a body of troops across the Desert, it would, I think, be advisable to make some other arrangement for the supply of water; and instead of these thick brass pots, which are of globular shape and very heavy, requiring also a wooden cradle for slinging them, a light pair of metal tanks might be adapted to each camel, being constructed either of iron, brass, or copper in sheets, either rivetted or soldered together, and furnished with metal hoops or straps and rings by which they could be slung upon the pack-saddle: and to prevent waste in distributing the water, each tank might be furnished with a stop-cock.

Description of our escort.

Our escort consisted of two duffadars and sixteen troopers of the 3rd local horse; a havildar, naik, and twelve sappers and miners; a havildar, naik, and sixteen sipahees of the Merwara or 9th local battalion; and two havildars and twelve sipahees of Bhurtpoor Infantry; amounting in all to eighteen horsemen and forty-six footmen, or sixty-four fighting-men, beside half a dozen of *chuprasees* whose badges, (particularly those of the Ajmer Residency,) perhaps, commanded as much respect as the bayonets of the guard. Hindoo Mul, the Beekaner Vakeel, had a small troop of horse at his own command, an unlimited supply of camels, and a handsome single-poled tent: the Jesulmer Vakeel had about half a dozen men, and much inferior accommodation, being in fact the representative of a far poorer court. We had no elephants in camp, the only animals in common use for riding being mares and camels; the latter being particularly serviceable, as they will carry two persons besides a small quantity of baggage. Three palkees accompanied us, but they were fortunately not required, our health being such as at all times to permit of our travelling either on horseback or with *suwaree* camels.

Account of Patun and of the Rao Luchmun Singh.

After the field force had evacuated Shekhawutee and quitted Patun, we remained a few days at this place with the camp of Major Alves, until every thing was arranged for our proceeding to the westward. Patun is a considerable city, strongly situated at the foot of a lofty hill, on which is the citadel, and half way down its side is the palace of the Rao Luchmun Singh, chief of the Tonr tribe of Rajpoots, who murdered his father to secure his own succession to the throne, and whose conscience has since upbraided him so severely for the deed, that he has abandoned his palace and taken up his abode at a tempo-

rary place near the foot of the hill. Here the Governor General's Agent found him when returning a visit of ceremony, and we who followed in the train of Major Alves were, like him, obliged to submit to a fraternal accolade from this detestable parricide, whose eyes seem to be starting out of his head, as though he were haunted day and night by the vision of his murdered father. In that apartment of the palace in which this foul act was committed, a curtain is stretched quite across one end of the room. I looked behind this curtain and saw a plain *charpaee* or bedstead covered with a clean white sheet, and by its side was placed a bottle of rose water and one or two other trifles, which were kept constantly in readiness, from a superstitious and perhaps remorseful idea that the spirit of the deceased Rao inhabited this chamber, and would be gratified by having such things in constant readiness for its use.

Character of the Rao, and of his subjects, continued.

As a kind of palliation for the conduct of Luchmun Singh, it is asserted that his father had evil intentions towards him, in the same way that the late Rao Raja of Neekur is said to have made away with his eldest son who had nearly come to man's estate: indeed, the slaughter of near relations seems by no means uncommon,—the celebrated Sham Singh of Jhoonjhnoo having murdered his own brother for the sake of his inheritance, and the chief of Mulseesur was recently assassinated (by his uncle I think) for a similar reason. With the exception of this foul blot upon his character, Luchmun Singh of Patun is well spoken of among his subjects, and bears the character of a just and considerate prince. His country, which is commonly called Buteesee or Tonrawutee, presents a curious succession of barren hills and fertile valleys, the former being tenanted by a tribe called Meenas, who are notorious thieves and cattle stealers; a few of them have engaged in agriculture, but the others seem to earn their subsistence entirely by plundering their neighbours, or rather by pilfering at a distance; for which purpose they undertake long journies, unite at some settled point, commit their depredations, and return by detachments to their hilly homes where they divide the spoil, some travelling on foot and others on small dark-colored camels, which are said to be singularly well trained to this work.

Suppression of the plundering system.

This system of plunder had gone on unchecked for many years, but the late occupation of Shekhawutee and the contiguous district of Tonrawutee by British troops, with the immediate destruction of nearly all their forts and strongholds, has wrought a change for the better. During the whole of our wanderings for many months, I do not remember that our camp was once visited by thieves; though on the occasion of our making a tour in these parts four years ago, several of our camels were at times carried off, and on one

occasion a large body of horse, amounting to nearly two hundred, were assembled for the purpose of plundering our camp. Nothing of the kind happens now. We quitted Patun on the 26th of January, 1835, after taking a cordial farewell of our kind host Major Alves, and the commencement of our journey was certainly marked by what the natives would consider an auspicious *muhoorut* or omen, it being the birth-day both of the Rawul of Jesulmer, to whose court we were proceeding, and of Lieutenant Trevelyan, who was at the head of the Mission. Our first march was through a rugged and stony pass, called Muhoa ka ghât, to the large village of Neem ka Thana, which is made over for the maintenance of the *hurkarus* of the Jaipoor state, and is a favorite halting place of the Jaipoor troops; provisions, water, and forage being procurable in abundance. Our next stage was Gohala, a small walled town with a tolerably strong citadel situated in very broken ground on the banks of the Katuree Nudee, almost the only river which crosses the Shekhawutee country: it enters the Oodepoor district, passing through a rocky ghât at Jodhpoora Sonaree, and, expanding itself immediately in a broad sandy bed, takes a north-westerly course between the forts of Ker and Chundana, Jhoonjhnoo and Soottana, Mundrela and Nurhur, after which it loses itself on the Beekaner Frontier, being quite absorbed by the sandy soil between Sankhoo and Neema.

Commencement of our journey.

Description of Oodepoor.

Our third march was to Oodepoor, a considerable town, the position of which is particularly important in a military point of view; for, though totally unfortified except by a few ruinous Martello towers, it commands a narrow and rocky defile called the *Baghora ghât*, which is the only pass into Shekhawutee from the eastward by way of Khundela or Gohala. The Jodhpoora Sonaree pass or Kukreo ghât is 15 miles to the north-east, and the Jhalra or Bajor pass is about the same distance to the south-west of Oodepoor; nor is there any practicable road for artillery between these two places (Kakreo and Jhalra), except the said Baghora ghât, by which the Jaipoor armies used generally to find their way into Shekhawutee.

Intrigues of Jhoota Ram of Jaipoor.

About the time of our arrival at Oodepoor the notorious Jhoota Ram, who was still exercising the functions of Regent at Jaipoor, was covertly endeavouring to engage the Shekhawutee Chiefs in supporting his attempts to make head against the British authorities, and a letter had been addressed to the Thakoors of Oodepoor, who were said to have promised him their assistance, or who perhaps were too weak to refuse it. We halted a couple of days at this place, which lies close to the broad and shallow bed of a hill stream which rises near the fort of Kot, and runs a few miles in a northerly direction

to Oodepoor, where it emerges into the plain and runs a few miles to the north-west, passing Purusrampoora, Nuwulgurh and Doondloo, near which place it loses itself like the Katuree Nudee, and like the latter it only flows in the rains.

Description of Purusrampoora.

From Oodepoor we made a short march to Purusrampoora, once a flourishing little town with a small fort on the north bank of the nameless *Nudee* just mentioned, but this *pukka* fort is now in ruins, owing to internal dissensions; and even now the town is under the dominion of three brothers, two of whom are at enmity with the third, who had, I believe, fled to keep out of their way. A new fort has been built of mud on the left or south bank of the river, where we encamped; and as none of the *Thakoors* were present to receive Lieutenant Trevelyan, a little boy came out mounted on a high horse, to do the honors of the place, and welcomed us kindly. At Purusrampoora is a handsome white domed building, the *chutree* or mausoleum of Sardool Singh, commonly called Sadajee, the founder of the Shekhawutee power. The five sons of this chief are celebrated in the annals of Jaipoor; but when, instead of one being elected ruler over his fellows, they all five succeeded jointly to the throne of their father, it was prophecied by the then Raja of Jodhpoor, that the sway of Sardool Singh would last but for a century, and then pass away; which prophecy has been pretty nearly fulfilled. The Rajas of Khetree and Seekur are both infants; the powerful Thakoor Sham Singh of Jhoonjhnoo is dead, and the strongest hill forts, with many of the principal citadels in the plains of Shekhawutee, have lately been garrisoned by British troops, having surrendered without firing a shot.

Changed appearance of the country from Patun to Nuwulgurh.

We made another short march from Purusrampoora to Nuwulgurh, the whole of our route from Patun to this place being through a well-watered and tolerably fertile country, where wells are not so deep as to prevent the cultivators of the soil from raising an abundant *rubee* or spring harvest, which generally includes wheat, barley, and other valuable productions, beside which large quantities of red pepper and *bhung* or intoxicating hemp are said to be grown and exported from Oodepoor and Purusrampoora. At Nuwulgurh " a change came o'er the spirit" of the land, and told us in most intelligible language, that we had exchanged the fertile vallies of Tonrawutee, for the sandy thirsty soil of the *Bagur*, (or country westward of the northern extremity of the Aravulee Range, commonly called *Adabula Puhar*,) which rejoices in desperately steep sand-hills, and unpleasantly deep wells; where the very name of wheat or gram is a rarity, and where sharp thorns or burs are abundant enough; insomuch, that the Raja Rutun Singh of Beekaner laugh-

ingly told Major Alves during their interview at Rutungurh, that he was himself called the ***Bhoortia Raja***, or king of burs; ***bhoort*** being the native name for the grass which produces these tormenting seeds. Notwithstanding its unpleasant effects upon the feet and upon the patience of travellers, this grass is really a valuable commodity in so poor a country; it is eaten with avidity by the black cattle, which thrive remarkably well upon it, and it is eaten in times of scarcity by the starving inhabitants: even during the stay of General Stevenson's army at Sambhur, it is said that a coarse flour or meal, made simply by grinding the seeds of the *bhoort*, was selling in the *bazar* at 1½ *paisas* per seer, and that it was very wholesome.

Description of Nuwulgurh, and farther intrigues of Jhoota Ram.

We made no halt at Nuwulgurh, though it is a flourishing city, neatly fortified with walls of masonry, and boasting four jolly-looking *Thakoors*, who rival Sir John Falstaff both in fat and good humour. Two of these chiefs reside in the city and two in the fort, being, I believe, the sons of different fathers and first cousins, each pair to the other pair, though passing under the general name of *bhaee*. While engaged with my theodolite on the highest bastion of the citadel, I heard a loud noise in the court below, where one of the Thakoors was seated, and I afterwards learned that he was discussing Jhoota Ram's circular, calling for assistance against the British. While the letter was being read to him, the Thakoor, who was as usual under the excitement of opium, was continually interrupting the clerk, and bawling out, in a most incautious manner, the passages that particularly struck his fancy, or perhaps those which he could not comprehend, to the great amusement of his hearers, among whom my informant was one. After duly discussing the matter, an affirmative answer was of course returned to the Regent of Jaipoor, in the same way as the Oodepoor Thakoors had done.

March to Bulara.

Our next march from Nuwulgurh was to a small town in the Seekur district, called Bulara, having a good *pukka* fort about 60 yards long and 30 broad, with very high bastions and a *pukkee renee* or fausse-braye of masonry, the ditch being deep but narrow. As this fort had an indifferent character, it was occupied at the time of our arrival by a party of Native Infantry, and was subsequently ordered to be destroyed.

Account of Futtehpoor in Shekhawutee.

After a wild march of thirteen miles, passing through much thorny jungul, we reached the old Moosulman city of Futtehpoor, on the western frontier of Shekhawutee, where we halted two days, and examined the fort and city: the latter is surrounded by a low and weak wall of stone, but the citadel is very respectable, with a roomy interior defended by lofty ramparts, a fausse-braye, and ditch of masonry. Its area and palace were now empty and silent,

but on my last visit to this place in 1832, with the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett, a very different scene presented itself: the gateways being crowded with troops, and the guns thundering a salute as our elephants crossed the palace yard, for the Rao Raja, Luchmun Singh, of Seekur held his court here at the time, and came out in state to receive his visitors: he had a long conference with Colonel Lockett, during which time he was almost incessantly chewing opium, balls of which drug mixed with sugar were occasionally handed to him by an attendant. Since that time Luchmun Singh has been gathered to his fathers, and his infant son and heir resides at Seekur with the Regent Ranee, and the towers of Futtehpoor are almost tenantless.

Imprisonment of the Governor.

About a hundred years have passed away since the Shekhawuts dispossessed the Kaim-Khanees, by whose Nuwab these towers were raised, and the descendant of that prince is still in exile, dependent for his subsistence upon the Goojur Rajas of Rewaree. The *amil* or governor of Futtehpoor was in confinement during the time of our stay there, preparatory to being squeezed, (i. e. having money extorted from him, or being obliged to disgorge a part of the booty which he had, in a similar manner, obtained from others,) and probably he would not be sorry to exchange his present master the Rao Raja, or rather the Ranee of Seekur, his present mistress, for the old Kaim Khanee Nuwab. The city has a poor and bankrupt appearance, there being little in the way of trade or manufactures of any kind to compensate for the removal of the seat of government: the wells are very deep (about 90 feet) and rather brackish; the soil is sandy, and for some miles on the south and south-east side of the city there extends a thick jungul, which is said to have been originally planted by the brother of the Nuwab who built the fort.

Coldness of the season.

On our former visit to this place, which was in the month of May, 1832, we were constantly supplied with ice by the Rao Raja from his own ice-pits, and he continued to furnish us liberally with this article of luxury as long as we remained in his country: large masses of the ice were wrapped in blankets or felt, and conveyed from stage to stage on Suwaree camels. At the time of our present visit we needed but little artificial cooling, for the winter was very severe, and on the 2nd February, the thermometer stood at 34½° in my tent at daybreak, abundance of ice being formed; and a small tank at Ramgurh was entirely frozen over, so that a pebble thrown on the ice would bound along its surface. The dryness of the atmosphere increased the effect of the cold, but the weather was bracing and healthy, and very different from what we experienced three months later, when the thermometer rose to 127° on the table in my tent.

Seizure of marauders by Lieut. Foster.

At Futtehpoor we had the pleasure of meeting Lieutenant Foster, of the 3rd Local Horse, who was in command of a large party of irregular cavalry, stationed at Ramgurh for the protection of the western frontier of Shekhawutee. This active officer had lately had a sharp skirmish with a notorious border free-booter, whom he succeeded in making prisoner with all his followers in a manner similar to that which was employed towards the Red Reiver of Westburuflat. The marauder had posted himself and his followers in a fortified house, in the village of Hodsir, close to the Beekaner frontier, and when summoned to surrender, poured forth nothing but abuse and defiance. "He had beaten off cavalry many a time, and if the gentleman chose to come near with his troopers, he would give them a warm reception." The gentleman, however, did come to close quarters in a manner that surprised the marauder, though the Seekur horse had run away on the first brunt of the business: the Puthan horse, however, (furnished by the Jhujur Nuwab,) stood firm, and a sufficient number of dismounted troopers were lodged in the huts, or behind the fences near the house, to keep up a sharp fire upon its inmates; and a mass of firewood was then piled to windward, close against the stronghold, which soon forced the garrison to surrender.

March to Ramgurh.

The mission quitted Futtehpoor on the 6th of February, and remained two or three days at Ramgurh, a frontier town of very flourishing appearance, neatly fortified, and filled with the mansions of wealthy bankers, whose fleeces have as yet suffered little from the generally unsparing shears of the Shekhawuts. The Seekur authorities seem to have found out, that levying heavy fines upon the merchants of Ramgurh, would cause them speedily to vacate that place, and thus kill the goose which laid the only golden eggs in their country. These merchants have the title of *Foujdar*, a singular appellation, as this title is particularly claimed by the Jat tribes about Bhurtpoor, the very meanest of them taking it to himself, especially if he be of the *Sinsinwar* or royal branch; and I have heard a man call himself "*Foujdar*" when working at a well as a common laborer with scarcely a rag on to cover his nakedness.

Decline of Chooroo.

Ramgurh is seven kos, that is to say, twelve or thirteen miles north of Futtehpoor, and about the same distance south of Chooroo, once a flourishing city in the Beekaner territory, but its trade has been lost for years; its fortifications are broken down, its bazars are nearly deserted, and its merchants have made themselves scarce, taking refuge at Ramgurh and elsewhere, in the same way that the merchants of Merta took refuge at Kishengurh and Ajmer when obliged to quit their homes, and the latter cities are now flourishing at the expense of the former.

Enter the Beekaner Territory.

We now quitted the Shekhawutee frontier and entered the Beekaner territory, encamping at Rutungurh on the 9th of February, and halting there on the following day. Our arrival here, however, was not simultaneous, for at the time when Lieutenants Trevelyan and Foster marched from Futtehpoor to Ramgurh, I accompanied them only for the purpose of surveying the intermediate country, and having finished this business, returned to Futtehpoor, carrying another line of survey to the westward of this place as far as Rutungurh, which occupied two days, the distance being 12 kos or 22 miles; but the main body of the mission marched south-westward from Ramgurh by way of Jandwa to Rutungurh, a route that had already been surveyed. My first halting place after leaving Futtehpoor was Beermusir, a small Beekaner village with one bunya, and one well of 63 cubits, or about 100 feet deep: at the distance of two short miles south-west from the village, is a rocky hill about 200 feet high, the summit of which is crowned by a diminutive stone fort now in ruins, which affords a commanding view of the country. Copper is found in small quantities in this hill, and mines were wrought in it a few years ago, but the ore is too poor to afford a profitable return.

Account of Rutungurh.

My next march was to Rutungurh, a comparatively new city, surrounded by a low stone wall, with a diminutive citadel perched upon a sand hill in its south-east angle; the bazars are neatly laid out, and have a respectable appearance, though the city is small, and can barely number more than seven hundred houses. Being the property of Government, or a *Khalsa* town, it was deemed fitting by the Rutungurh authorities to stuff all our followers with sweetmeats, and rations of various kinds were accordingly served out during the two days of our stay at this place. The whole town had been in a bustle a few weeks previous to our arrival by its being selected as the scene of conference between Major Alves, and the Muharaja Rutun Singh, of Beekaner, who quitted his capital at the invitation of the Governor General's Agent, and met the latter close to the Shekhawutee frontier, having travelled about 100 miles for this purpose: he came by way of Naurungdesir, Sheroono, Lukhasir, Jaisulsir, Beegah, and Keetasir; but instead of returning by the same road, which is a tolerably direct one, he took a considerable sweep to the southward by way of Charwas, where water is found much nearer to the surface of the earth, and where provisions and forage are procurable in greater abundance. The Raja had intended to remain some days at Beedasir on his way home, but was obliged to return to Beekaner owing to severe indisposition.

March toward the city of Beekaner.

We left Rutungurh on the 11th February, and marched in eight days to Beekaner by easy stages of five, six and seven kos, (from eight to thirteen

miles,) the whole distance being only 45 kos from Rutungurh, with no intermediate place of sufficient interest to detain us; so we marched to the capital by way of Rajuldesur, Reeree, Badinoo, and Moondsir, without making a halt at any of our resting places. The roads were far better than we anticipated, and the face of the country was greatly improved in appearance after we reached Reeree: the sand hills were less numerous, the *jungul* was thinner, and the ground was covered for miles with the dried stems of *bajra* or millet, indicating an abundant autumn crop. Notwithstanding the flourishing appearance of the country, there was "an outward and visible sign" of our proximity to the great desert which there was no mistaking; namely, the exceeding depth of the wells, which increased rapidly from little more than one hundred feet (at Futtehpoor) to 240 and 270, and even to 290 feet as we moved westward: the deepest well we encountered in our road was 309 feet, but this was at Dihatra beyond Beekaner.

Depth of Wells.

Our Hindoo sipahees, whose religious prejudices would not allow them to drink the water that was supplied for our use by leathern bags let down into these wells, were, of course, obliged to make use of their own *lotahs* or brass pots, to which such an enormous quantity of string required to be attached, that each visit of a water pot, to the bottom of the well, became a matter of real annoyance, and I overheard one of the impatient soldiers wishing no good to the soul of the man who had built such a bottomless pit: on being reproved for his uncivil ejaculation, he admitted the impropriety of it, and allowed that the digging a well in such a thirsty country, deserved a blessing rather than a curse. In raising water from such very great depths the natives resort to a contrivance called *loolee*, in which the large rope called *lao*, (commonly used for irrigation in Hindoosthan) has a cut splice in the middle, to which a fresh pair of bullocks is attached by means of a toggle, when the first pair have drawn the *chursa* or water-skin half-way up to the mouth of the well. Occasionally where the wells were brackish we were supplied with drinking water from *koonds* or pits in which the rain is caught and preserved, but in such small quantities as only to be used on emergency.

Scarcity of water and sterility of the country.

The march even of such a detachment as ours, entailed considerable difficulties upon the villagers, whose supply of water, even at this mild season of the year, was barely adequate to the consumption of their own cattle, and it was said that on one or two occasions their herds remained altogether without water, that our camp might not suffer. The large cisterns which are always built contiguous to the well's mouth were filled over-night in readiness for our arrival, and the quantity drawn off for use was renewed continually: forage

and provisions were also procured in abundance by our very active and intelligent attendant Hindoo Mul, the Beekaner Vakeel, who allowed us to want nothing that could be obtained to make us comfortable. He mentioned to us a striking instance of the sterility of his master's country, by comparing the proceeds of his own assignment of land, amounting to 17,000 *beegahs*, with an exactly equal tract belonging to the Nuwab of Patoudee, a petty chief, near Delhi; the latter estate brings in an annual revenue of 32,000 rupees, while the produce of the other may be taken at 1,700 rupees, or about a twentieth part of the Patoudee revenue.

Account of reservoirs for water.

There being no irrigated lands in this part of the Beekaner territory, the wells are only dug for the supply of drinking water, and the *koonds* or reservoirs above mentioned, are very inferior to those used in the Shekhawutee country, being merely circular pits, rarely ten feet deep and hardly half that diameter, plastered with coarse lime; whereas the Shekhawutee *tankas* are well built cylinders of masonry of considerable depth, and many feet in diameter, having a vaulted roof which prevents evaporation, and secures the water from being wasted or dirtied, there being a small trap-door in the crown of the flat dome through which buckets can be let down when required: the earth is also made to slope gently inwards for a considerable distance round these *tankas*, and is terraced with lime that none of the water falling within this area may be absorbed, but it finds its way into the reservoir through small openings made in the masonry for its admission. The sinking of these large cylinders in a sandy soil is sometimes attended with considerable danger, and on one occasion several persons lost their lives while working in the interior of a *gola* at Khialee, near Busaoo in Shekhawutee.

Arrival at Beekaner, and the whole camp feasted by the Raja.

We arrived at Beekaner on the 18th February, and a large deputation of respectable men, headed by the minister, came out to meet the Mission at a distance of two kos from the capital, and escorted the representative of British authority with all due honor as far as the camp, which was pitched at a little grove of ber trees, by a well of excellent water, called *ururitser*, about half a mile south-east of the citadel, and three-quarters of a mile east of the city. Our arrival was immediately reported to the Muharaja, and then came an inundation of sweetmeats to show his hospitality to the new comers. The groceries of Beekaner are celebrated, and not without reason either; for the confections of sugar prepared in various ways for us on this occasion, are the finest I ever saw, though I have visited many native courts, and have a tolerably sweet tooth. Some of these confectionaries were made up as *papras* in broad thin cakes, but instead of the usual ingredients of ground pulse and *ghee*, they were

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composed of almond-paste, pistachio-nuts, saffron and such other articles tinted with a variety of colors ; other eatables were made up in the shape of those forced meat-balls called *koftas*, and resembled them so much in flavor that we were almost incredulous, when assured, that they did not contain a particle of meat, but were composed entirely of vegetable substances and spices : but it would be a long task to enumerate the composition of the various dainties with which they tempted our palates,—the *mewa kee khichree* might have made a Hindoo Kitchener turn up the whites of his eyes, and the snowy *burfees* rivalled, or even excelled the *gundora* of Biana in the Bhurtpoor territory, those little loaflets of pure white sugar which are celebrated even in the *Aeen Ukburee* or Institutes of Akbar the Great.

Freedom from sickness.

Our sipahees, servants, and camp-followers were all feasted after their degree, (like the clansmen at Glennaquoich, where the claret never circulated "below the salt,") and so liberal were the distributors of good things that I began to anticipate a surfeit among the people which might have brought sickness into the camp, which would have placed us in an uncomfortable predicament, as I was the only person at hand to play Esculapius, except a hospital dresser, who accompanied us with a basket of medicine, and a very intelligent *Jutee* who practised pharmacy not for filthy lucre, but simply "pour l'amour de Dieu." Mr. Elphinstone lost nearly forty men before he quitted Beekaner on his way to Kabool, but we were more fortunate, and did not lose a single individual during our whole tour of many hundreds of miles.

Visit to the Raja nearly frustrated.

On the day after our arrival at Beekaner we went to pay a visit of ceremony to the Muharaja, and were well satisfied with the first view of his *durbar*, which good impression was confirmed by subsequent revisits. We were not, however, aware at the time that a serious difficulty stood in the way of our appearance at court, which was only overcome by the address of Hindoo Mul, who is superior to the bigotted prejudices of Hindooism, by which the Raja is held in regular thraldom. The Raja intimated to his quick-witted vakeel that in his present state of sickness, being unable to bathe, he could not see the European gentlemen, because the defilement caused by contact or association with them, could only be removed by ablution; and this was quite out of the question just now : but Hindoo Mul immediately answered that having just quitted the gentlemen, with whom he had walked and talked and shaken hands, he must of course be as unclean as they were, consequently the Muharaja had better go and bathe after the present *sulam* was over. The Raja, who is really a good-natured prince, at once saw the dilemma into which he was likely to fall, and settled the affair by consenting to see us.

The ceremonial of meeting was arranged in a very satisfactory manner, being conducted almost on the same scale as if the Governor General's Agent were himself present. Lieutenant Trevelyan was received beyond the outworks of the citadel, by Raja Luchmun Singh, brother of the Muharaja Rutun Singh, with a large concourse of mace-bearers and men at arms; he was mounted on a noble white charger, exceedingly fat and very frisky, being bred in the Muharaja's own stud, either in the palace yard or in the *Johur Jungul* which is close at hand, and is particularly celebrated for its breed of camels as well as for its horses. After a courteous greeting the prince turned back to lead us into the fort, and the *entrée* was announced by a thundering salute of thirteen guns, which was repeated on our quitting that place: our own followers made a very respectable figure in the procession, there being a couple of *shootur-suwars* with the half dozen *chuprasees*, and some thirty or forty sipahees in advance, while the dozen and a half of Blair's horse brought up the rear, and this was the order in which we were generally marshalled during our subsequent visits to the potentates of Rajwara. Onward we swept amid the thundering of cannon, the rattling of drums, and the shouting of the attendants, all the cavaliers dismounting, according to etiquette, at the outer gate, except the Raja Luchmun Singh and the two European gentlemen, who rode to the foot of the palace steps, where our guard of honor was drawn up and presented arms. After dismounting from our horses and entering the precincts of the palace, we were met at the beginning of the inner court by the heir of Beekaner, Kuwur Sirdar Singh; and finally the Muharaja Rutun Singh himself, though suffering much from bodily ailment, hirpled to the door of his hall of audience by the aid of a crutch-headed stick, and gave the *Sahib-log* a most courteous reception.

Ceremonial of visit.

Very few persons were permitted to be present on this occasion, and we had the better opportunity of scanning the personal appearance of the royal family of *Beeka Rathors*. The Muharaja is of rather small figure and very thin, with his hair grizzled by premature old age, brought on by irregular living; yet is he a most rigid performer of the ceremonies of his religion, and is perpetually in the private chapel of his palace, praying many times a day: his age appears to be about 35 years or perhaps a little more. His brother Luchmun Singh is a handsome and very good-natured man, about thirty years of age, rather inclined to corpulency, and of very engaging manners; and his nephew Sirdar Singh, the heir apparent, is as like his father as a slight young man of 17 or 18 can well be. The whole family, when we became better acquainted with them, appeared to live in unusual harmony together, and it

Description of the Raja and family.

was gratifying to observe the respectful and kindly deference, unmixed with any thing like servility, which was shown towards the Raja by both his kinsmen. Our first meeting passed off very pleasantly, and after sitting about half an hour in the presence, we were dismissed without any of the cumbrous display of shawls and other finery, formerly paraded in *kishtees* or trays to be looked at but not accepted, (a piece of pseudo-hospitality now happily exploded,) instead of which, we were sent on our way rejoicing in a "simple suffumigation," as Dousterswivel would call it, of *utur* and *pan*.

Visit returned by the Princes of Beekaner.

On the 21st of February, the visit was returned in Lieutenant Trevelyan's tent by the two princes, Sirdar Singh and Luchmun Singh, the state of the Muharaja's health being a very sufficient excuse for his non-appearance. The ceremonies were conducted pretty much in the same way as on the former occasion, except that the four chief persons were seated on chairs instead of on the ground, and a silver throne with a brigade of guns were sent from the fort for the special accommodation of the Heir Apparent, seeing that such articles were scarce commodities in the *Firinghee's* camp: by dint of borrowing, however, and ransacking our small store of silver articles, we contrived to make a very tolerable display in the *utur* and *pan* department. I rode out half-way to the palace with all the *suwars* by way of *istikbal* or *peshwaee* (i. e. introductory deputation), and accompanied the princes to within a few paces of the tent, where the guard of honor was drawn up to form a street before the door; and here, after dismounting from their *palkees*, they were ushered into the tent by Lieutenant Trevelyan, the political functionary, in person.

Quiet behaviour of the people.

This visit passed off very pleasantly like the preceding one, and gave us more insight into the manners and characters of these simple-hearted Rathors, whose court seems to be the very model of peace and quietness, in spite of the noise made by their drums and guns. Numerous subsequent visits to the palace have confirmed this first impression as already mentioned, and the case has been the same with respect to the common people during our frequent strolls through the city: the crowds who used to surround the tents to look at the foreigners, were remarkably quiet in their demeanour, and gazed in silent wonder at the necromancer-like operations of taking meridian altitudes of the sun; in a similar manner they crowded round us in the city, "opening the eyes of curiosity and the mouth of astonishment," but still they were silent and respectful in their demeanour, though clustering like bees near the theodolite, that was occasionally set up upon their ramparts.

Admiration of European Science.

An English mob would probably have acted very differently under similar circumstances, and should a foreign adventurer an attempt to take an angle or an

altitude in the streets even of a country town, he would perhaps have his compass jostled, or a brick bat flung at his false-horizon: here the case is very different, and the spectators, after waiting patiently until the spectacle is over, think themselves highly honored if two or three of their number are permitted to peep through an inverting telescope, and see a camel or other animals walking with its feet upwards. There are some among the natives who can appreciate the value of European science, and I was happy to have found an opportunity at Beekaner of exhibiting to the intelligent vakeel so often named, an example of the exceeding perfection of our astronomical tables. A large refracting telescope and a chronometer were arranged one evening previous to the expected emersion of one of Jupiter's satellites, in order to ascertain the longitude of the place. Hindoo Mul happened to be present at the time the eclipse drew near, and seeing him interested in the phenomenon, I explained to him the nature of the planet and its moons; he looked through the telescope and saw three of the satellites distinctly, the fourth being still in shadow; and when the time of the emersion came, as foretold by the nautical ephemeris, and he saw that the time indicated by the chronometer agreed exactly with the actual appearance of the bright little moon, he was aware of the perfection of that science which enabled a far-distant people to predict years before-hand, the exact time of so singular a phenomenon, even in the very heart of Beekaner.

Description of the city of Beekaner.

During the many days that we halted at this place I was enabled to make a tolerably accurate plan of the fortifications, both of the town and citadel. The city is of considerable extent, and tolerably flourishing in appearance, containing about ten thousand houses, the better sort of which are entirely faced with richly-carved red stone, quarried at Kharee, twenty kos N.N.E. from this place; and the poorer kind of houses are carefully painted with a sort of red-ochre, which is found on the spot in abundance, and gives the town an appearance of great neatness and uniformity, the walls being all red and the doors and windows white. In former times, building-stone was imported at a great expense from Jesulmer, the yellow limestone of which country may still be noticed in the curious old Jain temples of Beekaner, but since the discovery of the red sandstone quarries at Kharee, the use of the more expensive and perhaps less durable material has been discontinued. The whole city is divided into numerous wards, which, like those of the cities mentioned in the Arabian Nights, are all inhabited by persons of one profession or trade,—the merchants living in one quarter, the iron-smiths in another quarter, and so on. A similar arrangement appears to have been adopted at Agra, during the

times of the emperors; the different parts of that town being named even to the present day, "Loha kee mundee," "Rooee kee mundee," "Hing kee mundee," &c.; though in none of them, except the first, do we find those articles sold from which they derived their names.

Account of its fortifications.

There are at Beekaner eighteen wells 240 feet deep, several of which are quite new and beautifully faced with stone, having occasionally doors at their mouth in order to preserve the water and to prevent accidents by people falling down them: these are all within the *shuhur-punnah* or town-wall, which is three and a half miles in circuit, built wholly of stone, with five gates and three sally-ports. There is a ditch on three sides only, the southern face of the city being intersected by deep ravines which have broken up the whole esplanade in that quarter. The ramparts are about six feet thick; and from fifteen to thirty feet high, including a parapet six feet high and two feet thick, the breadth of the terreplein varying from two to four feet: they were built by Guj Singh, grandfather of the present Raja. The ditch is not faced with masonry, though its sides are almost perpendicular: its distance from the town wall varies from twenty to thirty yards, and in its most perfect parts it may be twenty feet wide and fifteen feet deep, but in some places it fails altogether. The soil in the immediate neighborhood is an exceedingly hard *kunkur* strewed with flinty pebbles, rounded by the action of water, so that there is little or no cultivation under the walls.

Description of the citadel.

The citadel (or *kot* as it is called), which contains the palace, is quite detached from the city, lying half a mile to the north-east of it, and is well fortified: it has lofty stone ramparts with a *pukka renee* or fausse braye and ditch, being about three quarters of a mile in circuit, with two gates; one of which is at the south-west angle leading to the stable-court, and the other one is in the eastern face giving access to the palace yard. This latter gate also leads into the stable-court by a road running along the eastern face between the ramparts and the *renee*, this being apparently the only means of communicating between the two courts, which were evidently built at different times. The original square which contains the palace, measures about two hundred and seventy yards each way, being perfectly fortified all round; but at some subsequent period an addition of a hundred and fifty yards has been made to its south side, forming the stable-court, so that the entire dimensions of the *kot* may now be taken in round numbers at 400 by 300 yards. The original citadel of Beekaner is said to have been situated in the inside of the town, though I do not remember having noticed any traces of it; and the foundation of the present *kot* is ascribed to the Raja Rae Singh, who lived about

two hundred and fifty years ago. Its walls are of very ancient fashion, being defended by a most inconveniently large number of bastions, the ramparts of which are about forty feet high, and are of good masonry, as well as the *renee* which runs all round the citadel in a direct line parallel to the curtains, without following the convexities of the bastions. The counterscarp of the ditch is not faced with masonry all round, and its section is rather weak, being very narrow at bottom, though thirty feet wide at top, and twenty or twenty-five feet deep. Outside the citadel by its north-east angle is a tank now dry, faced with masonry, 200 yards long and 140 yards broad, called "Soorut Sagur," from the late Raja Soorut Singh; and on the north side of the *kot* is a deep earthen tank containing a little water, which has obtained and fully deserves the emphatic name *ginda-nee*, or stinking.

Apartments in the Raja's palace.

The private apartments in the palace are so exquisitely ornamented that they really deserve a minute description, particularly the *sheesh-muhul* of the Raja Guj Singh, the throne room of the late Raja Soorut Singh, and the sleeping apartments of the present Raja Rutun Singh. The *guj-muhul* contains two large chambers with some small closets, forming a compact suit of rooms, the ante chamber being sheeted with mirrors, tastily separated into different compartments by gilt frames of Arabesque devices in bas-relief, which look rich without being at all tawdry: the lower pannels are wrought in imitation of precious mosaic, with a specimen of real work in precious stones, which was probably discontinued from the immense expense it would have occasioned, like the unfinished window in the palace of Aladdin upon which all the jewels of the royal treasury were in vain exhausted. The device for representing mosaic is very ingenious, the whole surface of the wall being encrusted with stucco made of marble-lime, worked into beautifully variegated forms, in the interstices of which small mirrors and colored foils are so disposed as to give the exact effect of precious stones inlaid in white marble. The inner chamber is almost entirely covered with this kind of work, which appears very fresh, though executed sixty or seventy years ago. Rich glass lustres and other handsome embellishments give these apartments a truly regal appearance, and this fine effect is not marred by the introduction of trumpery English pictures, or other such incongruous ornaments, which are often introduced into the show-rooms of Native Princes.

Ornaments of the bed-chamber.

The throne-room of Muharaja Soorut Singh was only completed about the time of that prince's death, and consequently has been little used: its walls are richly ornamented with flowery bas-reliefs of gold traced upon a red ground, the general effect of which is very pleasing, though not so splendid as the

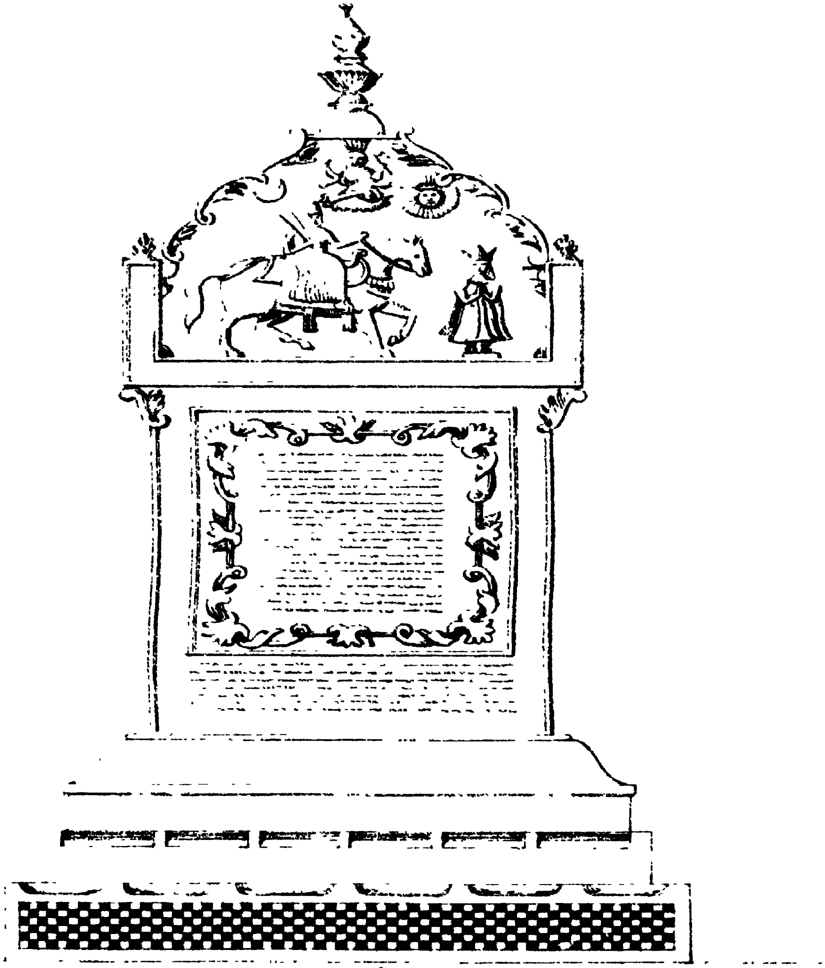
apartments already described. In the sleeping chamber of the present Muharaja I was particularly struck with the bold figures in alto-relievo, representing the various *avatars* or incarnations of Veeshnoo, with the snowy peaks of Bhudree-nath, &c. richly painted and gilt. A long panoramic hunting piece surrounded the upper part of another room, representing the royal *shikaree-suwaree*, or hunting train of elephants and other animals also very richly painted; and in another place the white beadings that ran round a small alcove, were entirely composed of doves wrought in bas-relief, which had a very neat effect: some of the pannels were laboriously painted in imitation of the tomb of Shah Juhan in the Tâj at Agra, and the result was very successful, for the colors stand well, as they are not exposed to the weather.

Painting by a Native artist.

The Raja's painter now at Beekaner is a clever artist, who executes miniatures in the style of those exhibited at Delhi, where the very jewels that adorn the person, and the embroidered figures that give variety to the brocade, have their fac-similes taken off by the patient fingers and acute eye of the limner. A camera-lucida was shown to the Beekaner artist, who immediately comprehended the use of it, and it was begged as a present for one of the princes who, I believe, intended to try the painter's skill in taking full front likenesses. Some of the profiles which they exhibited to us as his production were very clever pictures, but they lamented his inability to execute portraits "with two eyes;" a feat which he may soon be able to accomplish by the aid of the camera-lucida. While sitting quietly with the princes one day in the narrow enclosed gallery, south of the guj muhul, which seemed their favorite chatting-place, they produced a portfolio of family pictures, and among others a pretty picture of one of the *Ranees* or princesses was turned up by the painter, and immediately caught the eye of the Heir-Apparent, who said, though very gently, "You should not have shown that," and then allowed us to examine it without any farther remark. From the circumstance of its being a young female richly dressed and jewelled, seated in a silver chair, wearing slippers, and armed with a golden-sheathed dagger, I conclude that it either represented the queen his mother in her younger days, or perhaps his own *Ranee*.

Monuments of the deceased Rajas.

Among the memorabilia of Beekaner ought to be mentioned the place called *Devee-koond*, two and half kos or four miles east of the city, where the deceased Rajas of Beekaner are burned and their monuments built, as the Raja's of Bhurtpoor were wont to do at Govurdhun. Some of the mausoleums or cenotaphs are domed buildings (i. e. *chutrees*), constructed entirely of the white marble of Mukrana in Marwar, and the rest are of red sandstone ele-



A. H. E. Boileau del.

Grave Stone of MOTEE SINGH, a Prince of Beekaner, and of DEEP SEE his widow.

Oriental Lith. Press Calcutta

gantly chiseled, though partaking a little of the ponderous style of architecture generally observed in the quadrangular Jain temples called *chourasee*. Many of the monuments have a slab of white marble standing upright beneath the central dome, with the effigies of the deceased prince, his wives, and such female slaves as performed *sutee* and were burned alive with his corpse. Some of these tables are crowded with figures; but it is worthy of notice, that the numbers of infatuated and self-devoted women, who braved the fire for their departed master's name's sake are becoming fewer and fewer in every succeeding generation. One of the worthies, whose ashes repose at *Deveekoond*, was accompanied to the pyre by eighty-four *sutees;* another had eighteen; others less and less, until at last the late Muharaja Soorut Singh was gathered to his fathers without a single *sutee* sharing the funeral pile. The last sacrifice of this kind that occurred in the Beeka family, took place nine years ago, when the late Raja's second son, Kuwur Motee Singh, an exceedingly fine young man, was burned in the Hindoo year 1882 with his widow Deep-jee, a princess of the house of Oodepoor, who was in the prime of eastern womanhood, being reported about sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of this cruel sacrifice.

Death of the betrothed wife of the late Raja of Jaipoor.

A small monument at the north end of this cemetery marks the departure from this world of that young Beeka princess, who is believed to have been cut off in early age as a victim to international policy. She had been betrothed to the late Raja Jai Singh of Jaipoor when they were both infants, and probably before it became a matter of common report that the child of whom the Jaipoor Ranee had been delivered, did not long survive its birth, and that the child of a Brahmun had been substituted in its room: it has even been reported that this second child died, and was replaced by the offspring of a *bunya*: but admitting the latter statement to be incorrect, there appeared ample grounds for believing that the infant Raja called Jai Singh, the nominal head of the Kuchwaha Rajpoots, was a supposititious child, and not even of Rajpoot blood at all; so the pride of the Beeka family, who are of pure Rathor blood, became alarmed, and it is said that they removed by poison the scion of their house whom they had betrothed to the heir of Jaipoor.

Decline of *sutee* and of infanticide.

The gradual and spontaneous abandonment of the barbarous rite of *sutee*, formerly so strictly enforced, speaks well for the increased civilization of at least the Beekaner branch of Rajpoots: and this beneficial change appears to be taking place in other neighboring states. When the late Shekhawutee Raja, Bukhlawur Singh, of Khetree, died a few years ago, he left three widows, only one of whom was burned with him, and she was childless, which was

perhaps the reason of her self-devotion; and still more recently when the Rao Raja Luchmun Singh of Seekur, and the Muharaja Jai Singh of Jaipoor, died, I do not remember to have heard that any of their widows, concubines or slaves were burned with them. It may also be observed, with respect tot he prevailing practice of making away with new-born female infants among the Rajpoot tribes, Lieutenant Trevelyan's appeal to the present head of the Beekaner family regarding the suppression of infanticide, was promptly and most satisfactorily answered by an assurance that the deceased Muharaja, Soorut Singh, had already decreed the abolition of this unnatural system, and that the Raja Soorut Singh would himself discountenance the same.

Wedding feast given by a merchant.

Indeed the Raja seems inclined to discountenance abuses of all kinds, and instead of taking advantage of accidents that might be seized upon by other native rulers as occasions for exerting the royal prerogative in a manner injurious to the subjects of the state, though very beneficial for a time to the privy purse, he endeavors to do justice, and at the same time to please all parties, as was strikingly exemplified in his conduct soon after we left Beekaner. One of the wealthiest merchants in the country gave a magnificent feast to celebrate a wedding in his family, and of the many hundreds and even thousands who were invited to the entertainment, it was of course impossible that all could at once find room within the mansion where the feast was served. In spite of all the care taken to preserve order, the crush was so great that several persons lost their lives by being thrown down and trodden or squeezed to death in the throng, which was duly reported to the Muharaja; but instead of inflicting a fine on the merchant for this involuntary homicide, he relieved the *muhajun's* uncomfortable feelings, by going to dine at his house after a second marriage-feast had been given of a similar magnitude with the first one, so as to do away with the evil omen arising from the unfortunate event which had occurred on this occasion.

Dance at the house of Hindoo Mul.

Some of these merchants seem to live in very comfortable style, and on the occasion of our visiting the house of the Vakeel Hindoo Mul, who is himself an *Aswal*, of the mercantile tribe, we were entertained in a handsome manner with a dance and large trays of expensive foreign fruits. The exhibition took place in a tent which was pitched opposite to the house, and was lighted up with wax candles and flambeaux; but when the dancing commenced, the father of Hindoo Mul (a respectable old man, who holds the situation of *Mehta* or high steward to the Muharaja) requested leave to retire into the house, as it was not considered decorous for a father to be seated among the spectators of such an exhibition in the presence of his son, though there is nothing at

all immodest in these *naches*. There were four or five silver maces in waiting, showing that some distinguished persons were present; Thakoor Ujeet Singh, the Minister; Manik Chund Seth; and Purohit Sirdar Mul, the Jesulmer Vakeel, being the chief people invited to meet us on this occasion. We did not wait for the conclusion of the dance, but after remaining a sufficient time, received the parting compliments of *utur*, *pan*, spices, &c. and returned to camp by 8 P. M.

Court Dresses.

The head dresses worn by the people attached to the court on these and all other occasions of ceremony, struck us as being singularly inelegant, being a large *pugree* of yellow cloth, so fashioned as to have two peaks sticking up on the top of the head, in addition to the folds which pass round the brows and back of the head as in all common turbans. The Beekaner turban, in short, or *kirkeedar pugree* as it is properly called, bears so strong a resemblance to a camel's pack-saddle, that the Jesulmer people who do not wear this kind of head dress, call it in derision *pulhau* or "the pack-saddle." The *jama* too, or long gown, which is always worn on state occasions, has an equally singular appearance, being a robe of white cloth fitting as tight to the chest and arms, as an European waistcoat with sleeves, and ending in a prodigious skirt like a female petticoat, in which very many yards of fine linen are gathered into full plaits, and resemble the nether garments of a dancing-woman much more than the robes of a king and of his courtiers in full dress.

Dresses of the ordinary classes.

The dress of the middling classes appeared to be much the same as in all other large cities of Upper India; but there were two kinds of ornaments that seemed to be universally worn by all who could afford to purchase them. The first was a medallion of gold, bearing a figure in bas-relief representing *Seetula*, the goddess of small-pox; and those who were too poor to buy gold ornaments, wore an effigy of the same personage wrought in silver: the second article was a thin flat plate of gold, worked into rather an elegant figure like an escutcheon, the field of which is covered with red or green enamel, with letters of gold bearing the name of "Sree Ram-jee," or "Luchmeenath," or any of their favorite saints; both of these ornaments were hung round the throat by a necklace of silk, and were sometimes accompanied by strings of coral and other beads. A Bengalee Baboo, with his snowy linen would be shocked at the impurities allowed to accumulate on the garments of some of his Hindoo brethren at Beekaner; for though enough drinking water may be found to supply the wants of the whole capital, yet few persons enjoy the luxury of clean linen as often as might be desirable, owing to the scarcity of water for washing their clothes. It is said that the poorer classes are in the

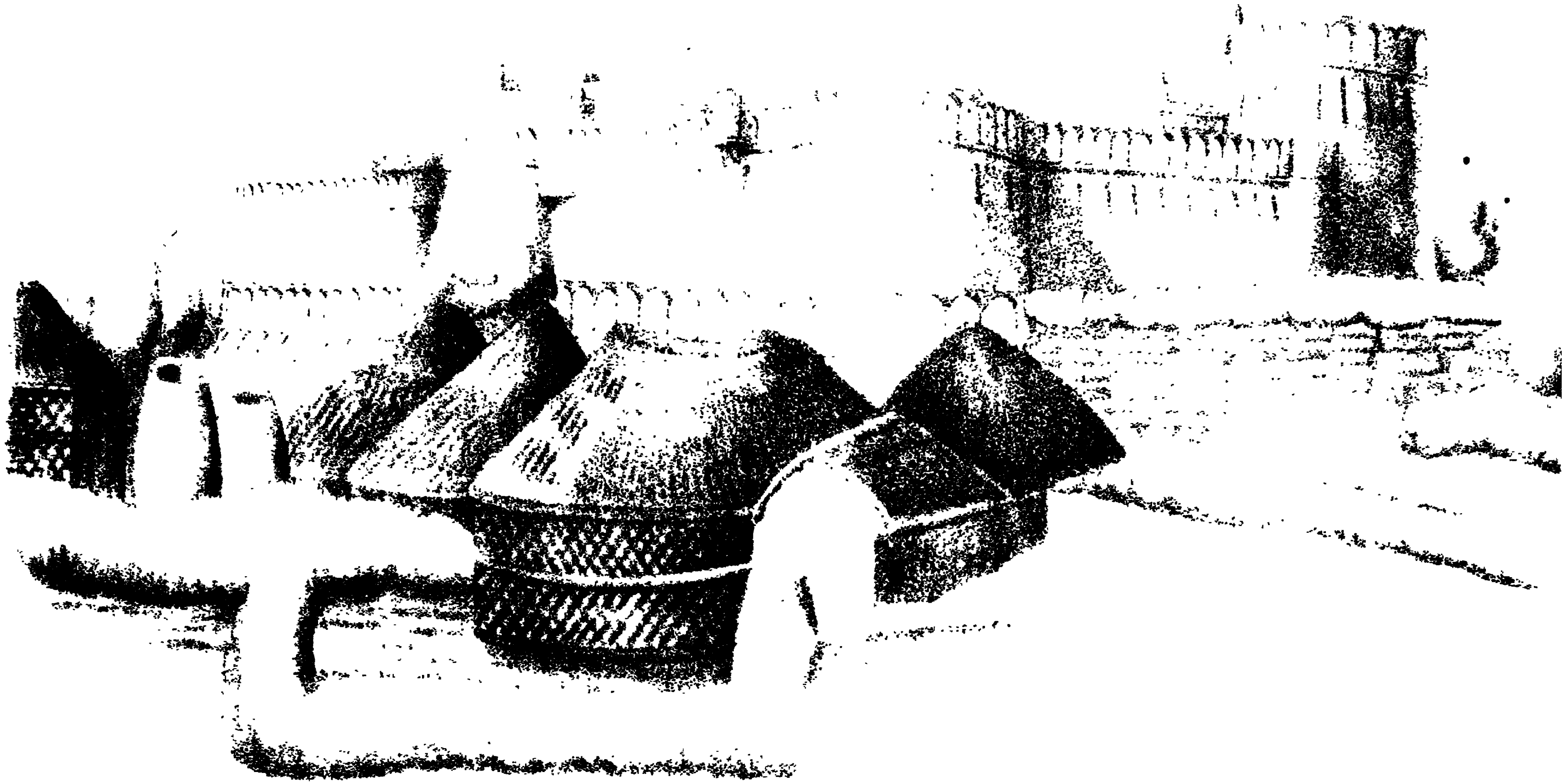
hot weather obliged to do without a change of raiment for many weeks, and that even the more respectable orders wear the same clothes unwashed for several days. The poor villagers do not seem to be troubled with much linen of any kind, cotton being a very dear article, but scarcely a man is visible in the cold weather who has not a good woollen blanket to keep him from the cold.

Nasty habits of some of the people.

"Dirty clothes," however, are not the only "nasty habits" possessed by some of the good people of Beekaner; for instead of resorting to the outside of the town on certain occasions, as usual in other large cities, they seem to have made the top of the ramparts a favorite place of resort; and some of the bastions are in so disgusting a state, that after carefully picking my way through the filth (perhaps upon stepping-stones), I have hardly found room enough to set up the theodolite upon reaching the necessary point from which the angles were to be observed. The Shekhawuts present a striking and pleasing contrast to this picture, for in the most paltry of their forts and *gurhees*, ample provision is always made for removing such nuisances from the public eye: screen walls of masonry are built within the faussee brayes, and in the inner courts for the use of those who inhabit the ground floor; and for the inmates of the upper stories, and those who dwell upon the ramparts, similar accommodation is provided by fashioning the parapet wall into something like a machicooly, and screening its rear with a *purdah* of masonry. The Sindians, on the other hand, are said to out-herod their neighbors of Beekaner in this particular, suffering such filth to accumulate on the very roofs of their houses until the stench becomes almost unbearable, particularly after a fall of rain: it must be confessed, though, that this character of them is merely given from hearsay, and that I did not myself notice it when afterwards passing through a great part of Sind.

Pagodas at Beekaner.

Among other things well worth seeing at Beekaner, I have omitted to mention the temples, which are the first things, however, that would catch the eye of a traveller, as they stand on rather elevated ground, and are very conspicuous: indeed, the whole of Beekaner being built on a plain, and the site of the citadel being no higher than that of the town, there is little to be seen in the way of bold outline, as at almost all the other capital cities of Rajwara. Some of the temples above mentioned are well worthy of notice: many of them are of the Jain religion, (of which persuasion there are some thousand families at Beekaner, particularly the *Aswal* tribe of *bunyas*,) and among these is a most conspicuous pagoda, called ***Bhanda-sir-jee-ka Mundur***, on the south side of the town, the lofty spire of which is visible for many miles. Close to



A H E Boileau Eng^r del

Fort of KHIALEE from the South East

Lithographed at the ... Press Calcutta

it is the temple of Nemnath, which is also a Jain place of worship, and a pagoda of the ordinary Hindoo religion, here called *Seo-marug*, in contradistinction to the *Jain-marug*; the latter temple is dedicated to Luchmee Narain, and the Muharaja repairs to it twice in each month for the performance of his devotions. Of the numerous temples in other parts of the city, which bear the names of Mudun Mohun, Chintamun, Rikub Deo, &c. we only visited the latter one, a handsome white structure about the middle of the town, containing a large statue of white marble well executed and about six feet high, though the Jain deity is represented as usual in a sitting posture.

Fall of an aërolite.

On the 27th of February, during our stay at Beekaner, a fragment of an aërolite about three inches long, two inches broad, and one and a half inches thick, was received in camp, being forwarded to Lieutenant Trevelyan by the Company's *Ukbar-nuvees* (news-writer) at Jesulmer: the mass from which this fragment was detached had fallen fifteen or sixteen days previously, within three kos of that city, in the jungul on its N. E. side, and was carried to the Rawul, who considered it unlucky and would not keep it. The specimen received at Beekaner was ponderous but friable, of a gray color and gritty structure; containing dark metallic particles, and the outside was smooth and blackened as if by the action of fire: its fall was accompanied by a loud hissing kind of noise.

Parting visit to the Raja.

We paid our parting visit to the Muharaja Rutun Singh on the 1st of March, and he was on this occasion sufficiently well to hold his *durbar* in the public court, instead of in the private chamber of audience where we had been previously received: at the same time he received Purohit Sirdar Mul, already mentioned as the vakeel at Ajmer on the part of the Muharawul Guj Singh of Jesulmer; this public reception of the representative of his neighbour being intended by the Beekaner Chief as a first step towards a reconciliation with the Muharawul, with whom he has lately been on bad terms; the second step will be a meeting between these two potentates on their respective frontier, of which more will be said hereafter. One part of the ceremonial of introduction struck me as being very singular,—namely, that after presenting a handful of roopees as the established *nuzur* or offering to the Raja, and smaller sums to the other members of his family, he bestowed an additional roopee on each individual as *khairat* or alms, first waving it thrice round the head of the person to whom it was to be presented; this might perhaps be done to maintain the priestly dignity of the Vakeel, who was a Brahmun; but I have seen something of the same kind in Bengal, where a *bunya* after weighing or

measuring out the quantity of rice or pulse purchased by a customer, adds to the quantity so paid for a trifling extra amount, perhaps by way of charity.

Visit to the Menagerie.

When the public audience was concluded we retired to the private hall, and took a friendly leave of the Raja, his son, and brother, by all of whom we had been very civilly treated during our stay at their capital; and after quitting the palace we visited the stables and menagerie, where numerous animals are kept in very neat order; and as the stable court is immediately below the windows of the palace, the persons who have charge of the stud must know that they are always under the eye of its inmates. Besides the elephants and horses kept in these courts, we saw two tigers, two black monkies, an elk, some hog-deer, common monkies, and a few *neel-gae*, two of which had been broken in to draw a carriage; they were males, tolerably matched in size and color, and appeared to be very quiet. Such a pair of singular animals if seen in harness about town would create a great sensation, though by no means so beautiful as the zebras which were kept for the princesses of England.

March from Beekaner to Gujner.

On the 2nd of March we turned our backs on the hospitable walls of Beekaner, and encamped at the large village called Nal within sight of, and only seven or eight miles distant from the capital. Our next march was to Gujner, a considerable village, with two very large tanks; one to the northward which never dries, and another, not so deep, lying to the south-westward of the village: the latter has on its bank a handsome hunting house, built by the Raja Guj Singh, with a garden and six wells only twenty feet deep, but the water, though said to arise from springs, seems only to be supplied by infiltration from the tank. As Gujner is situated in a woody hollow, it is, however, possible that these wells may furnish an unfailing supply of water even after the tanks shall have been exhausted. At the time of Mr. Elphinstone's passing through the country, an army from Jodhpoor was encamped at this place, and remained here for several weeks, perpetrating considerable outrages; and the mischief which they did by wantonly breaking down the stone pillars of the hunting house, and such like acts, have never been forgotten or forgiven by the Rajas of Beekaner. So strong is this feeling, even to the present day, that the Raja Rutun Singh in travelling toward his western frontier to meet the Rawul of Jesulmer, would neither encamp at, nor even pass through Gujner, but made a detour to avoid this place of evil associations, though it would have been a convenient halting place for him.

March to Koilath.

We next marched from Gujner to Koilath, a small but celebrated village, the very extensive sheet of water by which it stands being the scene of a great

mela or religious fair, which is held here annually, on the full moon of the month *Kartik* or October. There are numerous small temples on its southern bank, and in passing this place, our friend Rutun Singh, by way of securing to himself the full benefit of its holy waters, dipped himself into them one hundred times, not by guess but by full tale, stopping his nostrils with his fingers after the approved fashion of Hindoo bathers. The most lofty of the *mundurs* is dedicated to Dhoonee Nath, but it is a very common-place looking building; the whole village contains only thirty houses, and there is not a single *bunya's* shop, but we were abundantly supplied with provisions from the neighboring villages

Arrival of Shah Shoojah the ex-king of Kabool.

On alighting at our tents at Koilath we were agreeably surprised with the information that Shah Shooja, the ex-king of Kabool, was within two miles of our camp at a village called Mudh. This unlucky potentate had met with a severe check at Kundahar in attempting to reconquer his kingdom, and his army being utterly routed by Dost Mohumud Khan, who came down in person with some 17,000 men to raise the siege of Kundahar, the fallen monarch was obliged to fly, abandoning all his guns and baggage, for "sauve qui peut" was the order of the day. After wandering about as a fugitive for some months, Shooja-ool-moolk took refuge with the Umeers of Sind, and remained fourteen days at Haidurabad, where he was very kindly treated; and on quitting that place was dismissed with presents suited rather to his former than to his present condition. From Haidurabad the ex-king made his way with about two hundred followers to Jesulmer, where he was also civilly treated; and he was on his way from this place viâ Beekaner to Loodhiana when we fell in with him.

Invitation to visit him.

On hearing that we were in the neighborhood, his *kazee* came over to our camp at Koilath, and intimated that the Shah would be much gratified if the British gentlemen would pay him a visit; and that he would be very happy to receive Lieutenant Trevelyan for his brother's sake, as well as his own; for the *kazee*, who was a most respectable man, had lived for some days at Simla on Mr. C E. Trevelyan's estate, while deputed from Shah Shooja to make some communication to the Governor General, who was then in the hills, and he had probably made to his master a favorable and very just report of the benevolent dispositions of these gentlemen. Little pressing was required to bring about the desired meeting, and matters were accordingly arranged so as not to hurt the feelings of the quondam monarch, to whom the officers of Mr. Elphinstone's mission were introduced under such very different circumstances at Peshawur; though even in those days the king of Kabool and his

successful antagonist Mahmood. Shah, were like "the lion and the unicorn fighting for the crown."

Arrangements for the Meeting.

We arrived about dusk at Shah Shooja's *bivouac*, for it could hardly be called an encampment, as there was not a single tent to be seen, unless a small bit of dirty cloth stretched on sticks deserved the name: with much good taste the king's people had rigged out a hall of audience *al fresco* by the edge of a tank, the high bank of which effectually cut off the gaze of curious and intrusive eyes, and enabled the Shah to receive us more at his ease than if no such place of concealment had been at hand. A *charpaee* or common bedstead covered with shawls and pillows served as a throne: a green tree did duty as a canopy: two carpets were spread in front of the *charpaee* to mark the limited space assigned exclusively to royalty; and in front of this space, on either hand, stood a few of the personal attendants in large blue turbans, while three or four eunuchs posted themselves in rear of their master. After making these arrangements, with the bank at his back, the tank in front, and the lofty vault of Heaven above his head, the Shah sat with all due decorum waiting the arrival of his visitors.

Late adventures of Shah Soojah.

On our appearance at the appointed place of meeting, which we reached by scrambling on foot over the bank already mentioned, we were ushered to within a few feet of the bedstead, alias throne, on which Shah Shooja remained sitting while we stood in front of him booted and armed and with our heads covered, but he did not rise to receive us as usual among the rulers of Hindoosthan. He expressed himself highly gratified with the trouble we had taken to come and visit him in his misfortunes, and so far from concealing the extent of his reverses, he detailed to us with great fluency, and in easy familiar Persian, a sketch of his adventures during the last two or three years up to the present time. He told us of his difficulty in raising money from Runjeet Singh by the sale of such jewels and valuables as remained in his possession before he quitted Loodhiana, and which after all only realized ninety thousand roopees: his departure from the British frontier with a small army and four guns, after having, for the better part of twenty years, found a safe asylum there under the protection of the Honorable Company, who still continue to give his family a liberal maintenance: his almost unexpected success at Shikarpoor, where he defeated his adversaries and realized a subsidy of four lakhs of roopees: his beleaguering the city of Kundahar with a considerable force and sixteen pieces of ordnance: his first successful resistance against Dost Mohumud Khan, and his subsequent overthrow by that powerful chief: —these subjects were all touched upon in succession, as well as the privations

which he had suffered, and the fatigue he had endured while flying from place to place before the face of his enemy. After all this undisguised narrative of his condition, he concluded by saying that kings were bound to seek advice in all quarters, and he therefore wished to know what line of conduct we would recommend under his present circumstances,—a question easier asked than answered, unless he could be persuaded that it was a quixotic undertaking to subdue a distant kingdom with four guns, a mere handful of men, and an almost empty treasury.

Termination of the interview.

After enough of Persian had been spoken to satisfy the court etiquette, Shah Shooja desired his attendants to fall back, and when they were removed from within earshot he re-opened the conversation in Hindoosthanee, which he speaks with fluency from having resided so long at Loodhiana. He reiterated the expressions of pleasure derived from our visit, and dismissed us courteously, receiving from Lieutenant Trevelyan, with many thanks, a few trays of dried fruits sent to his camp after our quitting it,—a piece of civility which was the more acceptable as it was quite unexpected; and his hungry followers looked as if they would be glad to see a few apricots and pistachio-nuts again.

Personal appearance and character of Shooja-ool-moolk.

The Shah's dress was very simple, a huge *lubada* or wrapper that had once been embroidered with gold, concealing the whole of his nether garments; a large blue shawl covered his head as a turban, and he had gloves upon his hands, so that there was no occasion for wearing jewels or rings, the very existence of which was rather apocryphal. His countenance was bronzed by long exposure to the weather, and he was somewhat pulled down by fatigue and sickness; but his features still retained a dignified appearance, to which a noble black and flowing beard contributed not a little. We were highly gratified by having thus accidentally, and at such a singular time and place, had an interview with a personage who has formed no mean figure in Oriental history since the beginning of the present century; both himself and his two (or even three) brothers having by turns ascended and again been driven from the throne of Kabool during this period. Shah Zumun was deprived of his eyesight, and still drags out a blind existence at Loodhiana; and the younger brother, Shah Aioob, is said to be a mere creature in the hands of Runjeet Singh. Shooja-ool-moolk seems to have far more energy than his brothers, and, in spite of his reverses, seems determined to "bide his time," and wait for some more auspicious opportunity of recovering the throne of his fathers.

March to Dihatra.

On the 5th of March, the day after our meeting with the wandering king, we continued our march to the westward and encamped at Dihatra, our

last halting place in the Beekanir country; it is a considerable village, and was remarkable for having a few small patches of wheat, being the only green corn that we saw during the whole of our journey through this country: even these few small fields were not irrigated—the husbandmen trusting entirely to the rain for bringing forward their crop, and with very sufficient reason too, for their dependance upon any other supply would be like leaning on a broken reed. There are, however, two tanks and two wells at this place; though one of the latter, which was close to our camp, was found to be 309 feet, or 192 cubits deep.

Enter the Jesulmer territory.

On the following day we entered the Jesulmer territory, encamping at an indifferent village called Nokra, at which place there is no well; but we obtained a sufficient supply of tank water, though some of it was said to be execrably bitter. Some red porphyritic-looking stone makes its appearance here and there on the road between Dihatra and Nokra, the country being very open, with scarcely any appearance of cultivation and very little jungul. Our next march was to a large cluster of villages, all of which bear the name of Siwud; they lie within a short distance of each other on a tolerably woody plain, and are abundantly supplied with sweet water, having numerous wells only sixty cubits deep, and there was a good tank close to our camp towards the west. The Hakim of Phulodee, who is governor of a small district belonging to the Jodhpoor territory, came to pay his respects to Lieutenant Trevelyan at this place, thinking, perhaps, that we intended to proceed to Jesulmer by way of Phulodee and Pohkurn, or at least to cross a part of these districts on our way thither: indeed, this route is often preferred to the more direct one, as water and provisions are to be found in greater abundance; but we had no intention of going into Marwar at present, so the respectable Sungee Sumrut Mul returned to Phulodee.

March to Bap, and account of an anti-sterile shrine.

Our next march was to Bap, a large village, which is dignified with the name of a city, though barely containing more than 130 houses; but there is a very fine tank called Megrasir close to the town to the south-east, and there are many wells of fresh water about three furlongs to the southward. On the west edge of the tank is a small shrine of great sanctity, being supposed to have the power of conferring children on those who are not blessed with them: we saw an anxious couple with the skirts of their garments fastened together, making a joint circumambulation of the shrine, and they seemed to go off to their home (which was on the other side of the Marwar frontier), full of hope that their pilgrimage would have a favorable issue. There is supposed to be similar efficacy in visiting the tomb of a Mohumudan saint at Kurrah Manik-

poor in the Lower Dooab, and perhaps many others; nor is this superstition confined to India, such pilgrimages having often been made in Ireland to the shrines of saintly patrons, and I suppose with similar effect.

March to Shekhasir and account of the measuring of grain.

On the 9th of March we quitted Bap and encamped at the deserted village of Shekhasir, the tank at which place afforded us an abundant supply of good water, and provisions were brought on from Budhaora, a large village lying half-way between Bap and Shekhasir: near it were some ridges of low rocky hills, the first which we had seen for many marches. Here also we first observed the practice of measuring grain instead of weighing it, the latter being the universal custom throughout Upper India, where even milk, oil, and other liquids are sold by weight instead of measure: a contrary practice prevails in the lower provinces, at least among the wild inhabitants of the *Jungul Muhals*, where all the common necessaries of life, whether solid or fluid, are measured in wooden vessels, bound with iron or brass, wrought into rather pleasing patterns, and holding about one quart of liquid measure, or its equivalent a *ser* of grain. Milk is in this way bartered among the Chohar villagers for an equal quantity of rice, or for half the quantity of pulse; the more valuable articles are sold by measure for silver; two, or two and a half quarts of *ghee*, ten or twelve quarts of molasses, and six or seven quarts of oil being respectively given in exchange for a roopee. The measure so used in Bengal is shaped like a cocoanut with an inch of its end sliced off, and it is not improbable that cocoanut shells were actually used for this purpose in early ages: but the measure used in Marwar and the Bhatee country, is a cylindrical vessel of wood hooped with iron, and containing (when piled up as full as it can hold), about four pounds or two *sers* of grain: the common name of this quarter-peck, as it may be called, is *pailee*, being, perhaps, a corruption of the Persian word *piyala*, signifying a cup.

March near the Jodhpoor frontier to Chahin.

We continued our route to the southward, rather than proceeding in the more direct south-westerly route from the Beekaner frontier to Jesulmer, the latter being a sandy and barren tract, while by skirting the Jodhpoor country we found tolerable roads, and much better supplies for our camp-followers: we were, in fact, close to the Marwar boundary from the time we entered the Bhatee country until within fifty miles of its capital. In this way we moved from Shekhasir to Sheehur, and from Sheehur to Chahin, the frontier line running so close to the latter place, that of the five or six wells close to the village, only one belongs to the Jesulmer people, and the rest are all in Jodhpoor. This frontier village, with the neighboring ones of Baroo, Tekra, and others, are notorious nests of robbers, who make little scruple of going on forays and

driving off or "lifting" their neighbor's cattle and gear whenever they can lay hands on them.

Lieut. Trevelyan quits the camp.

We reached Chahin on the 11th March, and in the evening of the same day, Lieutenant Trevelyan quitted the camp and made a forced march of about 40 miles westward to Mohungurh, leaving myself with the main body of the camp to proceed by regular marches to Jesulmer. He was accompanied by Hindoo Mul and Sirdar Mul, with a few other people; and the reason of his undertaking this long night trip was in order to lose no time in meeting Lieutenant Mackeson, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, who had left the court of Buhawul Khan in Sind, and had already been waiting some days at the Bhatee capital for the purpose of assisting the officer deputed from Ajmeer, that is to say, Lieutenant Trevelyan, in settling the disputes between the Daodpotra chief and the Rawul of Jesulmer. As these disputes hinged chiefly upon a system of border foraging with the levying of black-mail, and more particularly upon a late outrage committed by a party of the garrison of Islamgurh, who plundered the small Bhatee town of Bulana near Mohungurh, carrying away much spoil, and leading into captivity sundry of their prisoners, it was deemed right by Lieutenants Trevelyan and Mackeson, to commence their investigation by proceeding at once to the disturbed frontier.

Meeting with Lieut. Mackeson and arrival at Jesulmer.

These two officers accordingly met at Mohungurh, eighteen kos N. N. E. of Jesulmer, on the morning of the 12th of March, and on the following day they visited the village of Bulana, four kos east of Mohungurh, to determine, by personal inspection, the quantity of damage that had been done by the late onslaught of the Sind troops. Having satisfied themselves by obtaining all the local information that was required, they made another long night march of twenty kos from Bulana to Jesulmer, and arrived there on the morning of the 14th March, the last day of the great Hindoo festival called *Holee*, when of course the whole court and city were in an uproar. The main body of the camp came in next day, when clouds of red powder were still flying about, and, it may easily be imagined that, amid such a hubbub, the arrival of the Mission partook in a very small degree of the dignified character of its entrance into the Beekaner capital, as already described. Something of etiquette was, however, kept up; guns were fired and complimentary messages were exchanged; and numerous visits were paid to the palace, where the frost of ceremony soon melted before the radiant smiles and downright good humour of the Muharawul Guj Singh. It ought not, however, to be concealed that the reception of Lieutenant Mackeson on his first arrival at the capital, fell far short of the courtesy he was entitled to expect, and the Rawul's people seemed rather

to consider him as a partisan of the Sind envoys by whom he was accompanied, than as one who would assist in dispensing impartial justice; and on his reaching Jesulmer, he was allowed to sit for hours on a *charpaee* in the open air before any respectable man was sent to make arrangements for the better entertainment of himself and his followers.

Meeting with Ufghan Horse merchants.

After Lieutenant Trevelyan had left the camp at Chahin, we marched along a cross track by way of Nonathula to Sodakhor, where we fell into the high road between Ajmer and the Indus, which runs by way of Merta and Pohkurn to Jesulmer. At Sodakhor we met with some Ufghan merchants with a small string of horses, which they were taking to Hindoosthan for sale; but after remaining some days at Jesulmer in hopes of selling at least, one of the animals to pay their expenses on the road, they had failed in their object, and had given the local authorities the slip, walking off without beat of drum, in order to avoid paying the established duties for their horses. They were, however, stopped at Sodakhor by some people connected with the neighboring *thannah* at Sathee, and finding no farther way of evading payment, they turned their unwilling steps backward, and accompanied me march by march to Chandim, to Basungpeer, and finally to Jesulmer, where we arrived in safety on the 15th March, as already mentioned; having completed the hundred kos or 188 miles from Beekaner to the Bhatee capital, in fourteen marches without a single halt, there being little or nothing worthy of notice to detain us on the road, and, indeed, two of the last marches, from Sodakhor to Chandim, and thence to Basungpeer, were made in the morning and evening of the same day, to shorten the time of our transit between the two capitals.

Appearance of the country between Beekaner and Jesulmer.

The general appearance of the country between these two cities is barren, though free from sandhills, (except near Nonathula,) the soil being a poor and hungry gravel intermixed with pebbles; and occasionally diversified with sandy plains covered with a fine nourishing kind of grass upon which cattle thrive very well. We saw very little *bajra*, or indeed cultivation of any kind, during the whole journey, the few fields of green corn at Dihatra being a striking exception. It fortunately happens in the Jesulmer country, where the water is so very far below the surface of the earth, that the inconvenience which this would otherwise occasion, is obviated by the exceeding hardness and tenacity of the soil, which enables the natives to dig *kucha* tanks of great size that retain water during many months, so that they are independent of well-water for a great part of the year: were this not the case, the country would be scarcely habitable; and, even as it is, they are often greatly distressed during the summer; many thousand head of cattle being occasionally lost in seasons

of severe drought. When the tank water fails, wells are sometimes dug in their beds, and a part of what was formerly lost by absorption in the earth is thus recovered, but these wells or pits seem at best to afford but a precarious supply.

Productions.

Both the horned cattle and sheep appear to be of an excellent kind, and the wool of the latter is manufactured at Jesulmer into very fine clothes of various kinds. There is not much jungul on the way from Beekaner, though in some places, which are situated on comparatively low ground, such as Gujner and Sirrud, there is a good deal of wood, chiefly that kind of mimosa called *jaut* or *kejra*, and the green broomy looking caper-bush, which here grows to a large size and is called *kureel*, or more commonly *kair*. Little game is to be found in so barrĕn a country; but there are a few ducks on the tanks, and the small deer called *chukara*, wolves, jackals, hares, gray partridges, quail, and rock pigeons, as well as sundry black curlieus are to be seen now and then by the road side; and there are perhaps a few pea-fowls in the villages.

Deputies appointed to discuss matters of dispute between Jesulmer and Buhawulpoor.

During our stay at Jesulmer, the time of Lieutenants Trevelyan and Mackeson was almost wholly employed in investigating the matters which were submitted for their arbitration, and which took a long and patient hearing. Three of the most respectable men in the Jesulmer territory, namely, Ootum Singh Mehta, the principal Minister; Eshur-Lal, another Minister; and the Vakeel Sirdar Mul, were appointed by the Rawul to form a committee of enquiry on his part; the two latter individuals being Brahmuns by caste, and the former of the mercantile tribe; for it may be remarked, that there is not a single individual of Rajpoot family at this court, whom the Rawul could trust with the management of his affairs. Five persons were in like manner deputed by Buhawul Khan to form a committee on his part, the principal envoy being one Mohumud Daim, an especial favorite of the Daodpotra Chief: with him were associated a Mohumudan named Ula ood-deen, an old Hindoo Deewan of very respectable character, and two other persons, one of whom was a very merry man, generally employed as chief huntsman to the Khan, Buhawul Khan, and the late governor of Islamgurh, the very person who headed the attack upon Bulana.

Result of their conferences.

Many conferences took place between these persons, by whom the claims of each party were fairly discussed, and the result of their deliberation was this; that in the various inroads committed against their neighbors by the borderers of each State, the people of Jesulmer had got the worst of it, and that the balance against them was about equal to the value of five hundred good cows; the Daodpotras, therefore, bound themselves to make good this

quantity of cattle within a certain time, subject to the confirmation of the Khan; this agreement having already been approved by the two British Officers, and ratified by the Rawul. It is highly creditable to the good sense and good faith of Buhawul Khan, that when this result of the negotiation was communicated to him, though he felt considerably annoyed at being obliged to make good the losses of his troublesome Bhatee neighbors, yet he at once confirmed the agreement entered into by his deputies, and declared to Lieutenant Mackeson, that if the full number of cows were not forthcoming on the appointed day, he was ready to complete the amount from his own farm yard, which was amply stocked. The Khan, however, was not required to make this sacrifice, for the cattle were collected in good time, and made over to the Jesulmer Agent, Maia Chund, who was sent into Sind to receive them; being provided, moreover, with an iron brand to stamp the cows when approved, that they might not be changed for inferior cattle on the road.

Other subjects of deliberation.

There were other points to be discussed, such as the detention of the Bhatee prisoners; the entertainment of some Kundaharee sipahees who were said to have run away from Jesulmer; and, finally, the raising of black mail from certain villages, at the northern extremity of the Bhatee territority. The first questions required little discussion, the prisoners being at once surrendered, and due explanation made respecting the Kundaharees; but the question of black mail seemed at first to be of more difficult settlement. It was, however, found on inquiry,—for Lieutenants Trevelyan and Mackeson visited some of those frontier villages—that the amount of impost was very trifling, and that it was willingly paid by those places on the border of the Great Desert which had been previously open to pillage, until the payment of this protection-money had been established. That the protection so afforded was real and not nominal, the villages paying black mail not having been subject to plunder;—that these payments had for a time been suspended, but with very equivocal effect, during the time that a Jesulmer thannah was kept up at Ramgurh or in its neighborhood for the protection of the frontier;—and, in short, that the border villagers preferred paying a moderate contribution, (not amounting in the whole to the expense of maintaining a havildar and eight sipahees of Native Infantry,) instead of being exposed to the tender mercies of the Sind borderers; and, as a proof of their willingness to pay this tax, it was said to be collected not by an armed force, but by a single horseman or camel-man sent occasionally from Islamgurh or Nohur.

Proposed journey to Mithun Kot and to Buhawulpoor.

While the two Political officers were thus busily employed on their own duties, I was engaged in making a survey of the citadel of Jesulmer, and of the

town wall, as well as in the astronomical observations necessary for determining the geographical position of this capital; and as our labors were likely to terminate about the same time, it was agreed that I should accompany Lieutenant Mackeson on his return to Sind, for the purpose of connecting Mithun Kot and Buhawulpoor with the capitals of Beekaner and Jesulmer, which important objects were fortunately effected without in the least delaying the operations of Lieutenant Trevelyan, who was obliged to remain at Jesulmer in order to bring about the meeting between the Rawul and the Raja of Beekaner,—a point which had not yet been carried, and which was at one time a very doubtful affair.

Localities of Jesulmer.

As we remained nearly three weeks at Jesulmer before the breaking up of our little party, there was plenty of time for a leisurely examination of the town, citadel, and environs: but the latter are too sterile to tempt any one to wander far from the city, and may as well be dismissed in a few words previously to entering into a description of the capital. The country all round Jesulmer for many miles is a desolate stony desert: it cannot be called a plain, because it is rather a succession of vallies or inclined planes several miles long, and three or four miles broad, formed by low ridges of yellow limestone, the strata of which are not quite horizontal, but dip gently to the westward, and crop out on the eastern side with a tolerable bold profile of 90 or 100 feet in height. The city is built at the south end of one of these ranges, which is so nearly horizontal that its surface is quarried in every direction, and supplies abundant building material for the inhabitants: on the south side of the city, but within its walls, is an insulated hill about three quarters of a mile in circuit, and with rather precipitous sides, which has been carefully fortified with more than eighty bastions, and forms a very imposing citadel when seen from the southward; but the unfortunate contiguity of the range of hills already mentioned, which are within six hundred yards of the north face of the fort, and nearly of the same altitude, diminishes very much its capability of defence, especially as this hill called *Solee Doongree* is seven hundred yards wide at the top, and allows of guns being brought up to the very foot of the town wall.

The defence of the city.

The ramparts are two and a quarter miles in circuit, with thirty-eight bastions, the whole being built of uncemented stone, and the bastions being in general much higher than their intermediate curtains, but many of them are in ruins. Four gates and three sally ports give access to the city, but there are many other places where entrance would not be difficult, as even horsemen may ride over the walls by riding over the hillocks of driftsand, which have nearly



A.H.E. Boileau. Eng.rs del.

Citadel of JAISULMER from the North

[illegible] Lith. Press Calcutta

obliterated the southern as well as a great part of the western face. The town wall was never very strong, being in its most perfect state barely four and a half feet thick and fourteen feet high, (including a parapet six feet high and two feet thick,) without either ditch or fausse-braye. There is one small gun on the highest bastion on the north-east angle of the city, which appears to be the only piece of ordnance on the town walls. The north gate appears to be little used except by the carts and persons who are employed at the quarries; the two gates in the eastern face are in constant use, particularly the south-eastern one, which looks toward Jodhpoor; the west gate is also a constant thoroughfare, but within a short distance on its south side is a gateway that has been blocked up, and one on the south side of the town has also been built up.

The citadel.

The citadel is an irregular triangle, nearly 1300 yards or three quarters of a mile in circuit, as already mentioned, and may be nearly 130 feet high to the summit of the ramparts, which vary from 15 to 30 feet, and have a narrow *rence* six feet broad running all round the fort. There is a single entrance on the north side, defended by four gateways with sloping roads between them, so as to give easy access to the palace and other buildings within its area, which is quite choked with houses and *mundurs*. Four guns are at present mounted on the walls, and two heavy guns, a large howitzer and three field pieces are drawn up near the lower gate. The foot of the hill on which the citadel stands is scarped all round, and faced with masonry to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, whence the face of the hill recedes at an elevation of about 40° to the foot of the *rence*, so that these works may be said to have rather a stiff section which it would be difficult to assault, though easy enough to breach.

Supply of water.

The crests of the parapets are crowned with huge logs or rollers of stone, and balls of the same material, neatly arranged in readiness to be thrown down on the heads of an assailing column: the garrison too are well provided with water, having within the citadel eight wells which are 304 feet deep, and contain rather brackish but not undrinkable water, which would of course be used during a siege, though at present the inhabitants use the water of a large tank called *Gurreesir*. This tank is three hundred yards south-east of the city, and close to westward of it are several small-mouthed pits or filtration wells called *beree*, which collect a little sweet water without going down so deep as to reach the land-springs. There are only two real wells for the supply of the city, just outside the west gate, and both are protected by stone parapets with loop-holes to prevent their falling into the hands of an enemy:

they are 151 cubits or 241 feet deep, and the water is slightly brackish; their mouths are covered with slabs of stone, and they do not appear to be in use at present. A *baolee* is now being dug close to the fort gate, and has already attained a depth of 80½ cubits, but has not yet reached the main spring. There are numerous *berees* of sweet water at Kishun Ghat, one kos north of the city, but still there is rather a scarcity of this most necessary element.

Appearance of the city.

The city of Jesulmer contains nearly eight thousand houses, including two or three thousand in the citadel, and has some good streets, but scarcely anything like a *bazar:* the custom-house is near the fort gate, and at this spot there is some little appearance of traffick, as well as in one or two of the contiguous streets; but there is little of the bustle of a large city in any part of it, except, perhaps, about the time of lamp-lighting, or again at those times when the women of the city stream out of the gates by hundreds, and fill their pitchers morning and evening with the water of the large tank called Gurreesir. The citadel, town wall, and all the principal houses being built of the dull yellow limestone of which the hill itself is composed, have at a distance a sombre appearance from the want of a variety of colors to relieve the eye; and, indeed, it is hard to say at a first view which is the native rock, and which are the artificial buildings, for the former is flat-topped, and the latter are flat-roofed; but on closer examination it will be seen that an immense deal of labor has been expended on the architectural decorations of a large proportion of the better class of houses, the fronts of which are ornamented with balconies and lattices of the same yellow marble, richly carved, which gives them a finished, though rather a cumbrous appearance.

Lithographic and other limestones.

The limestone of Jesulmer has been applied to the purposes of lithography, and highly approved of, being considered fully equal, or even superior, to the Bavarian stone for all transfer work, as it will give off a very considerable number of impressions without "running rotten;" but its yellow color is rather too deep to allow of its being used for chalk-work, as the artist cannot well distinguish the different shades of his pencil upon the stone. It has been employed largely in the royal buildings of the Emperors at Agra, by the name of *sung-kuthoo*, and having thus attracted the notice of my brother, Captain Boileau, when Executive Engineer of the 18th Division in 1828 29, he sent a very intelligent man from Agra to Jesulmer, who brought back a camel load of the stone, some slabs of which were sent to Mr. Smith of the Commercial Lithographic Press, and others were retained for use in the Upper Provinces. There is another variety of limestone produced at Haboor, twenty kos N. N. W. of Jesulmer, much valued on account of the yellow particles

being distributed in small vermicular and contorted figures in a matrix of indurated red ochre, which when cut and polished has a fanciful resemblance to Persian writing upon red paper : strictly speaking, it ought perhaps to be said that the red matter is deposited in the interstices of the limestone, but I know not which is the older formation of the two. Numerous coarse specimens of this variegated stone may be seen in the upper pavement of Ukbur's tomb at Sikundra.

Remarkable buildings.

Among the few things worth seeing at Jesulmer are the Muha Rawul's palace, which is surmounted by a huge umbrella of metal mounted on a stone shaft as an emblem of dignity, of which the Bhatee Princes are justly proud ; for the only other Rajpoot chief entitled to this distinction is the Muha Rana of Oodepoor, whose Seesodia blood is universally acknowledged to be the purest in Rajwara, and he takes place above all the other princes of Rajpootana ; so Guj Singh of Jesulmer may well be proud of his title of *Chhutur-putee Rawul*. Beside the pile of palaces there are in the citadel six pagodas or *mundurs*, three of which are Jain and the other three Hindoo edifices, the former being of great antiquity and richly ornamented with carved stone ; some of their gilded spires are seen to advantage towering over the crowd of buildings by which they are surrounded. The *huwelee* or dwelling house of Salim Singh Mehta, late Minister to the Rawul, is the most conspicuous object in the town, and is quite a curiosity in its way, affording a singular specimen of domestic architecture.

Though Salim Singh may have had but little property of his own when he first gained the confidence of his royal master and the management of affairs, yet he seems to have accumulated an enormous fortune with undue celerity, and not only enriched himself by pecuniary peculations, but is also taxed with having converted to his own use many of the state jewels. The Rawul himself mentioned to Lieutenant Trevelyan, that this perfidious minister had both embezzled his revenues, and made away with his valuables to the amount of some *lakhs* of roopees, which wholesale fleecing of the royal treasury was perhaps quoted by Guj Singh as a palliation of his own avaricious conduct ; and indeed his acts occasionally needed some such defence, for it was rumoured after our leaving Jesulmer, that the Rawul had, on some pretext or other, extorted from his villagers on his S. E. frontier the greater part of the sums refunded by the Jodhpoor Government in compensation for their having been plundered by subjects of the Marwar State, though these sums were disbursed to the sufferers in person by Lieutenant Trevelyan, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Revenue and condition of the Rawul.

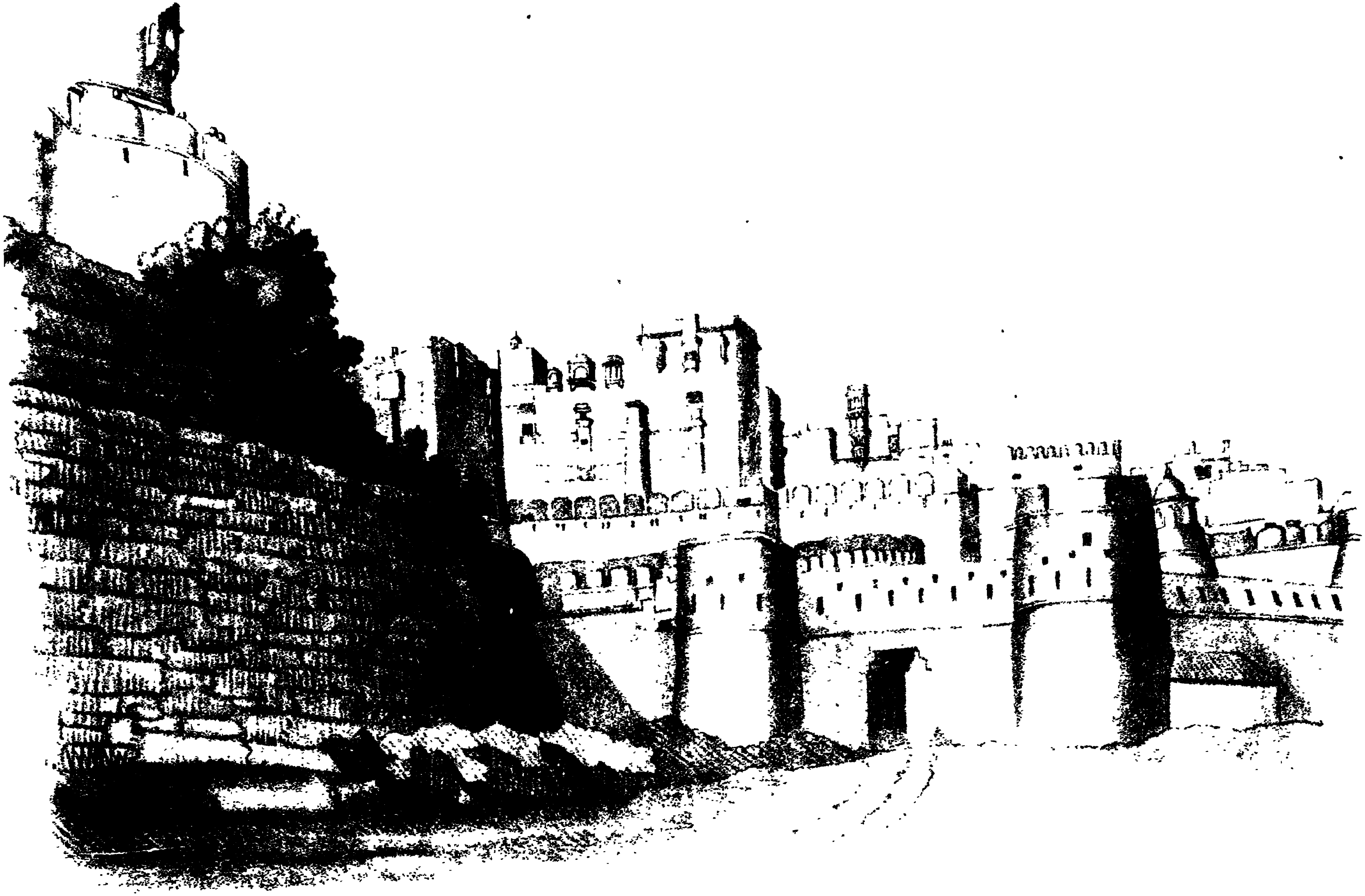
The revenue of the Bhatee country appears to be very much circumscribed, and I do not remember to have heard the Rawul's income estimated at more than four *lakhs* of roopees, or £40,000 per annum, which is probably double the true amount, of which one half may be raised by transit duties on the articles which pass through his country on their way from the Company's territories or from Rajwara to Sind. The principal of these dutiable articles is opium, of which large quantities arrived during our stay at Jesulmer, and the impost levied there appeared to be very moderate, not exceeding nineteen roopees per camel load. The income from *khalsa* or crown lands must be very trifling, notwithstanding the great extent of the Rawul's territory, but it is "barren all, barren all," or nearly so; as we scarcely saw a single cornfield in traversing nearly two hundred miles of his country. He has, moreover, a difficult set of subjects to deal with.

> The border men are stern of mood,
> The *Bhutee Thakoors* wild and rude;

a stubborn race, in short, who used to snap their fingers at their liege-lord and set him at defiance, until he borrowed a little energy from his connexion with the British Government. Colonel Lockett's visit to Jesulmer, the establishment of a cantonment at Balmer, and the arrival of the present Mission, have combined to give the Rawul an influence and control over his ragamuffin subjects which he never before possessed. He is a merry good-humoured prince, however, this same Guj Singh, and it is to be hoped that by the Honorable Company's help,—that is to say, by the power of their name,—he may in future be able to keep his kingdom in good order.

His personal appearance and character.

The Muha Rawul is tall and bulky in stature, and from the undue prominence of his stomach, seems to be no enemy of good cheer. When less unwieldy in bulk, he was an expert horseman, a good shot, and handled his spear with dexterity in a hog-hunt: he writes and reads his own language with fluency; seems to have a good share of common sense; asks very pertinent questions, and has an ear for music, or has at least scraped acquaintance with one of the muses, if I may judge from having stumbled upon his own ivory-bodied guitar, while visiting one of his country houses at the *Umur-sagur*. The buoyancy of his disposition at times made him break out into a childish kind of glee, which was very amusing; his hands would dive into Lieutenant Trevelyan's pockets, and his coat tails were lifted up, or his cravat untied, to show the manner in which European clothes are put together: he was screaming with laughter at his own attempts to sketch the face of his Minister Ootum Singh on the back of a letter by means of a camera lucida, which afforded great fun to the



A.H.E. Boileau, Engrs. delt.

The Lower Gate of Citadel and Palace at JESULMER, from the N.E.

Oriental Lith. Press. Calcutta.

select party assembled in his little boudoir; and the exhibition of a large astronomical telescope, which was set up on the floor of this room, set them scrambling on their hands and knees to look through it; so that at the entry of the lights which were just then brought in, they almost forgot to pay their usual respects to the Rawul: this evening service was, however, hurriedly performed, and they again scrambled in turns to look at the *tumasha*.

Entertainment of an English teacher; and manner of doing business.

The zeal of the Rawul to become acquainted with foreign subjects has induced him to send to Calcutta for an English school-master, which situation has been accepted by a Mr. Clinger, who was in progress to Jesulmer at the time of our arrival there. The sending for such a person may be a mere whim, but it is not unlikely that the Rawul will at least commence the study of our tongue, though he may want perseverance to continue it: he seems to find time hang very lightly on his hands, being constantly employed in state business, the whole of which he manages himself, and attends so much to the minutiæ, that we could hardly hire a cart, or obtain a day's fodder for our cattle without his order; indeed, he seemed to be surprised at Lieutenant Mackeson's having purchased three riding camels without the matter having been duly reported to him. One day in each week is altogether devoted to the *zunana*, and is spent entirely within the female apartments, on which days he is not accessible as usual for matters of business. He is said to be very uxorious and much attached to his principal wife, a princess of Oodepoor, commonly called *Ranawut-jee*, but he has no sons by any of his wives.

Account of the interment and exhumation of a living man.

Just before our arrival at Jesulmer the Rawul had adopted a most singular expedient to obtain an heir to his throne, and the circumstances of the case are altogether so extraordinary that we should hardly have given them credence had they not occurred so immediately under our notice. We were told soon after our coming, that a man had been buried alive of his own free will in the bank of the tank close to our tents, and that he was to remain under ground for a whole month before the process of exhumation should take place: the prescribed period elapsed on the first of April, 1835, and in the forenoon of that day he was dug out alive in the presence of Eeshur Lal, one of the ministers, who had also superintended his interment. The place in which he was buried is a small building of stone, about twelve feet long and eight feet broad, built on the west edge of the large tank called Gurreesir, so often mentioned; in the floor of the house was a hole about three feet long, two and a half feet broad, and the same depth, or perhaps a yard deep, in which he was placed in a sitting posture sewed up in a linen shroud, with his knees doubled up toward the chin, his feet turned inward toward the stomach, (?)

and his hands also pointed inward toward the chest. The cell or grave was lined with masonry, and floored with many folds of woollen and other cloth, that the white ants and such insects should be the less able to molest him. Two heavy slabs of stone, five or six feet long, several inches thick, and broad enough to cover the mouth of the grave, were then placed over him, so that he could not escape, and I believe a little earth was plastered over the whole so as to make the surface of the ground smooth and compact: the door of the house was also built up, and people placed outside to mount guard during the whole month, so that no tricks might be played nor deception practised.

Witnesses to the disinterment.

Though we knew that the disinterment was likely to take place during our stay at Jesulmer, we did not recollect the precise day fixed for the ceremony, and might perhaps have missed it altogether, but Lieutenant Trevelyan's Moonshee, Saadut Alee, (attached to the Ajmer Agency,) had fortunately stationed a person to give him notice of it, and he ran there in time to see the ripping open of the bag or shroud in which the man was enclosed. When the man was sent by the Moonshee, we went to see if Lieutenant Mackeson would join us, but he was in delicate health and unequal to much exposure to the sun, so Lieutenant Trevelyan and I set off together to see what might yet remain to be seen. The outer walling of the house door had been broken up, the covering of the grave removed, and the body lifted out in the presence of Eeshur Lal; the Moonshee arrived in time to see the opening of the shroud, as above mentioned, and stated that he was taken out in a perfectly senseless state, with his eyes closed, his hands cramped and powerless, his stomach very much shrunken, and his teeth jammed so fast together that the by-standers were obliged to force open his mouth with an iron instrument in order to pour a little water down his throat. Under this treatment he gradually recovered his senses, and was restored to the use of his limbs; and when we went to see him, his naked body had been covered with a clean white sheet, and he was sitting up supported by two men, several other people being assembled round him and round the door of the building, anxious to get a sight of this wonderful person, whom they supposed to possess supernatural powers, and to whom they made reverential *salams*. He conversed with us in a low gentle tone of voice, as if his animal functions were still in a very feeble state, but so far from appearing distressed in mind by the long interment from which he had just been released, he said that we might bury him again for a twelvemonth if we pleased.

History of the individual.

He is rather a young man, apparently about thirty years of age, and his native village is within five kos of Kurnal; but instead of remaining at

home, he generally travels about the country to Ajmer, Kotah, Indor, &c., and allows himself to be buried for weeks or months by any person who will pay him handsomely for the same. In the present instance the Rawul put this singular body in requisition under the hope of obtaining an heir to his throne as already mentioned, and whether the remedy is efficacious or not, it certainly is fully as deserving of notoriety as the circumambulation of the shrine at Bap, described some pages back: but though the *fakeer* fairly performed his part of the contract in being buried alive for a whole month, we have not since heard that the desired result had been obtained.

Method of causing apparent death.

This individual is said to have acquired by long practice the art of holding his breath for a considerable time, first suspending his respiration for a short period, as during the time that one might count fifty, and gradually increasing the intervals to one hundred, two hundred and so on, as the pearl-divers may be supposed to do; and he is, moreover, said to have acquired the power of shutting his mouth, and at the same time stopping the interior opening of the nostrils with his tongue, which latter feat is at times practised as a means of suicide by the negro slaves in the West Indies when suffering under the lash, and in those cases always terminates fatally; but it is not improbable that the lives of some of those miserable people might have been saved had any well authenticated case, similar to this Jesulmer affair, been made known to the medical world. As a farther preparation for his long burial, the subject of the present experiment abstains from all solid food for some days previous to his interment, taking no other nourishment than milk, which is believed by the natives to pass off almost entirely by the urethra, so that he may not be inconvenienced by the contents of his stomach or bowels while pent up in his narrow grave; nor is his mind perfectly at ease after his restoration to the light of day, until some part of the food which he may take subsequently to that event is passed in a natural and healthy manner, so as to assure him that his system is in good order, and that no portion of his intestines have mortified. His powers of abstinence must be wonderful to enable him to do without food for so long a period, nor does his hair grow during the time he remains buried,— at least such is the common report; and I do not remember to have seen any beard upon his chin, though even a week's cessation from shaving would produce a considerable crop on any ordinary native.

Other notices of the same person.

On the occasion of a former visit to Ajmer, this man told Major Speirs of his wonderful powers, and, as might have been expected, was laughed at as an impostor; but another officer, before whom he also appeared, put his abstinence to the test at Pooshkur by suspending him for thirteen days

enclosed in a wooden chest, which he prefers to being buried under ground, because the box when hung up from the ceiling is open to inspection on all sides, and the white ants and other insects or vermin can be easier prevented from getting at his body while he thus remains in a state of insensibility. These are all the particulars I have been able to collect, respecting this really surprising affair, and I firmly believe there is no imposture in the case, but that the whole proceeding was actually conducted in the way mentioned above: the romance of the business may, however, be a little marred by the report which was rumoured abroad, that the dead-alive being tired of waiting, after his disinterment, for the reward promised by the Rawul, which, like most of that prince's disbursements, was "very slow to come forth," helped himself to a camel uninvited, and without waiting for farther remuneration turned his back on the walls of Jesulmer.

Gardens near Jesulmer.

On the day following this memorable exhumation our whole party quitted the Bhatee capital, but not without having visited the gardens, which are really well worth seeing, considering the very barren nature of the surrounding country. The first garden which we visited lies two *kos* or something under four miles W. N. W. of the city, and contains a small country-seat with a tank called *Mool Sagur*, now dry; but close to it is an excellent *baolee* with good water. At the distance of half a *kos* or one mile east of this place, is the *Umur Sagur*, or "immortal tank," which is rather a misnomer just now, as the water is all dried up; but there are some good *baolees* and an excellent garden, the verdure and coolness of which were truly refreshing. Mohummud Dain, the Sind envoy, whom we found enjoying himself on the terrace in the middle of this little oasis, declared that it reminded him of the gardens of his own country, which was no bad compliment. The gardens at Mool Sagur and Umur Sagur, with the nursery called *baree*, (containing some very fine trees near the burial or burning place of the Rawul's family,) and the newly planted flower-garden of the great merchants Zorawur Mul and Buhadur Mul, are nearly every thing that we heard of or saw in the shape of a *bagh* (garden). The Jesulmer onions, by the way, are celebrated, as well as the fine woollen *pugrees*, and *loees* or flannels; and during the whole of our stay at the capital we received small *dálees* of fruit from the Ranawut, and many roses, some of which were neatly made up into chaplets.

Departure from Jesulmer and march to Kathoree.

We broke up our encampment on the 2nd of April, and marched sixteen miles northward from Jesulmer to Kathoree, a large village, with a fine tank but no wells; that is to say, that although several have been dug, the water in them is too salt to be drinkable: the thermometer was up to 111° in the

shade during the afternoon, so we enjoyed a good swim in the tank at sunset. During our morning's ride, while ambling along at a pretty brisk rate, the camel of Sirdar Mul tripped on the stony road and came down altogether, throwing his rider over his neck with some violence, and he fell heavily to the ground: as he seemed to suffer a good deal, I bled him on our arrival at Kathoree, and he was so much relieved that he was able to continue his journey on the following day, when we encamped at a little frontier hamlet, which happened to be his own property. The village of Kathoree is chiefly inhabited by *Puleewals*, called elsewhere *Boras*; a tribe of Brahmuns who engage in mercantile pursuits. A large body of these people, some of whom were from this particular place, ran away to Ajmer some time ago, in consequence of fines being levied from them by the Rawul, but not being permitted, or not having an opportunity of carrying their wives and families out of the Jesulmer territory, they were obliged to return to the place from whence they came, and chew the cud of bitter discontent as well as they were able.

March to Mundha or Kohareesir.

On the 3rd of April we marched another eight *kos*, (that is to say, fifteen or sixteen miles) northward from Kathoree to the little village of Mundha, our last resting place in the Bhatee country, where we halted during the following day, our tents being pitched by a very fine tank called Kohareesir, a short quarter of a mile west of the village. This tank contains an abundant supply of excellent water, beside which there is a brackish well 121 cubits deep. A large quantity of fuller's earth, or *Mooltanee mutee*, is produced close to the village, very near the surface of the ground, and apparently of very good quality. During our stay at Kohareesir a horse belonging to the Nuwab or Khan, Buhawul Khan, was taken violently ill with strangury, and I was begged to look at it; having opened a vein and prescribed the application of hot water with folded blankets to his loins, we waited to see the effect, while some of the natives applied a bougie, if it may be so called, made of twisted horse hair and armed or primed with pounded red-pepper: all these remedies seemed unavailing, and another one was proposed by a native, which afforded immediate relief. A decoction was made by boiling a few handsful of the earth on which the village flocks had long been stalled, with an equal quantity of water; and as this earth must of course have become impregnated with a considerable quantity of animal salts, such as uric acid and ammonia, which were taken up by the hot water, the nature of the remedy may be easily understood, and is worth a trial in similar cases. The horse was ridden in triumph past the tents in the afternoon, and was afterwards stationed at Mojgurh near Buhawulpoor when I passed that place.

Parting from Lieut. Trevelyan

On the 5th of April we parted from our kind friend Lieutenant Trevelyan, who was to return alone to Jesulmer, while we pursued our way to the northward, taking with us all the Sindees who had accompanied Lieutenant Mackeson on his trip to Jesulmer, and who seemed by no means sorry to leave the land of Bhatee Rajpoots, who were not of their own faith, like the ***Moosulman*** Bhatees of Bhutner. But instead of at present following up our own movements, the narrative must follow those of the principal person in the Mission who wended his solitary way back to Jesulmer, and arrived there on the 8th of April, at the same time that we reached the court of Buhawul Khan at Khanpoor in Sind. The whole of our escort, both horse and foot, remained with Lieutenant Trevelyan, as well as all my cattle, horses, cows, and sheep, with nearly the whole of the servants, as I was unwilling unnecessarily to expose either man or beast to such fatigue and exposure as we were likely to endure in crossing the Great Desert twice in the months of April and May; so my good friend kindly lent me his own *suwaree* camel, a very fine animal, bred in the Johur jungul at Beekaner, which carried me safely some hundreds of miles before we met again.

The Rawul visits Lieut. Trevelyan.

The Muha Rawul finding the coast clear, as the supernumerary gentlemen had made themselves scarce, with a considerable number of Daodpootra followers, for whom he had no particular affection, now entered with great glee into such business as remained unadjusted. His first care was to return the visit of his guest, to whose tents he came with all his court, sending a *gudee* or royal cushion for the special dignity and comfort of his own goodly person, with a brigade of guns to tickle the ears of the lieges with a thundering salute; half of the thunder, however, hung fire, for one of the guns refused to uplift its most sweet voice; so the whole brunt of the bellowing fell upon the other "bouche à feu:" in a similar manner, Major Alves was saluted by the Rao of Patun with one small iron gun, but there were plenty of cartridges and abundance of powder, nor were the artillery men slow in their duty; so the solitary little fellow made as much noise as if a whole battery had been employed. The meeting between Guj Singh and Lieutenant Trevelyan passed off admirably, and after presenting his ***Thakoors*** to the British Envoy with a little general conversation, the Rawul cleared the court and had a private discussion, the result of which was, "mirabile dictu!" that he promised, even at this inclement season of the year, to go out to his own frontier, a distance of one hundred and forty miles, to have a meeting with the Muharaja Rutun Singh of Beekaner, and, still more wonderful, the promise has actually been fulfilled.

Arrangements for going to meet the Raja of Beekaner.

This amicable interview, which was to renew and establish a friendship between the lately unfriendly chiefs of Beekaner and Jesulmer, was a principal object of the Mission from Ajmer, and well it was for the accomplishment of that object that Lieutenant Trevelyan, during his personal intercourse with the Rawul, had so won his heart and acquired such an influence over that *durbar*, that he succeeded in carrying this very desirable point in spite of the avowed remonstrances of the Ranawut (the Muha Rawul's favorite wife), and the less apparent, though perhaps equally sincere, opposition of one of the principal ministers, and some of the discontented Bhatee Thakoors. Even after the Rawul had given his assent to the proposition, much remained to be done before it could be carried into effect; camp equipage was to be made ready; a sufficient body of troops to be equipped for the march; stores of grain to be collected, and the means of transport to be provided, as the country through which the royal train would pass was unequal to their maintenance.

Lieut. Trevelyan visits the S. E. frontier.

The arrangements for a weighty ceremony of this kind were not to be completed in a hurry, and many a weary day was passed before even Lieutenant Trevelyan's forty-horse-power of persuasion could set in motion the cumbrous equipage of a Rajpoot court. By way of doing something useful in the interim, he proceeded to the villages of Budoragam, Rasla, and Devee Kot, situated near the Jodhpoor frontier, two marches south-east of Jesulmer, to make a personal distribution of the money exacted by the British Government from the Muharaja Man Singh of Jodhpoor, in compensation of the outrages committed by his subjects upon those of the Bhatee State. After delivering to each of the sufferers the sums apportioned according to their various losses, and for the receipt of which they seemed to be very grateful, Lieutenant Trevelyan returned to the capital, about the end of the month of April, and was enabled almost immediately afterwards to prevail on the Rawul to commence his march toward the Beekaner frontier, as will be mentioned hereafter.

Residence at the Umur Sagur.

As the weather had become exceedingly warm about the middle of April, and it was unpleasant to remain under canvas longer than was absolutely necessary, a house was provided in the city for the accommodation of Lieutenant Trevelyan: part of the time preceding the above visit of restitution to the plundered villages, was spent at the Umur Sagur, and the Muha Rawul Guj Singh came out to spend a couple of days with his English friend at this pleasant country retreat. Great was the glee of the good-natured chief as they competed with each other in ball practice at a target, which was fairly struck by both of them; and much did he admire the evolutions of the handful of sipahees which formed our escort,—observing, that though few in

number, they did great things, and he begged so hard to see them fire "just a single volley," that there was no refusing his request; and so a score or two of our honorable master's leaden pellets were sent flying on a deputation from which they will hardly return until the Greek kalends. The little party of Blair's Horse were also trotted out in presence of the *durbar*, and went through a few manœuvres to the great delight of the Rawul, who bestowed a solid compliment upon all the parties that had been paraded for his particular gratification.

A day spent in the palace.

On another occasion the Rawul insisted on Lieutenant Trevelyan's going to the palace and "making a regular day of it:" an excellent breakfast was spread for the English gentleman; and in a pretty little *sheesh muhil*, or hall of mirrors, whence he could see, without being seen, another breakfast was laid out in the European style (table cloth and all), for the Prince himself. When the boards were cleared, some dancing damsels were introduced, according to the custom of Eastern courts, and the day "drove on with songs and clatter" to the great delight of the Rawul, however wearisome it might be to his guest. While the dancing and singing were going on, the Rawul would sit nodding his head and snapping his fingers in time to the music; and so fond was he of these exhibitions, and so anxious that others should partake in them, that I have even been called away from my star-gazing work at night-time, however unwillingly, to join his little party, and listen to his favorite Punjabee and other airs.

Final departure from Jesulmer.

Lieutenant Trevelyan's patient endurance of these frivolities, and an apparently cheerful participation in them, did more to bring the Bhutee Chief into training for his weary trip to the frontier, than many an hour's serious advice would have done; and truly this conciliatory line of conduct met with its reward: for on the night of the 5th of May, all preparations being at length accomplished, Lieutenant Trevelyan took his final leave of Jesulmer, and the Rawul left his capital at the same time. All difficulties now seemed to be at an end, but there is many a slip between the cup and the lip, and so it nearly proved on the present occasion; for before half the first march was completed, an ill-omened howling of jackals or screaming of partridges on the right hand, that is to say, on the wrong side of the way, caused the superstitious Rajpoot to plump himself down in the middle of the road at Basungpeer, five kos from Jesulmer, where he would have remained until the occurrence of a more fortunate omen, had not a strong and well-timed remonstrance compelled him to get under weigh again, and complete his remaining seven kos of the march to Chandhun.

Their second halting place was Ñona Thula, eleven kos from Chandhun, and the next day they marched seven kos farther to Chahin, (adhering thus far to the same track which we had followed on our way to Jesulmer;) after which was accomplished a severe stage of twenty kos or forty miles to Nok, and the camp-followers were much distressed by the want of water on the road between these places, though a partial supply had been sent out for them on camels. The fifth and last stage was one of nearly twenty miles from Nok to Giwajsir, where the Jesulmer *durbar* arrived on the morning of the 10th of May, and the Beekaner court reached Guriala (two kos north-east of Giwajsir), on the same day; so the two fellow-travellers were once more happily united. I had returned from my tour in Sind a few hours previously to the arrival of Lieutenant Trevelyan with the two great luminaries, and this narrative must double back a little to give some account of the visit which was paid to the "Father of Rivers."

Arrival at the N. E. frontier.

It has already been stated that after remaining some days at Jesulmer our camp was broken up on the 2nd of April, when we all moved northward, and remained for three days upon the Rawul's frontier, at a place called Kohareesir, whence Lieutenant Trevelyan returned to Jesulmer, while Lieutenant Mackeson and myself started for Nohur or Islamgurh on the evening of the 5th of April, and commenced our journey across the Desert by making a march of twenty-three kos, there being no intermediate village between Kohareesir, or Mundha and Islamgurh. The baggage camels accomplished this distance in sixteen hours, but our *sandnees* or riding camels did it in less than eight hours. We quitted camp at 8h 40m P. M., and at 9h 45m reached a place called Dariwur, where there are a few small pits of water (not real wells), called *beree;* the distance from Kohareesir to this place is three kos, and the soil a red gravel or hard *kunkur*. Two more hours' riding at the rate of five miles an hour over a good hard road, brought us to the commencement of a sandy path over a wide grassy plain, which gradually became undulating during two hours' farther march. We then halted for half an hour (from 1h 50m to 2h 20m A. M. on the 6th of April, and reached our camp at Nohur or Islamgurh at 4h 55m A. M. A small tank lay near the road and was passed at about 11 P. M. but we did not see it. The first 13 or 14 kos of the above journey were in a direction about N. by W. ½ W. and the remaining portion was about N.; ½ E. or the whole journey from camp Kohareesir in Jesulmer to camp Islamgurh in the Desert, may be taken as twenty-three kos N. by W. We travelled at the rate of about 4½ miles or 5 miles an hour for the first five hours, and 6½ or 7 miles an hour for the last 2½ hours. The baggage camels

Lieuts. Mackeson, and Boileau quit the Jesulmer territory.

left Kohareesir at 5 P. M. and reached Islamgurh at 9 A. M., their rate of walking being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

Account of Islamgurh or Nohur.

A tent was pitched for us before our arrival in camp, but we preferred taking up our quarters in the fort, where Lieutenant Mackeson had also found house room during his journey to Jesulmer; and as soon as this wish was made known, we were accommodated with a very comfortable set of rooms over the main gate of the fort. Nohur or Islamgurh was an ancient possession of the Bhatee family, who seem to have been dispossessed of it by the Daodpootra chieftains in rather a summary manner: the fort is a very ancient structure, built of small bricks, enclosing an area about eighty yards square, with very lofty ramparts from 30 to 50 feet high, and a high gateway in the north-east angle covered by a low outwork, close to which is a well, and there is another well on the north side of the fort. There are numerous bastions in the north and east faces, but scarcely any on the other two sides; it has neither *renee* nor ditch, and, in a military point of view, is disadvantageously situated in a deep basin half a mile or three quarters of a mile in diameter, surrounded by sandhills from fifty to eighty feet high, so that the few guns on its walls would soon be silenced, as all the neighboring heights command the fort, and are within range of field pieces. There are a few buildings in the interior and some straggling houses outside, forming a mean village with one *bunya's* shop.

March through the great Desert.

We quitted Islamgurh on the evening of the 6th of April with the pleasant prospect of forty kos of Desert before us, but a tent was directed to be pitched half way across the wilderness, and a large supply of water was carried forward on camels, which enabled us to divide this long journey into two stages, each averaging twenty kos. The baggage camels accomplished the longer half of the journey (about 23 *kucha kos*), in $12\frac{1}{2}$ or 13 hours, our own progress being just twice as quick, for we were only six and a half hours on the road, though there were very heavy sandhills during the first half of the journey; but we afterwards fell in with a little hard ground. We left Nohur or Islamgurh at 9 P. M.; halted from 1h 20m, to 1h 35m A. M., and reached our place of encampment at 3h 40m A. M. on the 7th of April. The time occupied by the loaded camels was from $9\frac{1}{4}$ P. M. to $9\frac{1}{2}$ or 10 A. M. which was very fair travelling. The general direction was due north, or perhaps N. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Nohur to our tent in the Desert; and there is said to be a tank $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles north of this place and a little to the right of the road.

Arrive in Sind.

During the following night we fairly left the Desert behind us, and on the morning of the 8th of April arrived at Khanpoor after a march of seventeen kos, which occupied us $6\frac{1}{2}$ hours, for we lost our way within a short

distance of that city, and became practically acquainted with the fertile soil of Sind by wading for a good hour among swampy rice fields. The baggage cattle however kept to the proper road, and accomplished their march in 12½ hours, completing the 63 kos from Kohareesir in three days. The total distance is nearly a hundred miles, of which sixty miles are sandy, and there is a good hard road for the first and last twenty miles on each side of the Desert. Water is found at Dariwur, three kos north of Kohareesir, and at Moreed ka kot, 12 or 14 kos (23 miles), from Khanpoor, but neither place is inhabited. We quitted our last camp in the Desert at about 9h 45m P. M. and passed Moreed ka kot at 10h 25m; there being seven or eight wells at this place, which is close to the borders of Sind, for we quite lost sight of the sandy hillocks at about 11h 00m. We travelled at the rate of about six or seven miles an hour for the first two and a half or three hours in a northerly direction, or perhaps north by west, the first half of this distance being over a sandy country undulating very little, and the latter half over a hard road through a bushy plain. Here we gave our beasts the rein and ambled merrily along, singing "as we went for want of thought," or rather shouting out our songs to beguile the time, until our friend the chief huntsman, who acted as guide, became either so entranced with our melody, or else so bewildered with the noise we made, that he quite forgot the road, and we lost our way about midnight, or perhaps one o'clock in the morning, wandering about for an hour or so in a north-westerly direction for perhaps five miles, until we reached a little village called Bhoora ka Mudh at 1h 40m A. M.

Wading through swampy ground.

Here we obtained a fresh guide, and immediately plunged into a series of canals or small water cuts dug for the purposes of irrigation, which gave us much trouble; for the camels of Marwar being used to a sandy soil, are afraid of water, and my *sandnee* shewed fight at the very first pool we came to. The village guide who was on foot contrived to possess himself of my reins, and there I was obliged to remain perched upon the lofty saddle, utterly helpless, while my friend tugged away, until it seemed as though he would tear the silver rings out of the camel's nose; all my bawling being in vain, for he did not understand my Marwaree or Hindoosthanee, and I was equally ignorant of his Punjabee dialect: fortunately we made our way through this slough of despond without injury of any kind to the poor camel, which was a great piece of good luck. We made our way through the swampy ground at the rate of about one and a half miles an hour for perhaps three miles, passing another little village inhabited by *leel-gurs* or indigo-makers, where we obtained a fresh guide, but with some difficulty, as it required a few insinuating

speeches from the chief native of our party, to persuade any one of these touchy Moosulmans to quit his home at such a time of night on an errand that is only performed in Upper India by the lowest cast of Hindoos, the guides being almost invariably *bhungees* or sweepers. The road was hard but narrow for the last two or three miles of our journey, passing across various small canals by six or seven narrow wooden bridges that are not always kept in the best repair: the first half of the swampy road was nearly due north for about three miles, and thence about N. by W. all the way to camp, which was three furlongs north-west of the city of Khanpoor, our way lying through the bazar and over a navigable canal.

Appearance of the great Desert.

I have been thus particular in detailing our march from the Jesulmer frontier to Khanpoor, as it may be useful to know the times of passing from one watering place to another, with the directions and distances between each. The whole distance from Dariwar to Moreed ka kot, that is to say, the whole breadth of the Desert, appears to be marked by a well defined camel track running almost exactly north, so that there is little fear of losing the way as long as the pole star remains visible; and indeed one of the Sindees told me that in crossing these wild regions they generally steered by this unerring guide. Long and lofty ridges of sandhills follow each other in ceaseless succession as if an ocean of sand had been suddenly arrested in its progress, with intervals of a quarter or half a mile, or even more between its gigantic billows; for after ascending many hundred yards along a gradual slope, we would suddenly come to a steep descent, when our path lay across the line of waves; and on other occasions we would perhaps move parallel to them with a steep wall of sand on one hand, and a gentle rise on the other. In other parts of the Desert, however, the main features of the scene are much less distinctly marked, particularly in the neighborhood of Buhawulpoor, where light sand-drifts conceal the pathway, and change the appearance of the various land-marks so much, that one of our guides told us that at times he felt rather frightened at not being able to find his way home, and this too when within a short distance of his own village. Where the sand has become fairly settled it is overrun with a considerable growth of grass and shrubs which tend still more to bind the soil, and it seems probable that in course of time a considerable portion of this vast wilderness will become habitable.

Place of abode at Khanpoor.

It was a great and striking change when a single night's march brought us from this region of desolation into a land of running waters: green was almost the only color that met the eye in an expanse of many miles; for where the country was not covered with rice-fields or with crops of young wheat, it

was clothed with that species of tamarisk called *jhow* or *juhoo*. Instead of pitching our tents at Khanpoor we took up our quarters in a little temporary dwelling that had been run up with posts and matting or *sirkee*-work for our especial accommodation; and its cool situation in a grassy meadow on the bank of the navigable canal above mentioned, had the double advantage of being very convenient for ourselves and for the local authorities too, as by posting two or three people on the bridge they could cut off all communication between us and the towns folks. Respectable people were continually sent to us for the supply of all our wants and wishes, and we remained here several days in a very comfortable manner.

Appearance of the Khan at the *Buk-ree-Eed.*

As the Nuwab, more properly called the Khan, Buhawul Khan, happened to be at Khanpoor during the time of our stay there, we paid our respects to him on the evening of our arrival, the 8th of April, when he received Lieutenant Mackeson cordially, and myself very civilly, though apparently in ill health; but on the following day I had a much better opportunity of seeing this chief in full *durbar*, it being the great Moosulman festival called *Eed*. The Khan and his principal *sirdars* went out at nine o'clock in the morning to pray on the plain, where a tent was pitched to serve as an *Eed-gah*; and a square was formed round it by perhaps five hundred foot soldiers, some of whom were clothed in uniform of red trowsers and caps with blue jackets. The chief, whose personal appearance is rather prepossessing, and whose manners are very engaging and much more dignified than those of the Hindoo Rajas near him, was richly dressed with strings of fine pearls and very large emeralds on his head and round his neck; an enormous emerald set in gold acted as a *bazoo-bund* or armlet; and a rosary of pearls was in his hand with emerald beads strung on it at intervals, as in those of the Roman Catholic church, though the latter are seldom of such costly materials. His shield and gun were both richly embossed with gold, and the ends of the poles of his open litter were covered with silver; the assembled crowd seemed to look upon him with great respect, and in his progress he distributed alms among the poor. A large concourse of people attended that part of the day's ritual, which was performed in the open air, and after the out-of-doors ceremonials were concluded, the whole royal cavalcade retired to his residence, when some fat-tailed or *doomba* sheep and some goats were immediately slaughtered in commemoration of the patriarch Abraham's sacrifice, and a salute was fired while this took place. The sirdars paid their respects and offered their congratulations to the Khan upon this great feast, to which I added those of Lieutenant Mackeson, who

was too unwell to be present, (though he had an interview with him the same evening,) and after sitting in court for a few minutes I returned to camp.

Ceremony of presenting a letter from the Governor General.

Another ceremony took place on the 11th of April, but of a very different nature, for a "cour plénire" was assembled to witness the delivery of a *khureeta* from the Governor General, announcing his intended departure from India, and forwarding a supplementary Treaty about the navigation of the Indus. A salute was fired on this occasion, and the two battalions of sipahees, who formed an avenue to the hall of audience, presented arms to Lieutenant Mackeson as the bearer of the letter and treaty with the Supreme Government. We had dismounted from our horses at the door of the inner court where they were drawn up, and walked between their double ranks to the place where the Khan was waiting to receive us. More than half of the Sipahees were dressed in white uniforms with black accoutrements, like those of our local battalions, and were armed with firelocks, having a band of drums and fifes, to the music of which they march in very good time: the remainder of the foot-guards, amounting to about two hundred men, wore the colored uniform already described; they were armed with matchlocks, and had native music and colors. A detachment of the latter corps accompanied Lieutenant Mackeson to Jesulmer, and seemed to behave very satisfactorily. A Mr. Macpherson, who has been for some years at this court, is employed to superintend the discipline of the regulars, but his rank or situation in life are, I believe, not such as to give him a place among those who take their seats round the *musnud* of the Khan, and I never saw him present at any of our numerous interviews with the Doadpootra Chief.

Supplementary treaty for the navigation of the Indus.

On approaching the hall of audience the Khan rose to receive us, and seated Lieutenant Mackeson as usual on the embroidered carpet immediately at his right hand, the second place being assigned to me; and on the Governor General's letter being presented, he raised it respectfully to his forehead before the seal was broken, and then perused its contents. The supplementary treaty which accompanied, it related solely to the apportionment of the toll to be raised upon boats in order to secure a fair share to each of the Rulers whose territories lie on the banks of the Indus, the Punjnud, the Ghara, or the Sutluj: the total amount of toll to be levied in any instance having already been fixed by the original treaty. However interesting the navigation of the Indus and its tributary rivers may appear in theory, it does not as yet seem to have done much good in practice, and the first British officer who applied for leave to proceed that way, was refused permission to do so; the influence of Captain Wade, the Political Agent at Loodhiana, brought about

the freighting and despatching four boat-loads of goods from that place to Shikarpoor in 1833; and about the time of my visit to Buhawulpoor, nearly two years after the above affair, two or three boats were waiting to be despatched on a similar trip; but though the exertions of an individual may force a small quantity of traffic into this channel, the dealers to whom I spoke on the subject seem quite at a loss to know what profit they are to derive from it: indeed so little trade is there in this line that during our voyage up the whole length of the river Punjnud from Mithun Kot to Ooch, I do not remember to have seen a single boat, except those at the ferries or a few apparently empty ones lying near the confluence of the five rivers. The people at Buhawulpoor were very anxious to know what kind of goods could be shipped for Bombay with any chance of profit—but I am running ahead of my journal, and must come back to the point where this digression commenced.

On the 12th of April, the day following the receipt of the treaty, we again visited the Khan for the purpose of taking our leave, as he had been remarkably civil to us during the four days we remained at Khanpoor. This was natural enough in regard to Lieutenant Mackeson, with whom he was well acquainted, and for whom he had a high respect; but in my own case, being an uninvited guest, his real kindness and courtesy was the more unexpected, and consequently the more welcome. On leaving his Court with the expectation of not meeting him again, (in which we were, however, agreeably disappointed,) he directed one of his most respectable people, the old Hindoo Deewan who accompanied Lieutenant Mackeson to Jesulmer, to go with me whithersoever I might wander throughout his country, to provide supplies for the camp, and act as *mehmandar* or protector of the stranger, which office he filled until our arrival at Ahmudpoor.

Account of Khanpoor.

Previous to leaving Khanpoor we rode through the city to obtain a better view of it than we had been able to do when passing hastily along the bazar on the morning of our arrival, but in reality there is little worth seeing at this place. It is rather a mean-looking city of four thousand houses, on the south bank of the navigable canal called *Ikhtiarwah*, with a ruinous old mud fort, two hundred yards long and a hundred and twenty yards broad at its north-west side: few of the houses are built of masonry, but there is a tolerable market place running north and south, dividing the town into two parts, and it has a pretty good street running across its northern extremity; both of these bazars are partly roofed so as to exclude the sun, which is a great convenience to the public, though the thatching is very flimsy, and its height above the ground only sufficient for horsemen, but not allowing a camel man to ride

under it without much difficulty. The fish-market is admirably supplied, and brings a trifling profit to Government, being farmed out to individuals who purchase the monopoly for a few hundred roopees annually. There are numerous wells in the town with water very near the surface, varying from ten to eighteen cubits, but it is brackish and apparently unwholesome; fortunately for them the inhabitants are now pretty independent on this score, as the *Ikhtiarwah* brings down a supply from the Punjnud which has never failed of late, though in former years the canal used occasionally to run dry. The large *musjid* in the city is said to have been built about thirty years ago (in the Hindoo Sumbut 1852), by the old Khan, Buhawul Khan, grandfather of the present Nuwab. The Khan's dwelling house lies a little to northward of the city, and is a mere *shikar-gah* or hunting seat, a temporary place of residence, surrounded by a thin mud wall, where he occasionally spends a few days; but his principal abode is at Dilawur in the Desert, or at a place called Dera, near Ahmudpoor.

March to Mithun Kot and passage of the river Indus.

We quitted Khanpoor early in the morning of the 13th of April, and made a march of eighteen kos or twenty-seven miles over, a bad road in a north-westerly direction by way of Jujwa, Ghanspoor, and Chackra to Mithun Kot in Runjeet Singh's territory, on the right bank of the Sind or Indus river. Our journey was performed on camels, and occupied six hours, including the passage of the river, which alone occupied nearly an hour and a half, including the delay occasioned in getting my unwilling camel to take his place in the ferry boat. We left Khanpoor at 3h 10m A. M.; crossed a dry canal 4h 00m; crossed a bridge over the *Ikhtiarwah* at 4h 30m, the canal running about S. S. W., and at 4h 40m we arrived at Jujwa, a large village with 40 Bunyas, distant six kos north-west from Khanpoor, and two kos north-east from Ikhtiar kee Gurhee, with a considerable village named Khaesir, one kos on its W. N. W. side. We passed a small village with much swampy ground in its neighborhood at 5h 00m A. M. and at 6h 00m. after riding five very short kos from Jujwa, we reached Ghanspoor, a small town of three hundred houses, where Lieutenant Mackeson formerly remained for several days, while settling some of the numerous disputes that are brought under his arbitration; for both Sawun Mul, the Hakim of Mooltan, who is Runjeet Singh's Lieutenant Governor on the west bank of the Indus, and the Khan, Buhawul Khan, who has such an enormous extent of territory on its eastern bank, seem to be equally ready to employ his good offices in keeping the peace between their respective subjects; and thus he does the State some valuable service, independent of his more ostensible duties as Agent for the navigation of the Indus. We crossed the

dry bed of a large canal at 6h 30m A. M., and at 7h 00m reached Chackra, a village of, perhaps, sixty houses, (distant four kos north-west from Ghouspoor,) and in ten minutes more we dismounted at the left bank of the Sind, which noble river was not crossed until 8h 30m; and at 9h 05m A. M. we reached Mithun Kot, which is three miles or two kos beyond its right bank. At the place where we crossed the Indus almost immediately below its junction with the Punjnud, its stream is 2047 yards, or nearly a mile and a quarter in breadth, at a place where its width was unbroken either by islands or sand-banks. The banks are very low and the water very muddy, having just begun to rise from the melting of the snows at its sources, nor is the stream of very great depth, except in the main channel; but with all these drawbacks it is a magnificent sheet of water, a very prince of rivers, and ought in due time to be well worth the trouble that our Government are taking in opening its navigation to all the world.

View from our quarters at Mithun Kot.

On arriving at Mithun Kot we were accommodated with quarters in the largest house in the town, which was emptied in a hurry, the cooking of the Sirdar's dinner being still in progress in one of the side rooms when we took possession of the central hall. This house was built by a *Kazee*, and is a very fair specimen of the architecture of this part of the country. Though timbers are only procurable from a great distance and at a considerable expense, (as may be inferred from Lieutenant Mackeson having to pay thirty roopees for a single mast for his large boat,) yet are there two very large rooms in this house, the beams of which are of great span, and the ceilings richly ornamented; though the lower room (for it is a two-storied edifice), is converted into something very like a hay-chamber, and horses are stalled in the broad verandah, the roof of which forms a terrace to the upper hall. From the broad summit of the house is obtained a fine view of the surrounding country, the western horizon being cut off abruptly by the Sooleman range of mountains, which give a pleasing variety to the general flatness of the landscape, and a similar effect is produced, though in a smaller degree, by the high woody villages of the Vurg, Gumbheer, Gopang, &c. on the banks of the Indus, or of the Punjnud, the mouth of which river is distinctly marked as it pours its waters into the larger stream, between Gumbheer and Muhar, the latter village being close to eastward of their confluence. The little city of Mithun Kot, which barely contains twelve hundred houses, lies closely packed round the foot of the Kazee's dwelling; and the cantonment of the Chevalier Ventura, who for sometime governed this district, lies apart in the low grounds about half a mile to the north-westward.

Position of the town.

The town of Mithun Kot is not likely to be of much commercial importance for many years, though its commanding position at the confluence of all the rivers of the Punjab, as seen in the map, gives it an apparent advantage which will hardly bear the scrutiny of close examination, so greatly is it diminished by the peculiar localities of the place. Its situation indeed is very unfavorable, as it is quite surrounded by water when the river rises, and the only high ground belonging to it is already covered with houses, so that there is little or no room for farther improvement without a great outlay of capital. So greatly is the want of elbow-room felt when the river is in flood, that the inhabitants, who at other times of the year usually resort to some distant spot for unmentionable purposes, are at this season compelled to perform those offices so close to the houses that an intense stench is the result: nor does this evil admit of a ready remedy, for the waters, which so closely girdle the town, have barely any perceptible motion, seeming rather to belong to some stagnant lake, than to a mighty running stream. The present distance of the town from the bank of the main river is just two and a half miles by my measurement, but there is a creek or narrow branch of the Indus running close under the east side of the town, which might be made navigable for boats.

Friendly conduct of the Hakim of Mooltan.

Sawun Mul, the intelligent Hakim of Mooltan, who succeeded Monsieur Ventura in the government of this district, has acted very liberally in aiding the views of the British Government, by greatly diminishing the duties usually levied upon the principal articles of commerce, and by attempting to transfer to Mithun Kot the mercantile depôt or mart formerly established at Asnee, an inland town lying twenty short kos or thirty miles north-west from Mithun Kot. This worthy governor was so busily employed in beating back, with all his disposable forces, a tribe of mountaineers, who had made their descent into the plains, that he could not leave his head-quarters at Hurund, near the foot of the Sooleman range, to have an interview with Lieutenant Mackeson; but he sent strict orders to his *kamdars* or agents to pay every attention to us during our stay at Mithun Kot, which injunctions were implicitly fulfilled during the three days we remained there; and, in addition to the other civilities of these local officers, (one of whom was a Sikh and the other a Hindoo,) they offered me the usual present of five hundred roopees as a compliment upon entering Runjeet Singh's country, which was of course refused.

Preparation of boats for a trip to Och.

Previous to our quitting Khanpoor, Lieutenant Mackeson had directed his boats, which were lying at Mukhun-bela ghat near Ooch, to drop down the river as far as Mithun Kot, in order that we might have the option of pursuing our journey to the northward either by land or by water, as might be found

most convenient. On determining to adopt the latter course, our camp-followers were directed to march up the east bank of the Punjnud as far as Ooch, and to meet us at the ghat near that city, which they accomplished in about the same time that it took us to perform the journey by water. The boats reached Mithun Kot on the 15th April, and were immediately prepared for our reception, the accommodation boat, or *bujra*, as it would be called on the Ganges, being the same one that was formerly used by Captain Wade. The hull was simply formed of one of those wall-sided flat-bottomed boats, which are in common use on the river Ravee, and by covering it with a light roof, six feet above the floor, and closing the sides and ends with venetian blinds, a spacious and very comfortable cabin was constructed fully twenty feet in length, and nearly half that breadth. The roof was of course fashioned like a deck, and afforded a most pleasant place for enjoying cool air after the heat of the day, when the south-west wind came sweeping up the broad bosom of the river, and drove us up against its stream with a full swelling sail. The cooking boat was nearly as large as our own, and a third vessel accompanied us, on board which were our Sindee friends.

Departure from Mithun Kot.

The description of boat on which we were embarked, being without a keel and flat-bottomed, would naturally draw but little water; and the want of a keel was in a great measure compensated by the perpendicularity of her sides, so that we frequently sailed, even with a wind very nearly abeam, so close to the lee-shore that people could with ease step from the gunwale on to the bank, which was occasionally just on a level with it. It may be considered tedious to detail the particulars of our trip, but it may nevertheless be done in the hope of being useful some time or another, when the navigation of these rivers shall become a little more common. We took a friendly farewell of our kind entertainers at Mithun Kot, and leaving the town on the morning of the 16th of April, (when the thermometer was only 72° at day-break,) spent the whole of the forenoon at the ghat while the boats were being made ready; and we ascertained that the stream, which set slightly upon this bank, only ran at the rate of 1380 yards, or little more than three quarters of a mile per hour.

Voyage up the river Punjnud, 16th of April.

Every necessary arrangement being at last completed, the boats were cast off from the right bank of the Indus at 11¾h A. M. or a quarter before twelve o'clock on the 16th April, and having got into a fair channel, we set sail about noon with a fine light breeze from the south-west, which carried us up to the mouth of the Punjnud at 1 P. M., after entering which river we steered eastward and were abreast of Gumbheer, on the west bank, at 2 P. M. We

passed Kehl on the left bank at 2h 25m., and Gopang, on the right bank, at 2½ P. M., at which time the wind was S. S. W. and our course East, going nearly seven miles an hour through the water, and 4½ or 5 miles an hour past the land; the thermometer stood at 95°. At 2h 40m we came to a point which forced our head to lie S. E. and S. S. E. for a few minutes, making no way against the heavy current which set round the point at the rate of about five miles an hour; so we took to tracking, and had to continue at this tedious work for nearly an hour. The tow-rope was cast off at 3h 40m P. M. with the boat's head N. E. which soon fell off to north and N. by E., bringing us again abreast of Gopang (but in the upper reach of the river), at 3¾ P. M. After passing this place we continued our course nearly due east, passing Bagho on the left bank at 5 P. M; soon after which we again had recourse to the track-rope, gradually rounding up and creeping along the left bank, until we gained a northerly course, and brought up for the night at 6h 45m P. M. abreast of Shidbanee, a large village, four kos east of the river's bank. The total day's run, or rather the distance performed since noon, was about fifteen kos by water, or perhaps nine kos by land.

Voyage continued 17th April.

On the 17th of April we again cast off our boats, starting at 5h 55m P. M. with a fine south-westerly breeze, and ran a northerly and N. E. course until 7 A. M., when the winding of the Punjnud brought the boat's head due south, and we could only proceed by tracking. A village on the left bank, called Duria Khan ka Mudh, was passed at 7h 20m; and at 8h 13m we passed another village on the left bank, called Bukhoo ka Mudh, whence we turned up into an easterly course. We passed the outlet of a small dry water course at 8h 45m. The boat's head then lying S. E.; and in this position we put to for breakfast at 9 A. M. at the upper opening of the navigable canal called Ikhtiar-wah, which runs to Jujwa, Khanpoor, &c. The village of Chouhan lies close above its outlet, on the left bank, being twelve kos north of Jujwa or Jujja, and fourteen kos from Khanpoor. We cast of again from the bank at 9½ A. M., and hoisting the sail, made our way against the stream about east by north, gradually coming round to a northerly course, in a channel varying from ⅛ mile to ¼ mile in width. At 11h 20m a white dome in the village of Purara on the right bank bore N. N. W. distant about three miles, and the village of Oodur on the left bank about S. E. by E. distant 1¼ miles. Here the wind failed us, and we made very slow progress by tracking, the village of Oodur only bearing S. by E. at noon, our course being N. E. and the village one mile off. We ran aground at 12h 10m, but soon floated again, and continued our course to north-eastward until 12h 48m, when we turned

more north and even north-westward, being obliged to use poles, (or *lugees*, as the Indian boatmen would call them,) as well as the track-rope to enable us to get on. At 2 P. M. we were still tracking, but in a N. N. E. direction and at the east side of the main stream which runs W. S. W. and is about three quarters of a mile wide. At 2h 40m we passed something like a *nala*, whose outlet was from the left bank of the Punjnud, and at 3½ P. M. were abreast of Khanpoor, a large village on the right bank, bearing W. N. W. distant two miles. At 3h 40m P. M we passed Ghazee ka Thool on the left bank, one mile E. S. E. of us, and close above the village was the outlet of a *nala* leading to Humza ka Thool. A light breeze sprung up at 4h 15m, and we sailed for a few minutes toward the north-east, but took to tracking again at 4h 45m. We passed Ahmud Machee on the right bank at 5h 10m, and put to at 6h 15m P. M. on the right or west bank, one kos below Khangurh, which is four or five miles south-west of the town of Seetpoor, which lies a little inland, and is celebrated for its mango groves.

Visit from the Kamdar of Seetpoor.

The Kamdar of this place, being warned of Lieutenant Mackeson's approach, came out to meet him at the place where our boats brought to for the night, and directed a party of soldiers to keep guard all night at the water side, that no accidents might happen to us on Runjeet Singh's, his master's, side of the river, for the opposite bank belongs to Buhawul Khan, and skirmishes used occasionally to take place between the inhabitants of the two countries. At the time when Buhawul Khan held in farm nearly the whole Dooab between Mooltan and Mithun Kot, or rather between the Indus and the Punjnud, the district of Seetpoor was of course under the dominion of the Daodpootra chief, and the old Hindoo Deewan, Kasee Ram, who accompanied us from Khanpoor, acted as a Kamdar at Seetpoor ; but when possession of all the territory on the other side of the river was resumed by the Sikh king, Buhawul Khan was obliged to give up these lucrative districts, and confine himself to his own country on the east bank of the river, so the old Deewan was of course thrown out of employment with the rest of Buhawul Khân's employés.

Arrival at Ooch.

On the 18th of April we started from our resting place below Khangurh at 5h 25m A. M. with just breeze enough to cross over to the left bank of the river, where we commenced tracking ; but the wind fortunately freshened from the south west, and by 7h 40m A. M. ran us up as high as Seetpoor, which town is three miles from the right bank of the Punjnud, the river being half a mile wide, and our course N. E. We passed a small village called Ghoolam Rusool, situated on high ground on the left bank, at 8h 05m. and at 8h 45m passed the ghat of Seetpoor, which is provided with passage boats for crossing

the river. As the breeze stiffened, we passed Alum Ghaib kee Bustee, on the right bank, at 9h 30m, running E. N. E, but the wind fell suddenly at 9h 45m, so we took to tracking for about half an hour. We passed the mouth of a canal called *Biharee* on the left bank at 10h 20m, and caught a fresh breeze, which carried us up to Mukhun-bela Ghat at 11 A. M.; and we here finished our voyage, this place being abreast of the city of Ooch, which is two kos distant from the left bank of the Punjnud, about 4 kos below the confluence of the rivers Ghara and Trimab, as the river of Mooltan is called.

Peculiar names of the Rivers of the Punjab.

This custom of giving a new name to a large river after the confluence of two or more of its principal streams, instead of bestowing on the joint waters the name of their principal tributary, seems to be attended with some inconvenience, and is not usually practised in Hindoosthan. The Bunas and many other considerable streams which fall into the Chumbul all lose their names on joining the latter river, which, however, retains its own name until it falls into the Jumna; and the Jumna again after receiving the Chumbul, (which is fully equal to itself in size, and has even a longer course,) remains unchanged in title until it falls into the still holier Gunga; but even the union of these two noble rivers leads to no other result than that the appellation of the larger one is conferred on them both, as they roll on in one bed for many hundred miles. With respect to the rivers of the Punjab, however, the case is very different, not one of them retaining its name after falling in with another river nearly of its own size. If their courses are followed in regular order, it will be found that the Sutluj, which passes Loodhiana, and the Beyah which runs near Umritsir, lose both of their names after forming a junction at Feerozpoor, and bear the name of Ghara until they meet the other rivers of the Punjab. The Ravee that washes the walls of Lahor, the ruddy Chinab which far exceeds the former, and the Jelum whose sources are in Kashmeer, all mix their waters in a single channel before they reach Mooltan, and are called Trimab by way of noting their triple alliance; by this name they are known, until the Ghara meets them at Ooch, and by adding its two tributaries to the former three, earns for the whole the appropriate title of Punjnud, or "the five rivers," which, after a brief course of sixty miles is again swallowed up by the all-absorbing Sind.

Lieut. Mackeson leaves Ooch for Ahmudpoor.

On the evening of our arrival at Mukhun-bela, Lieutenant Mackeson quitted the boats and made a long night march by way of Ooch and Khoormpoor to Ahmudpoor, which is distant twelve kos from the river-side, and which is his general place of residence as well as that of the Khan, Buhawul Khan; Buhawulpoor being only the nominal capital of this country, though in reality

the largest city it contains. I was obliged to remain two or three days longer at the ghat, for the days were so dusty and the nights so cloudy that I had some difficulty in making the astronomical observations that were required for ascertaining the geographical position of this place, and in taking the angles necessary for connecting these observations with some conspicuous point in the city of Ooch. While thus waiting until the weather cleared up, for the nights were generally very stormy, I was tempted by the fine expanse of water and lively breeze to take a sail in the pretty little cutter that lay at the ghat; but there was barely water enough to prevent even this tiny vessel from running aground without fetching a circuit to gain the main stream. The appearance of this part of the river is rather singular, the red waters of the Chinab coming down in a dark-colored mass that forms a striking contrast to the paler waters of the Ghara; but the latter are considered far less wholesome; and so high is the repute in which the former stream is held, that Lieutenant Mackeson not only obtains a constant supply of it for his own use at Ahmudpoor, but even carried a considerable quantity across the desert of Jesulmer.

March through Ooch to Ahmudpoor.

Having finished the work which detained me in the neighborhood of Ooch, I quitted Mukhun-bela Ghat on the morning of the 21st of April, and completed the twelve kos to Ahmudpoor in less than three hours upon a camel. Poor old Deewan Kasee Ram, who accompanied me on this trip, while endeavouring to keep ahead of the long-paced dromedary, met with an accident that might have done him much mischief, for the little horse on which he rode came suddenly down with him, and he fell on the hard road, but fortunately without sustaining any injury. We left the river side at 2h 55m A. M. and made our way over a bad road through corn fields to Ooch, which is three very short kos or 4¼ miles S. E. of the ghat; this part of the journey occupying us nearly an hour, though we made no stay at Ooch. This is a very ancient city of about two thousand houses, with a covered bazar, from which the idea of roofing the market place at Khanpoor may perhaps have been borrowed: the most remarkable objects, however, at this place,—at least the most worthy of notice in the eyes of its Moosulman inhabitants,—are the shrines of its five Mohummudan saints who are of *Saiud* descent; that is to say, of their Prophet's own lineage, and are held in great repute, the principal one of the five appearing to be the martyred saint Peer Shah Shuheed Julala (?) who came originally from Balkh, or from Bokhara. We found a pretty good road from Ooch, running about E. S. E. for the first five kos, as far as Khoormpoor, and the remaining five kos about S. E. by E., there being much thin jungul of tamarisk all the way to Ahmudpoor, where we arrived at 5h

40m, having left Ooch at about 3h 40m, and passed Khoormpoor (a village of fifty houses) at 4h 45m A. M.

Renewal of visits to Buhawul Khan.

On arriving at Ahmudpoor we were pleased to find that the Khan had also come hither from Khanpoor, so that we saw a good deal of him during the ten days that I remained at this place. The Khan's dwelling is at a place called Dera, about three miles south-east of Ahmudpoor, and just within the limits of the sandy desert which comes within a kos of the city, and may almost be said to be divided from it by the Kootubwah canal, which brings down the waters of the river Ghara from a place twenty miles N. N. E. of Ahmudpoor. Various small cuts are made from this canal, from which still smaller branches again strike off, so that the whole country in their neighborhood may be irrigated with very little labor. Some of these small streams afford a supply of water to the Khan's cantonment at Dera, and other branches run close to Lieutenant Mackeson's house, which is a mile and a half westward from the city. As the whole country is intersected by these cuts, we had several little bridges to cross whenever we visited the Khan ; our usual proceeding on which occasions was to ride over early in the morning while the air was yet cool, and return in the native carriages which he kindly lent us for this purpose. They were each four-wheeled vehicles drawn by two horses, the body being shaped like that of a *ruth*, and canopied in the same way ; the body was subject to the quantity of shaking usually endured in conveyances of this kind, but we found them very convenient, and far preferable to riding in the hot sun for four miles : they brought us this distance in fifty-two minutes, at a gentle trot of about 4½ miles per hour.

Appearance of the Khan's court.

As the Khan's residence at Ahmudpoor is generally of much longer duration than at Khanpoor, so the buildings that we observed there were of a much more permanent character than those at the latter place. Yet even at Dera there was the same absence of mere show, with the same appearance of real dignity which struck me so forcibly in our former interviews with the Khan : he had no canopy of crimson velvet supported on silver or gilt staves like the Raja of Beekaner, nor like the latter did he ever spring up from his throne and prostrate himself on the ground, heedless of our presence, when the time for evening prayer arrived: Buhawul Khan, on the contrary, used to prefer sitting out of doors on an open terrace, where a floor-cloth was spread under the shady side of his house, with no other canopy than the sky; and thus he would remain talking to us by the hour together, with his Sirdars all squatted in a double row, like a lane, along the edges of the carpet, and two or three of his most favored attendants sitting close in front with their faces

turned towards him. Should we happen to be with him in the evening about prayer time, we received a gentle hint as to the necessity of his withdrawing for the performance of his devotions; and he did not appear to be particularly bigotted in his notions, for one of the handsomest faces to be seen in his durbar was that of a Jew, who took his seat among the various persons Mohumudans and Hindoos, who composed the Court, without appearing to excite any particular sensation among them.

Hot dinners supplied from the Khan's kitchen.

As long as we remained at Khanpoor we had been pitched within less than half a mile of the Khan's place of abode, and he used to send a train of hot dishes, both morning and evening, by way of supplying us with breakfast and dinner. At Ahmudpoor, however, the distance was so much greater as to risk the spoiling of his choice cookeries in their transit from the kitchen to our table, so he very considerately sent up a part of his "batterie de cuisine" into our more immediate neighborhood, that our *provant* might not lose its flavor on the road. Stewed quails, *poolaoos*, *koftas*, *kuleea*, (i. e. curry) of various kinds, plum stews, *hulwa*, vermicelli, preparations of apples, &c. came pouring in upon us in such abundance, that we should have been glad to cry "hold, enough!" were it not uncivil to refuse these marks of attention from the Khan, which were meant to show his good-will toward the stranger; and I was the more gratified at this friendly conduct, as on a former occasion Lieutenants Baker and Durand, of the Bengal Engineers, were obliged to turn back from Ahmudpoor to Hansee when endeavouring to make their way to the Indus. Another civility on the part of the Khan was the sending to us on the day of the *Bukree Eed*, one of the huge *doomba* sheep that had been sacrified at that festival, and no pains seemed to have been spared in fattening up the animal, who was a monster in his way: this happened at Khanpoor, and, fortunately, the weather was so fine that we did not suffer much from this unusual gormandizing; for though civility and curiosity when combined, might tempt us to taste more of these rich dishes than would have been prudent, yet the sudden alteration of the climate of Jesulmer to that of Sind, or, in other words, a fall of the thermometer from 111° to 64° in the space of a few days may have prevented our being carried off by a surfeit, in humbly imitating the great Dugald Dalghetty, who always laid in beforehand a supply of vivers sufficient for three days' consumption.

Residence of Lieut. Mackeson.

The house which has been built at Ahmudpoor by the Khan, Buhawul Khan, for the residence of Lieutenant Mackeson, is a good substantial edifice in the European style, containing two suites of rooms, besides a large centre hall, and has only cost about three thousand roopees, a considerable part of

which was required for timbering the flat roof, and the lime seemed also to be rather an expensive article. Until this building was prepared, Lieutenant Mackeson was accommodated with rooms in the city, but the houses there are so very indifferent, that he was soon glad to quit the first of his temporary places of residence, and occupied a small *bungla* in the middle of a fine large garden belonging to the Khan, situated on the north side of Ahmudpoor. Inconvenient as this little cottage might be as a permanent place of abode, it was preferable to the hot dusty brick-house in which he first took up his quarters, for the large trees of the garden afforded a pleasant shade, and it is rendered tolerably cool by being supplied with canal-water.

Account of Ahmudpoor.

Ahmudpoor is a considerable city, inferior only to Buhawulpoor, and lies on rather low ground on the west bank of the large canal called Kootub-wah, as before-mentioned; but this advantage is very much diminished by the large quantity of *kulur zumeen*, or unproductive salt ground in its neighborhood; and there is much jungul of *juhoo* or tamarisk, commonly called *jhon*, which is rather a worthless shrub. The site of the old town is to southward of the present city, which contains something less than five thousand houses, and has a good bazar running north and south, with two or three other pretty good streets branching off to the eastward, one of them leading to the Buhawulpoor road, and another of them to Dera. On the west side of the bazar, close to the main street, is a large *musjid* or mosque, whose white *meenars* and domes are the most conspicuous objects in the city. On the north side are some good gardens, and to the westward is an old mud fort about 150 yards long, and 120 yards wide, the walls of which appear to be very thin, and are from twenty to twenty-four feet high. There is a small cantonment close to the south-westward of the town, and on passing the parade ground in the morning we generally found several squads of sipahees at their drill, which was regulated in the European manner, and with English words of command. The city has rather a mean appearance from the exceeding lowness of the houses, which looked still lower from being flat-roofed, and the shops are small with little pent-houses that barely project two feet; nor do they appear to advantage after seeing the freestone *chujjas* or eaves which shelter the shops in other cities, for the pent-houses of Ahmudpoor appear to be of wood, occasionally smeared with clay. There seem to be no manufactures of any notoriety, and the water and air do not agree with foreigners, who are said to complain of loss of appetite and indigestion, which is not surprising when even the town's-people look sickly. There is another town of the same name near the western extremity of the Daodpotra country, but the latter is generally called Ahmudpoor Summa, to distinguish it from the city above described.

I paid my farewell visit to the Khan, Buhawul Khan, on the 29th of April, and as the custom of receiving presents at this Court is not yet exploded, so an exchange of parting gifts took place in a manner that partook more of the European method of exchanging souvenirs, than the oriental style of doing such things. The Khan's officers had carried over to Jesulmer a packet of embroidered and other handsome stuffs as a present for Lieutenant Trevelyan, and on leaving Khanpoor a little bale of cloth was in like manner brought to me; but on quitting Ahmudpoor the Khan produced his own pet rifle with which he had killed many a deer, and sent it to me as a farther token of his good-will. The barrel was of Sind manufacture, composed of thirteen pistol barrels beaten up and welded together, the muzzle being wrought into the figure of an alligator's head: the stock is of a very dark wood, very short, exceedingly thin in the grasp, and spreading out into a very broad but thin butt. A large coil of slow match is wound neatly about the stock just behind the breech of the gun, and is covered by a chintz cloth, round which are cast several folds of colored tape, and an additional leather strap to keep the whole coil secure. A leather sling lies under the barrel: a little flap, primed with wax, secures the pan from damp, and additional protection is afforded to the priming by an exceedingly neat kind of lock-cover, which appears to be formed of horse-hair stitched in between thin leather, and bound with green morocco or kid-skin, being entirely the work of Buhawul Khan's own hands. The whole of the mountings of this curious rifle are of silver, and a powder flask of black leather (exactly the shape of a chemist's retort,) stamped with embossed patterns and mounted with silver, accompanied the gift, as also a powder measure of buffalo horn and a bullet-mould: on both of the latter were engraved the words "*Kilan walee*," denoting that it belonged to the large gun, though its ball is not near so large as that of a carbine. A double barrelled percussion fowling piece, with a few other articles, including a brace of pistols, sent by Lieutenant Trevelyan, remained with the Khan as a slight memorial of our visit to the Indus and its neighborhood.

Farewell visit and exchange of presents with Buhawul Khan.

I quitted Ahmudpoor at midnight on the 30th of April, or rather at one o'clock in the morning on the 1st of May, and after taking a long farewell of my most kind host, Lieutenant Mackeson, wandered forth alone in sober anticipation of having to cross the Great Desert at the most inclement season of the year; eight days or nine at the utmost remained for the completion of a journey of more than two hundred miles, as I had engaged to meet Lieutenant Trevelyan at Girrajsir (on the boundary between Jesulmer and Beekaner,) by the 9th of May; and as about 150 miles of my intended route might be con-

Departure from Ahmudpoor.

sidered to be within limits of the desert, the trip was likely to be rather an uncomfortable one. One of the Nuwab's kamdars, named Durgahee Khan, was directed to escort me to Buhawulpoor, and my old acquaintance the chief huntsman, (named Saleh Mohumud) and a respectable Daodpotra of the Khan's family were deputed to take farther charge of me as far as the Beekaner frontier. Orders were sent to the governors of such forts as lay in the road, to furnish me with comfortable quarters within their walls; and, in short, nothing seemed left undone by the Khan that would serve to

"Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest."

Watchmaker at Buhawulpoor.

Among other of his friendly acts, I ought not to omit mentioning, that during our stay at Ahmudpoor, two of my watches, which had both received damage on the road, were put into thorough repair by the Khan's watch-maker, a very skilful workman, residing at Buhawulpoor, and son of the clever old artist, mentioned by Mr. Elphinstone. The son seems to equal his father in talent, and has constructed some curious time-pieces, one of which is in the possession of Lieutenant Mackeson, and considerably resembles that of Jonathan Oldbuck, in size and color: its case is of the old construction, (i. e. unlike the modern hunting-watches,) and its face has a double graduation, indicating both the hours according to English reckoning, and the *ghurees* by which all Oriental nations compute their time, the latter being marked with Arabic numerals, which serve to point out the times appointed for the five daily prayers, enjoined in the code of Mohumud. As a farther guide to all good Moosulmans, two circular cavities are sunk in the dial plate, in each of which is a small magnetic piece of iron, fashioned into the shape of a blue pigeon, the wings of which being outspread, point in the direction of the meridian, the body of the bird by which they are connected being balanced upon a pivot; and the head is colored red, so as to act as a *kiblu-nooma*, or guide to Mecca, in the direction of which city "the faithful" are required to prostrate themselves. Judging from the depth of the barrel of this watch, the mainspring must be rather a broad one; there is no fusee, as the barrel is furnished with teeth, which take directly into the train of works without the intervention of a chain and spiral snail, the compensating power of the latter being perhaps made up by tapering away the mainspring, or filing it gradually thinner to one of its extremities. There was, I think, a maintaining power added to keep it going while being wound up; and it was upon the whole a piece of workmanship highly creditable to the native artist.

Journey to Buhawulpoor.

I mounted my camel for the purpose of quitting Ahmudpoor very early on the morning of 1st May, as already mentioned, and marched twenty kos

north-east, over a bad road to Buhawulpoor, the march being accomplished in five and a half hours, as follows. We left Lieutenant Mackeson's house at 1h 03m A. M , reached the beginning of Ahmudpoor at 1h 20m, and the end of the city at 1h 35m: crossed the Kootub-wah canal by a bridge at 2h 00m, and passed a small village close to the left of the road, named Husun Wahee, at about 3h 05m We arrived at a village called Noorpoor at 3h 25m, where we remained for a few minutes, and shortly afterwards made a regular halt for twenty minutes, for the performance of morning prayer, at a well where a *fukeer* had established himself close to the side of the road. We reached this spot at 4h 35m A. M. and left it again at 4h 55m, passing a *khangah* or shrine with a village at 5h 55m, and another village, called Must Khan kee Bustee, at 6h 10m. At 6h 15m we crossed a canal over which is a brick bridge of three arches. We entered the south gate of Buhawulpoor at 6h 30m, and passing through a part of the city, reached the Khan's house at about 6h 33m A. M.

Description of the Road.

The road from Ahmudpoor to Buhawulpoor is much cut up by artificial water-courses, which are mostly dry at this time of the year, and on both sides of the way are numerous corn-fields, but there is also a large quantity of tamarisk jungul. For the first two kos after leaving Ahmudpoor, or rather after crossing the first bridge above noted, the road runs up the left bank of the canal called Kootub-wah, after leaving which it runs north-eastward across the low-lands forming the valley of the Ghara river, on its eastern bank; this kind of low-land in Upper India is generally called *khadir*, perhaps from the word *khad*, meaning manure, as such ground is liable to inundation when the river is in flood, and within the influence of the rich fertilizing slime generally deposited on such occasions. After crossing the large canal at the brick bridge which is three kos from Buhawulpoor, the road runs up the left bank of the same for half a kos, exhibiting a curious appearance, for immediately on the east side is much *jahoo jungul*, with numerous sandhills, being in fact the edge of the Great Desert, which runs so closely in upon the canal, that there is, in some places, barely room for two carts to pass each other between the hillocks of sand and the running water, so that the road becomes a positive boundary between the *Rohee* or wilderness, and the *Sind* or netherlands, by which term is to be understood all the ground near the banks of a river where water is found close to the surface, even though the soil be not liable to inundation.

Appearance of Buhawulpoor.

I remained three days at Buhawulpoor for the purpose of fixing the geographical position of the city, and during this time examined whatever might be worth seeing in its neighborhood: its curiosities, however, are but few, the gardens and the manufacture of silk stuffs being almost the only things worthy

of notice. There are no architectural curiosities of any kind to catch the eye of a traveller, and though Buhawulpoor is a city of eight thousand houses with two large bazars, it has the same shabby and unpermanent appearance that characterizes Khanpoor and Ahmudpoor. The Khan's house in which I was accommodated during my stay here, contained but a single room, of moderate dimensions, and had no verandah; in the same courtyard, and within a few feet of it, was a little detached summer-house, and on the south side was a small garden; the west and north sides seemed to be occupied by other houses, and the eastern boundary of the premises was formed by a large brick mosque, almost the only permanent looking edifice in the city. There is no fort and scarcely any town wall, though there is something that may once have been a mud rampart, with four gateways looking toward Mooltan, Khairpoor, Beekaner, and Ahmudpoor. Numerous wild date trees grow within the precincts of the city, and there are some magnificent *seesoo* trees, which are here called *talee*. The water is remarkably sweet, and Persian wheels are seen in every direction raising it either out of shallow wells, or out of small cuts and branches drawn from the larger canals.

Numerous Gardens.

The principal gardens are seventeen in number, lying chiefly on the north side of the city, and beyond a canal which runs under a pretty good brick bridge: I visited those called Mohumud Khan's garden, Moonshee-ka-bagh, Gosain-ka-bagh, &c., each being pretty much like the other:—they produce mangoes, grapes, peaches, almonds, apples, quinces, figs, pomegranates, *phalsa*, *kuchnar*, *gool-khaira*, (or holly-oak,) weeping-willows, and another kind of willow called *bed-mooshk*, from which is extracted a cooling liquor, much used in Sind, and generally imported from Kashmeer. On leaving Ahmudpoor, Buhawul Khan presented me with a dozen bottles of this precious *thundaee*, which looked like a genuine importation from the "valley of shawls;" the flasks were of thin blistered glass, shaped something like a claret bottle, with its sides squeezed in; and pieces of bark of the birch tree did duty as corks. The liquor was clear, and had a faint but not unpleasant smell, with a rather mawkish taste: it is diluted when drank in the proportion of half a wine glass-full to a small tumbler of water, and it seems probable that it may really have a cooling effect, as willow-bark has been used in England by medical men in lieu of Peruvian bark, the febrifuge qualities of which are well known.

Convenient position of the city.

The Ghara river runs about two miles north-west of Buhawulpoor with a full muddy stream half a mile wide, and running at the rate of perhaps a mile and a half per hour; there were a few boats at the ghat, and but little appearance of traffick of any kind, though the situation of Buhawulpoor seems

particularly advantageous in a commercial point of view. It lies almost exactly in the middle of the Daodpotra territories, which extend a hundred and fifty miles on each side of this city along the banks of the Ghara, the Punjnud, and the Sind, and the great desert comes up to within three miles of the south-east side of the city; so that Buhawulpoor lies in a kind of gorge between the river and the desert, where all articles conveyed by land or water carriage between the upper and lower provinces must necessarily pass, its situation being very similar to the throat of an hour-glass. It has also the advantage of lying in the direct route between Beekaner and Dera Ghazee Khan and Mooltan.

Silk manufactures.

The silk stuffs of Mooltan seem to be held in considerable repute here, and are superior to those manufactured at Buhawulpoor, though the latter are by no means bad, especially when it is considered that the art of silk-weaving is of very recent introduction: the chief articles of home production, in this line, appear to be a thin figured silk of light scarlet color with gold-edges, called *Ahmud-shahee*, and striped stuffs of thick texture and various colors like chintzes, called *gool budun*. The traders seem to be of various religions, Moosulman, Hindoo, and Jew. A handsome man of the latter persuasion, named Aga Rufeeh, came to see me, as did some of the Hindoos; but they all seemed to be of the true harpy breed. One of the brokers, named Bhoja Dulal, recommended his floor cloths, some of which were woollen and some of cotton: he had also *gool-budun paejama*, or trowser stuff, and *khes*, all of silk, the latter being in pieces of six yards each, and the Mooltan chintzes of seven yards; there were *loongees* of silk, and *asuns* or praying carpets of wool, as well as the *pushmeena ka roomal* or shawl-scarfs of Kashmeer: these with the *putha* or silken sashes, the richly embroidered cloaks called *chogha*, and the deep crimson silk of Mooltan with deep gold borders, are all that I remember as worth particular mention. I made very few purchases, as the different articles seemed to be very high priced, particularly those with gold borders, for there do not seem to be any wire-drawers here, and the gold thread is imported at a considerable expense from Hindoosthan.

Persecution of Hindoo.

During my brief stay at Buhawulpoor, a Hindoo religionist came to claim my protection in behalf of his spiritual superior, who was said to be confined at the *kotwalee* on some trifling pretext, and was threatened with death if he would not embrace the Mohummudan faith. On sending to the police office and making farther inquiry, there seemed to be some truth in the story, so I brought the case to the notice of Durgahee Khan, the kamdar, who accompanied me on the part of Buhawul Khan, and the man was set at liberty pro tempore: but I afterwards heard that the unfortunate individual had again

been seized and actually put to death by hanging, about the season of Mohurrum, because he persisted in his refusal to quit the faith of his fathers and embrace that of Islam. It is to be hoped that this report is not true, or, at any rate, if true, it would be a pity to think that so superior a man as Buhawul Khan should permit any such atrocities to be perpetrated in his dominions; but a lurking suspicion that the Daodpotra chief had at least been guilty of non-interference in this matter, tended to lessen the high respect which his general conduct excited, and tarnished that "couleur de rose" which had hitherto thrown so pleasing a tint on every thing connected with the Khan and his country.

Appearance of the country and people.

On arriving in Buhawul Khan's dominions after traversing the sterile regions of Beekaner and Jesulmer, it was a pleasing relief to see the country sheeted for miles with crops of green corn, with good water at thirteen or fifteen cubits from the surface, instead of a brackish commodity at 250 or 300 feet. The appearance of the people too was as novel as that of the country, the slovenly-looking *Rangurs* and *Jats* being exchanged for *Buloches* in loose flowing and graceful robes, who seemed to be the fighting portion of the community, while the laboring part of the population were readily distinguished by their dark-blue *dhotees* or waist clothes. A number of the people, both male and female, (particularly the elderly women,) have a singular fancy for dying their hair red; and another curious custom is that of large parties of females who call themselves *saiudzadees*, or descendants of the Prophet, going about begging under the cover of large white veils which cover them from head to foot, and from which they derive their name of *mustoor*, or veiled. They are very pertinacious in their demand of alms, and a number of little eyelet holes worked in the veil enables them to see without being seen.

Jealous concealment of females.

This practice of using long veils in public does not seem to be altogether confined to the mendicant females, for in riding one day between Mithun Kot and the bank of the Indus, I met a man who requested me very civilly to keep to the side of the road, as his "*mustooran*" were approaching, and immediately afterwards his brace of ladies made their appearance mounted on a camel, and carefully screened from all curious eyes: I was rather surprised at the courteous tone used by the protector of these shy damsels, for it happened on another occasion, when Lieutenant Mackeson was out riding accompanied by a party of Daodpotra horse, that he fell in with a man escorting a covered cart full of females; and on perceiving the European officer approaching, the man ordered him in a most insolent manner to get out of the way. Finding that no attention was paid to his rude demand, the fierce Moosulman drew his

sword, and might have proceeded to use violence had not one of the Khan's horsemen, who accompanied Lieutenant Mackeson, interposed and silenced the uncivil braggart. Perhaps the different tone of the request made to myself might have arisen from the circumstance of our being on Runjeet Singh's side of the Indus, for the Sikhs are not particularly tolerant toward the Mohumudans, and the local authorities exercise the power of life and death without reference to head-quarters.

Summary execution at Mithun Kot.

Rather a curious instance of this speedy adminstration of justice occurred during the stay of one of our officers at Mithun Kot. A woman of loose character had quitted her husband's house and fled with her paramour to the other side of the river, and taken refuge in the Daodpotra country, whither she was followed by two males of her husband's tribe, who revenged the dishonor she had brought on their family by putting the paramour to death. Had the husband done this in person, it would perhaps have been considered a justifiable homicide; but it fared otherwise with the two persons who took the law into their own hands, as they were seized and brought to Mithun Kot while the Sahib happened to be there. Being too unwell to see them at the time of their arrival, he thought nothing more about them for two or three days, but on asking the amils if he could then see the murderers, they immediately answered, "Oh, Sir, we hanged them yesterday!"

Snuff-taking among the natives.

To return, however, to Buhawulpoor and its peculiarities:—the snuff-taking propensities of the lower orders is another thing likely to attract the notice of a traveller who has seldom seen native carpenters and bricklayers sitting at work with a little snuff-box beside them, and taking a pinch every now and then with the zest, if not the grace, of a Brummel. The shops for selling *phulodee* too attract the attention, as this commodity is never seen in Hindoosthan; it is a white jelly-like substance, having the appearance of blanc-mange, but is, I believe, made entirely from fine wheat flour, and is eaten cold with sugar. As a contrast to these may be mentioned the piles of apples in the market places, the windlasses at the wells, and other such trifles as these, which strongly remind one of home, as do some of the sayings of the Sindees; and I could hardly help laughing when an enthusiastic *shikaree* or huntsman described with most appropriate gestures, the way in which one of their dogs would shake a pig by the ear, in the exact fashion that a Suffolk farmer might narrate the "sowling of a hog," which is the technical name for this feat.

A Marwaree snuff-box.

Neither the talent for gesticulation nor the propensity for taking snuff are confined, however, to this side of the Desert: a Brahmun at Jesulmer while

sitting with me, begged a pinch of the titillating powder, and on being supplied with a quantity of it, continued to snuff as long as it lasted; and afterwards, in passing through the town of Balotra in Marwar, I procured an ivory snuff-box exactly the shape and size of a turnip radish, the bulb of which was pierced with small holes, (that the pleasant odour might be sniffed without wasting the precious dust by thrusting it up the nostrils,) and the stalk, which was dyed green, answered the double purpose of a handle to the tabatiere, whereby it might be applied to the nose, and also as a stopper to retain the snuff, which was put into the bulb by unscrewing the stalk.

Dogs and horses.

A very superior breed of dogs of great size and strength is brought from the lower parts of Sind toward Haidurabad, and the Khan, Buhawul Khan, keeps several of them, being himself a very keen sportsman. Deer, hogs, and *neel-gae* are his principal game, and in the winter season he flies his hawks at the cranes which then immigrate in large numbers. As the lowlands of Sind are unfavorable for camels, it is the universal custom here to ride on horseback, but there seem, nevertheless, to be very few high-bred animals even in the Khan's stables. The ordinary horses are rather small but hardy beasts, and they sometimes make long journies even across the Desert, on which trips they occasionally have a skin bag of water suspended under their stomachs for the rider's use as well as for their own.

March from Buhawulpoor to Powarwala.

I quitted Buhawulpoor on the morning of the 4th of May, and plunged again into the Great Desert, travelling eight kos E. S. E. over a bad road to the little village of Powarwala, accomplishing the distance in 3¼ hours on our riding camels, but our baggage cattle were nearly 9½ hours on the road, their guide having run away. There is hard ground for the first 1½ kos from Buhawulpoor to a very small village, where we fortunately obtained a guide who piloted us safely over the next two kos of low sand-hills, where the track was in some places quite obliterated by the drift sand: the last four kos were over hard ground interspersed with light sand-drifts, and sprinkled with a few bushes of *babool*, *kureel*, *phog*, and *lana*, the latter being a favorite food of camels. Powarwala contains thirty-five houses with a single bunya of the *Kirar* tribe, and has half a dozen wells with sweet water at only 24 cubits, but they furnish rather a scanty supply, none of them being faced with masonry, and having only two feet of water. This is drawn to the surface by a skin-bag attached to a long rope to which camels are harnessed instead of bullocks, and a similar substitution is occasionally made on the other side of the Desert where camels are often used to draw the plough. There is a large number of these animals at Powarwala, with a few cows and many goats; but I saw no cultivation of any kind.

Our next stage was sixteen kos south-east to Mojgurh over a tolerably hard path, which took us only five and a quarter hours, as we quitted Powarwala at 7h 20m, on the evening of the 4th May, and reached Mojgurh at 35 minutes past midnight; the *kiladar* or commandant of the fort coming out with a large cavalcade, even at this unseasonable hour, to escort me with due courtesy into the fort, where quarters had been prepared by the Khan's orders. At four kos from Powarwala we passed a dry tank close to right of the road, and four kos farther, or about half way to Mojgurh, we passed a place called Kalapuhar, which lies two kos to left of the road, where there is no village, but two wells of good water 30 cubits deep. The whole of this night's run may average a south-easterly direction, but the first half of the road runs about S. S. E. and then gradually bends to S. E. or even E. S. E. perhaps to avoid the sandhills about Kalapuhar.

March to Mojgurh.

The fort of Mojgurh lies on firm ground with low sandy eminences round it, but at a considerable distance; so that to the best of my recollection it is not commanded by any of these points within the range of light ordnance: it is built of brick, with very lofty walls, apparently fifty feet high, including the parapet, which may be seven feet high, and two and a half feet thick, with a narrow terreplain about four feet broad. On the east side is a mosque with a high dome, and in the south-east angle is a good *muhil* or dwelling house for the Khan. The body of the place may be 110 yards or half a furlong square, with numerous bastions, and an outwork on the east side to cover the mosque and entrance into the fort. The access winds through three separate gateways, in each of which is a right-angled turning, so that there might be six pairs of gates if required, but the inner archways of each *durwazu* are not at present furnished with doors. Three or four pieces of cannon are mounted on the bastions, one at the N. W. angle, and another at the S. W. angle, with a third on the counterguard near the outer gate. Mojgurh is well supplied with water, there being a tolerably large *kucha talao* immediately opposite to the entrance, and there are wells within the fort containing plenty of good water at a depth of fifty-eight cubits. The *kiladar's* name is Kadir Buksh, and he had held this post five years at the time of my visit.

Description of Mojgurh.

On the night of the 5th of May I left Mojgurh, and instead of following the route by Poogul, as traversed by Mr. Elphinstone, struck down toward the Jesulmer frontier, and marched 12 kos south by west over a tolerably hard path, encamping in the Desert at a place called Troohawalee, where there are a few herdsmen's huts, and some pools of water that had fortunately been filled by the late rain, so that the people had an abundant supply of sweet water.

March from Mojgurh to Troohawalee.

The baggage was eight hours on the road, but the *suwaree* camels arrived in 3h 40m, as we left the Mojgurh at 7h 55m, P. M. and reached Troohawalee at 11h 35m. We passed a very small tank containing a little water, at 11h 05m, P. M. being 10 kos from Mojgurh. The baggage camels left that place at about 9 P. M. and arrived in camp at about 5 A. M. travelling at the rate of one and a half kos or three miles an hour; our own rate was about seven miles, for we halted a few minutes at 10 P. M. but the road was harder than usual, which accounts for our quick pace.

Method of passing the day.

As this day's route is a very fair though rather too favorable a specimen of a march over the great Desert in the month of May, it may be useful to others similarly situated to know the exact manner in which to divide their time, so as to do every thing that may be required in the most convenient manner, both for themselves and servants. By turning back a little it will be seen that after making a march of sixteen kos I reached Mojgurh soon after midnight: a bedstead was immediately provided, my pillow and sheets were taken from under the housings of my camel, where they were always stowed during a journey, and thus in a few minutes all arrangements were made for enjoying a comfortable sleep from 1 A. M. until 9 A. M., eight hours' rest being quite sufficient. By this time it may be supposed that the baggage camels were all come in and breakfast prepared, by dismissing which at 10 o'clock and ordering dinner at sunset or 7 P. M., nine full hours are allowed to the servants for sleeping and cooking; during this interval I employed myself in writing and making the various calculations required by the nature of my operations, and a little before sunset it became cool enough to set up a theodolite on one of the bastions of the fort to take any bearings that might be required. After dispatching the dinner so as to enable the whole kitchen apparatus to be packed and loaded with the rest of the baggage, a few observations of the best known stars are taken immediately after twilight (without its being necessary for any of them to be on the meridian, thereby avoiding the necessity of waiting for any particular hour), and as soon as this is finished, the chronometer and sextant are stowed away; the bedding, a water bottle, and flask of wine (with any eatables that may be found most convenient), are attached to the camel's saddle; the escort are mustered; and the whole train of *sandnees* is ready to start at 8 P. M., the rest of the camp following within an hour at latest.

Convenience of this arrangement.

The same routine was repeated with trifling variation on the following day: we reached Troohawalee before midnight, and, as not even a *charpaee* was procurable, the quilted housings of the camel were spread on the bare

ground, the pillow and sheets were produced as usual, and tying the camels so that they might browse upon the bushes, or lie down at pleasure, we enjoyed several hours' rest during the latter half of the night, which is by far the coolest. The baggage cattle arrived before sun-rise, though it was a march of twelve kos, (the direct distance by the stars being twenty miles, and the travelling distance of course a little longer,) and by immediately pitching a tent, shelter was provided before the sun became unpleasantly hot. The star observations were taken as usual at dusk, and every thing was off the ground again before 8 P. M. in readiness for a fresh march. By these arrangements the people were saved from any unnecessary exposure to the sun, and had nearly the whole of the day at their own command; and by obtaining a quantum sufficit of rest before the coming up of the camp, I was myself able to work nearly all day long if need were: forage was by no means scarce, and there seemed to be no sickness whatever, either of man or beast.

March to Ghousgurh, or Rookhunpoor.

Having a longer and heavier stage before us on the following day, we quitted camp Troohawalee at 7h 30m P. M. on the 6th May, and marched fourteen kos southward to the fort of Rookhunpoor or Ghousgurh, where we arrived at half an hour past midnight or 0h 30m A. M., being just five hours on the road, including the usual half way halt of ten minutes. We passed a small dry tank at 8h 40m, and at 8h 50m passed another small one quite dry. The path runs over sandy ground, with occasional hard plains called *duhur;* there is little or no jungul but a good deal of grass, and the road is pretty straight. The first half of the route runs about south-half-east, then due south to within two or three kos of Rookhunpoor, the remainder being S S. E. The *kiladar* of Ghousgurh came out with his *suwaree* to receive me at about three quarters of a kos from the fort, (where there is a very good tank of fresh water close to the road side,) and on reaching the fort he provided quarters within the fort as at Mojgurh; but the accommodations were far inferior, Mojgurh being a considerable place with about five hundred houses, while Rookhunpoor has scarcely more than half that number, and its fort is proportionably small. The baggage was ten and a half hours on the road, leaving Troohawalee at about 7h 45m P. M. and reaching Ghousgurh at 6h 15m A. M. on the 7th May, averaging less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ kos an hour: the pace was, however, very little short of $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour for the whole fourteen kos, the distance as the crow flies being $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Description of Rookhunpoor, or Ghousgurh.

Rookhunpoor is a poor little town of 260 or 270 houses, and the small fort called Ghousgurh on its north-west side, was built seventy years ago by Moobaruk Khan of Buhawulpoor. There are several bunyas in the village,

and three wells of very salt water at the depth of twelve fathoms or forty-two cubits; but a considerable supply of sweet water is afforded by the numerous *koonds* or reservoirs for catching rain close to northward of the village as well as by the tank already mentioned which lies three quarters of a kos to the N. N. E. of it. The fort is about eighty yards square inside and almost empty; it has eight tolerably strong bastions built of the calcareous stone called *dhaudla,* with five or six very small guns. The bastions are about 35 or 40 feet high, and the walls 25 or 30 feet, including a parapet seven feet high and 2½ feet thick. The terreplein is 4 or 5 feet broad, and a low *renee* or outer wall runs round the fort, leaving an interval of about 18 or 20 feet on three sides, and triple that breadth on the east side where the gateways are. This *renee* as well as the body of the place is built of the same *dhaudla bhata,* which is fashioned into blocks like large mud bricks, and appears to be very durable: both the village and fort are built on solid ground, and there are low sandhills within long cannon shot of the latter on the north side.

Leave the dominions of Buhawul Khan.

As Ghousgurh was the last place at which we were to halt in the dominions of Buhawul Khan, and only three stages or thirty-seven kos from the place at which I was to meet Lieutenant Trevelyan on the Beekaner frontier, I sent back from Rookhunpoor to Ahmudpoor the servants and camp-equipage which had been kindly lent to me by Lieutenant Mackeson, my own people and baggage being at this time in progress from Jesulmer to the frontier. At Rookhunpoor I also received two camels belonging to one of my camp-followers, which had been stolen during our stay at Ahmudpoor, but recovered by the Khan's people and sent after us all the way to Ghousgurh; and until their arrival their places had been supplied by two other camels furnished by his orders.

March to Birsilpoor.

On the night of the 7th May we marched twelve kos south-east over a rather heavy road from Rookhunpoor or Ghousgurh, and crossed the Jesulmer frontier about half way to Birsilpoor, a large village with a fort belonging to a Bhatee Rao, named Saheb Singh, who is nominally subject to the Rawul of Jesulmer, but is in reality pretty independent, owing to his inaccessible situation in the desert. We quitted Ghousgurh at 8 P. M. and reached Birsilpoor at 11h 40m, the camels going about five or six miles an hour: the road lay chiefly over hard ground, with many intervening sandhills and occasional patches of *bajra* cultivation for the first five or six kos, that is to say, as far as the Buhawulpoor territory extends; but the Bhatee borderers are more inclined to marauding than to husbandry, and we saw few signs of cultivation within the Jesulmer boundary. The road runs S. S. E. for the first two kos;

then S. E. for three kos, as far as a deserted place called Bukul Khanka Koonduleea, where there are a few trees; after this the road makes a short turn to the E. N. E. and N. E. for a quarter of a kos, it then runs two kos to S. E.; and the last three kos into Birsilpoor are about S. S. E.

Numerous bugs.

On arriving at this place I threw myself down on the ground as usual to sleep out the remainder of the night, but as there was a bright moon, the pillow was laid under the shade of a tree where it is probable that cattle had been lying during the day: an army of large black insects kept invading my couch, but thinking them to be only beetles, I merely scraped them away with my fingers, and wrapping the sheet more closely round, thought little more of them. In the morning, however, it turned out that these black gentry were a large leathery kind of bug or tick called *jaiee*, and the places where they had bitten me turned black, blue and green, like severe bruises, one of the marks being 2½ inches long and 1¼ inches broad; but there was no pain attending these bites, nor any tendency to fester.

Meeting with the Rao Saheb Singh.

On hearing of our arrival at Birsilpoor the Rao Saheb Singh was at first very angry and remonstrated with my Sind friends, (the Khan's officers who still had charge of me), thinking that we were come to pick a quarrel, and bring him into collision either with the British Government or with the Daodpotra chief, of whom he seems to stand much more in awe than of his own feudal superior, the Muharawul Guj Singh. Saheb Singh is, in fact, a notorious cattle-lifter, having by his own confession driven off hundreds of them, but he seems to think it no disgrace to have done so, it being only by way of retaliation, or for a subsistence; and he may fairly be included in the description of Scott's Borderers, who were honest men in their way "save a little shifting for their living." As soon as he found out the peaceful nature of our Mission, and that there was no chance of inquiry into his past peccadilloes, he came at once to my tent and laid his sword at my feet: he is rather a good-looking young man, and is apparently about thirty years of age.

Description of Birsilpoor.

This chief accompanied me in the afternoon to the top of a high sandhill a mile S. W. of the fort, which is quite commanded by it, the top of the highest house being depressed 2½° by the theodolite. On this sandhill the Emperor Humayoon is said to have remained some days about 375 years ago; and from this spot might the Chagataee Emperor, if he had ever heard of such a thing, have neatly dropped even a 4⅗ inch shell into the refractory old fort; for even in his days it was a place of great antiquity, being built, according to native accounts, seventeen hundred years ago, and a little after the foundation of Poogul and Bikumpoor. The fort of Birsilpoor stands on a small rising

ground, perhaps twenty feet high, in the middle of a hollow, and the walls are barely thirty feet high and perhaps ninety yards square, with four or five bastions in each face; the gate is on the north side covered with a curtain, and the interior of the fort is full of houses. The town of Birsilpoor contains four hundred houses, and has many *bunya's* shops with eleven wells, one of which is in the fort: the water is only 41 cubits from the surface and exceedingly salt, but there are many *koonds* or reservoirs of fresh water on the N. W. side of the town. The fort has neither ditch nor fausse-braye, and is built of blocks of the calcareous stone already mentioned: the village lies close under its south and east faces, extending from the N. E. angle to the middle of the west face.

March to Bangursir.

Our next march was a heavy stage of sixteen kos S. E. by E. from Birsilpoor to Bangursir, where we arrived on the morning of the 9th May, being 5h 40m on the road, as we started at 8 P. M. and came to our encamping ground at 1h 40m A. M. The road ran over *thul* or sandhills for the first three kos in a nearly S S. E. direction; it then changed to S. E. for two kos, after which it ran east and E. S. E. for three kos over sandhills with intermediate *duhur* or hard flats: the next four kos were S. E. and S. E by E. over the same kind of ground; the next three kos were about E. S. E. over good hard ground with sandhills right and left; and the last kos was about S. S E. with hard ground. It was fortunate for us that we found so much stiff soil, or *pudur* as it is elsewhere called, for the distance as the crow flies between Birsilpoor and Bangursir is 25¾ miles, or about 30 miles by the road, which would occupy the baggage cattle eleven or twelve hours, and the weather was becoming very oppressive.

Account of Bangursir.

Bangursir is a Bhatee village of sixty or eighty houses, (with two *bunyas*,) lying close to the Beekaner frontier: it has a small *gurhee* that does not deserve the name of a fort, having only a gateway with two bastions and a small house, all connected by a *dhool-kot* or wall of earth and bushes, situated on a slight eminence surrounded by huts. There are two wells to westward of the village with exceedingly salt water at the depth of 121 cubits: there are also a few *koonds* or fresh water reservoirs, and a tank almost dry at the present season. There is said to be a deserted village called Mankasir with ten wells which have been filled up, lying 100 yards to right of the road, nine kos from Birsilpoor and four kos from Bangursir; but as the total distance between these places is 16 kos, it is most probably 11 kos from the former, and 5 kos from the latter place. The following memorandum will show that Bangursir is not quite as cool as Landour or Simla, or any of those pleasant cities of refuge during the hot winds.

Thermometer on the table in my tent, on Saturday, 9th May, 1835. At 9 A. M. 101°: at noon 120°: at 1 P. M. 123°: at 2 P. M. 119°: at 3 P. M. 116°: at 4 P. M. 113°: at 5 P. M. 111°: and at 6 P. M. 105°; so that the average heat for nine successive hours was nearly 113°, the minimum being 101°, and the maximum 123°.—Truly this was becoming practically acquainted with the pleasures of a sirocco; a kind of shaking of hands with Phœbus. By way of ascertaining the range of temperature in different parts of the tent (which was a common *pal* enclosed at both ends), I noted the thermometer on the table, say 2½ feet from the ground, and it stood 123° at 1h 13m P. M.; it was then suspended close to the ridge pole, say seven feet from the ground, and in ten minutes it rose two degrees, being 125° at 1h 23m P. M. After this it was laid upon the floor, and in six minutes fell to 122°, so that the floor was only three degrees cooler than the roof.

Excessive heat of the weather.

As the 9th of May was the day appointed for the arrival of the Rajas of Beekaner and Jesulmer at their respective frontier villages of Guriala and Girrajsir, and I had myself engaged five weeks ago to meet Lieutenant Treveiyan at the latter place on the same day, there was no time to be lost on the road; so I quitted Bangursir on the evening of the 9th May, and made the best of my way to Guriala, 7 kos south of that place. Finding that the Beekaner Raja would not arrive here until the next day, I trotted on a couple of kos farther to the south-west, and reached Girrajsir an hour and a half before midnight, just saving my distance, and thus completed a march of 218 kos from Jesulmer to Buhawulpoor, &c. in 15 stages with a single camel, allowing him, however, numerous intermediate halts, so that the gallant "ship of the desert" ambled into camp as fresh as a daisy, though each of his marches with me had averaged 14½ kos. Our last march from Bangursir to Girrajsir was nearly the shortest of all, being only nine kos; of which the first seven kos were over a sandy road, with occasional hard ground, the general direction being about south-half-east, though the path was rather serpentine; and the remaining two kos were over tolerably hard ground, and in a S. W. direction, as already mentioned. We left Bangursir at 7h 40m P. M., reached Guriala at 9h 50m; and halting there for five minutes, arrived at Girrajsir at 10h 30m P. M. The baggage cattle started at about 8 P. M. and reached the camp at about 5 A. M. on the 10th May.

March from Bangursir to Guriala and Girrajsir.

Guriala or Ghuriala is a considerable village at the extreme western limit of the Beekaner territory, containing 130 houses with a paltry little fort: there are a few *bunyas* and two wells thirty-five fathoms deep, with brackish water; but it was on many accounts a very convenient place to be selected as

Account of Guriala and Girrajsir.

the head-quarters of the Muharaja during his meeting with Guj Singh of Jesulmer, being, in the first place, close to the Muharawul's frontier, though only fifty miles from Beekaner, and moreover it is the birth-place of two out of four of the Raja's wives, which two are, I believe, full sisters, (proh pudor!) and of the Bhatee tribe. Girrajsir, which was selected as the Rawul's head-quarters, is a much larger village than Guriala, containing more than three hundred houses, with a small fort, which is however in a ruinous condition; there are many *bunyas* and two wells of salt water, one of which is 124, and the other 135 cubits deep. Its distance from the capital in a direct line is about 120 miles N. E. by E.

Reunion with Lieut. Trevelyan at the frontier.

On the morning after my arrival at this place, I had the real gratification of again meeting my old fellow-traveller Lieutenant Trevelyan, who actually succeeded in bringing the reluctant Rawul to Girrajsir by the 10th May, the day originally named for the meeting between the two potentates, as already mentioned; but though all the parties were assembled on this day, the Jesulmer people were so exhausted by their rapid journey that it would have been unfair to have called "time" to a single second; so the whole of this and the following day were allowed to pass quietly away in slumbers, that the weary lords might find rest, and be fresh for the fatigues of the ensuing day.

Method of fixing the boundary.

Early on the morning of the 12th May, preparations were made for pitching a *Doulut khana* or *Durbar* tent, exactly on the boundary line between the two kingdoms; and in this instance the line was real and not metaphorical, for when the precise point had been ascertained by measurement with a perambulator, where the boundary crosses the road between Guriala and Girrajsir, pegs were driven into the ground, and a very long rope stretched between them in such a manner as to point out the line of demarcation in a way that was quite satisfactory to all parties; this spot was not, however, exactly midway between the two villages, for local circumstances induced me to fix it within 2970 yards of Guriala, and 3560 yards, or a little more than two miles from Girrajsir, where there was a slight ridge, and moreover a distinct appearance of *kunkur*, or gravel, which was of some consequence, for the word *kunkur* signifies "boundary" in this part of the world, where it is, I believe, the custom to establish landmarks by burying gravel in the same way that charcoal is used in some of the Honorable Company's provinces.

Preparations for the meeting.

A suite of tents was pitched on this line, enclosing an area one hundred feet long and twenty-four feet broad, half the space being on either side of the frontier, and the southern portion of this hall of audience was formed by Lieutenant Trevelyan's own tent, in which a *gudee* or throne was so arranged that

one half of it might lie exactly in each country: all the exterior arrangements were made on exactly the same principle,—namely, that of observing strict impartiality toward both parties; for had the "reciprocity been all on one side" as our Irish friend has it, or had there been the least appearance of *turufdaree* or undue leaning toward either side, it might have marred the harmony of the meeting. It had been agreed in order to prevent the indignity of either Raja calling first upon the other, and thus confessing his inferiority, that their visit should simultaneously take place in the tent of Lieutenant Trevelyan, as the mutual friend of both parties; and in discussing the matter of precedence as to who should occupy the seat of honor on the right hand of the throne, it was resolved by the Vakeels to leave this matter to chance. By a slight artifice, however, this post was secured for the Beekaner Raja, by far the most powerful of the two; for by arranging the throne to face the north, it naturally happened that he who came from the east should sit at the right hand of his western neighbor; and the reverse would have been the case had their joint throne been made to face the south.

Distribution of the guard of honor and other matters.

As the two chiefs were to approach the tents from opposite quarters, the guard of infantry accompanying the Mission was divided into two parts, so as to form an avenue at each door; the party of Blair's Horse (the 3rd Local Regiment), was drawn up in a single line across the boundary, and facing the durbar; while the brigade of guns intended to salute the two crowned heads, was drawn up in rear of the cavalry so as to have one gun on each side of the line as near as might be. Though Aladdin and his lamp are long ago gathered to the dust, yet are there kind fairies still wandering on earth who enabled us to make all these preparations on the 12th May, and on the evening of that day the tents and guards, horse and foot, guns, throne, carpets, *utur*, *pan*, opium, sugar, and all the paraphernalia of royalty were in readiness to celebrate the meeting of reconciliation between their Highnesses the Muharaja Rutun Singh of Beekaner, and the Muharawul Guj Singh of Jesulmer.

Approach of the two Rajas.

A signal gun was fired a little before sunset, and the Muharaja immediately put his cortege in motion from Guriala, which was distant a mile and a half from the place of meeting; the Muharawul having two miles to travel, reached the ground a little later than his neighbor, which gave time for a separate salute of seventeen guns to be fired for each of them before they alighted from their *khasa* or covered litters. Though it had been arranged that each chief should bring to the place of meeting as few followers as possible consistently with their dignities, yet there were altogether about three thousand men in the field, the numbers being pretty equal on both sides, and the imposing nature

of the show was somewhat augmented by the richly caparisoned elephants and led horses, drums, colors, and such other foreign aids of ornament as seemed essential to give proper eclât to this "field of the cloth of gold."

Their meeting in Lieut. Trevelyan's tent.

No *peshwaee* or *istikbal* was sent out to meet either prince, for I was the only person available for this duty, and not happening to possess the faculty of ubiquity, could scarcely move east and west at the same time; nor would it have been consistent with Lieutenant Trevelyan's high office of Mediator between the rival chiefs to act as usher to either of them, so it was thought better to waive this ceremony altogether. Each prince was received with presented arms by the guard as he approached the tent; a host of *Thakoors* or Rajpoot nobles and some wealthy merchants accompanied them as they came in at opposite doors; and for the first time in their lives they stood together beneath the same roof. Lieutenant Trevelyan had stationed himself in the middle of the tent, exactly on the boundary between the two kingdoms, and as they approached the centre he extended a hand to each and brought them gently together; each saluted the other courteously, and as they were performing the *bughul-geeree*, or ceremony of mutual embrace, the Durbar resounded with congratulatory cries of "moobaruk, moobaruk."

Filling of the durbar tent.

This was a proud moment for my friend; a triumphant accomplishment of one of the principal objects of his Mission :—and he might well forget the many hundred miles of tedious travel, the nights of fatigue and the days of exposure to the scorching winds of the Desert, when he saw under the roof of his own tent in this wild and distant frontier, the two Princes whom he thought to reconcile locked in each others arms. After this fraternal accolade they seated themselves together on the richly brocaded *gudee* that had been prepared for them, while their followers crowded into the tent en masse, and soon shut out what little day-light remained. Many attempts were made to reduce this crowd of courtiers into something like an organized shape, but it seemed as if nothing short of the argumentum baculinum would answer the purpose, so they were allowed to sit down even where they had thrust themselves forward in their eager zeal to see the novel spectacle of "two kings of Brentford on one throne."

Arrangements of the audience.

Though some of the spectators were adorned with rich jewels, yet both of the principal personages had the good taste to attire themselves simply in the full white robe called *jama* (the universal dress of ceremony in Rajwara), with the colored turband peculiar to their respective courts; a dagger in the *kumurbund* was their only weapon, and a few pearls and emeralds almost their only ornaments. Lieutenant Trevelyan was seated on a part of the state

carpet immediately on the right of the Muharaja, and I occupied a similar position on the left side of the Muharawul; their Ministers and other Sirdars formed a circle round them, the privileged chiefs squatting themselves down on the large carpet in front of the throne, while the inferiors stood around both within-side and without, to the no small stoppage of the free air of heaven.

Continuation of the interview.

By way of making darkness visible and letting in some little light upon the scene, four table-shades were introduced, and when the candles appeared both the Rajas rose from their seats and saluted each other, while the Sirdars made the usual complimentary ejaculations, and cried out the name of Luchmee Narain or any other of their favorite saints,—a ceremony seldom or never omitted at the time of lamp-lighting. Among those present on this occasion I was happy to see Zorawur Mul, one of the greatest merchants of Marwar, who came in the train of neither party, but as a friend of both, though seated on the Jesulmer side of the line: on the Beekaner side was a Thakoor of note, I believe of the blood royal, on whose behalf the Muharaja made a slight apology, saying that he was at the Beekaner Court entitled to a corner of the state carpet, and begging that the same privilege might be extended to him on this occasion: the request was of course granted, and the Rajpoot chief, whose name has escaped me, was soon settled in his proper place. None of the Bhatee Thakoors claimed a similar, and indeed none of them are, I believe, entitled to it, excepting perhaps the Rao of Birsilpoor, and the ex-Rao of Bikumpoor, neither of whom were present.

Pleasant omens.

This meeting between the chiefs of Beekaner and Jesulmer was not a mere scene of dumb show, for they sat a long time together introducing the principal people on either side, talking with considerable familiarity, and praising the British Authorities by whose friendly interposition this happy meeting had been brought about. A fortunate omen occurred too in the presence of a little field mouse, called *oonduree* or *indooree*, which came running about in front of the *gudee*, and was received with a salam by the Rawul, who said that it was his *Deota* or "good spirit." In truth, the interview passed off admirably, and some good things were said about this auspicious conjunction of the sun and moon; for it so happens that the Rahtor Raja is a *Sooruj-bunsee*, or decendant of Apollo,—while the Bhatee Rawul is a *Chunder-bunsee*, deriving his lineage from Diana.

Ceremony of leave taking.

After a sufficient time had elapsed, *utur*, *pan*, &c. were introduced as a signal for parting, and here again great care was taken to dismiss both parties with equal honors; to effect which, Lieutenant Trevelyan quitted his post on the flank of the throne, and, placing himself at its front, simultaneously applied

the *utur* to both parties, one with each hand, to the great delight of the Rawul, who was half afraid that his more powerful neighbor, who chanced to occupy the seat of honor on the right hand of the *gudee*, might perchance also come in for the first share in the ceremony of being anointed. Each prince returned the compliment of unction to both the British officers, and to each other; and after the ceremonies of dismissal were performed, they both rose together from their seats, both stepped at once off the *gudee*, exchanged a mutual salutation, and left the tent, as they had entered, by opposite doors. No salute was fired on their departure, but each received the proper compliment from his own guns as they arrived at their respective camps.

Termination of the interview.

Thus ended the first act of an interview that had been looked forward to with considerable anxiety, and the bringing about of which had cost an infinite deal of trouble, particularly to the officers who had been employed to bring the hitherto rival chiefs to meet each other at such a sultry season, and at such a distance from their capitals. We were thankful that it all terminated so well without any unlucky accident to mar the harmony of the meeting between the Rajas, or to excite a brawl between their armed followers: in a few minutes after the interview was over, the vast crowd dispersed quietly, leaving only our own people at the durbar tents, where we ourselves passed the night instead of returning to camp.

Manner of making a temporary throne.

When the ceremony was over and the tents were cleared we had leisure to sit down and have a hearty laugh at the adventures of the day, for there was something supremely absurd in the manner in which this whole pageant had been got up, though it had been productive of such an advantageous political effect. We threw a sheet over the throne to preserve it from the dust, and truly the noble couple of princes, who had just vacated it little, knew what humble materials were hidden under its gorgeous exterior. The thickly wadded cushion which formed the seat, the large round bolster that supported the back, and the pair of pillows that formed the sides of this royal *gudee*, would hardly be guessed to contain all the pillows, quilts, blankets and coverlids that I could well scrape together; even the very sheets off my bed were put in requisition, and by employing a number of tailors the extempore throne was filled up in a very short time: over the humble materials, above mentioned, was fastened the rich silk and gold stuffs sent as a present to Lieutenant Trevelyan, the sewing being managed in such a manner that none of the pieces required to be cut or injured in any way.

Arrangement of the tents.

As it may also be a matter of wonder how we managed to provide guns and tents, it may be mentioned that we borrowed the former from Beekaner,

and clubbed to make up the latter among ourselves, the outer flies of two single-poled tents laced together at the edges being alone sufficient to cover a space of 48 by 24 feet, or nearly the whole southern half of the area enclosed by *kunats*, which is already stated to have been about 100 feet long. The part of the area immediately behind the great tent was not covered, but was merely intended to be used as a private court if required: a small space immediately in front of the two flies was also left exposed to the sky, but the northern extremity of the area close to the road was covered by a large *chandnee* or cieling supported by poles, which was supplied, with many other of the requisite articles, by Hindoo Mul, the Beekaner Vakeel, who lent us all the aid in his power.

Other meetings between the Rajas arranged.

When the first meeting had taken place, at which of course no business of any kind was transacted, the succeeding visits were easily arranged, and it was agreed that the Rajas should call upon each other at their different camps; for as yet neither of these persons had crossed their own frontier, even by the space of a single yard. After some little hesitation the Bhatee chief consented to waive ceremony and make the first advances by visiting his Rahtor neighbor; we were invited to accompany him to the head-quarter's camp at Guriala, but the invitation was civilly declined, it being thought better that these visits should be paid by each prince unattended by the British officers, as our presence might have been an incumbrance both in preventing the strictly private conversation which they wished to hold together, and also in checking the freedom of badinage usually resorted to when two such persons meet on a friendly visit, and eat together out of the same dish.

Exchange of visits and presents.

The conclusion of these ceremonies did not take place until the 16th May, on the morning of which day the Muharawul left his camp at Girrajsir, crossed the boundary, and visited the Muharaja's camp at Guriala, where he was received very kindly; and after a long and friendly interview was dismissed with suitable presents, and returned to his own tents about noon. The Muharaja returned his visit the same night, coming over from Guriala to Girrajsir, where he experienced a reception similar to that which he had given his new friend, and was dismissed with similar presents. These presents consisted for the most part of an elephant, two horses, a few jewels and clothes, both the latter articles having been privately exhibited to us by the Beekaner Vakeel before his master bestowed them on the Rawul; so that we were able to make a pretty good estimate of the amount of valuables exchanged on these occasions, without being present at either of the interviews.

Result of these meetings.

At both of these meetings the Rajas fed together out of the same dish in the most familiar manner, putting portions of the food into each other's mouth:

sly jokes were interchanged, dances were exhibited, and after the different *thakoors* and *sirdars* had been more particularly introduced, the two princes retired into an inner tent and held some private conversation together; so that it is to be hoped the purposes of bringing about these meetings have been fully answered, by thus affording the two principal personages an opportunity of unreserved communication with each other. By way of completing this good work, Lieutenant Trevelyan also brought about a meeting between three confidential persons of each party, who entered into a written agreement among themselves, subject of course to the confirmation of their masters; and stipulated among other things that each State should not only refrain from committing aggressions on the other, but should deliver up any notorious refugees who might attempt to shelter themselves within the other's frontier: it was also agreed in event of sustaining damage from any desperado who might be too strong for either party to cope with him single-handed, that the other State should co-operate in reducing him "par la voie de fait."

Other meetings with the Rajas.

Though the principal events which took place during the week of our halt at camp Girrajsir occurred on the 12th and 16th May, as above stated, yet there were several other incidents of minor importance which deserve to be mentioned, as they will serve to give a more connected detail of our proceedings. On the 10th May both courts reached the frontier, as already mentioned, Lieutenant Trevelyan's camp being at Girrajsir as well as that of the Jesulmer chief: on the 11th May we went to pay complimentary visits to both the princes, first calling on the Rawul Guj Singh, who seemed to be in excellent health, considering his great corpulence and the immense fatigue he had just undergone; and after sitting awhile with him, we rode nearly four miles in the sun to Guriala, and had a very pleasant meeting with our old acquaintance the Raja Rutun Singh. He received us in full durbar under a crimson canopy embroidered with gold in an enormous double-poled tent, and we were quite pleased to see the improvement in his health since the time of our parting at Beekaner.

Reception by Rutun Sing of Beekaner.

When we first met at his own capital he was leaning on a crutch-headed stick, and could with difficulty walk to the door of his hall of audience, but he now met us with alacrity at the entrance of the outer enclosure of his *doulut-khana;* and after sitting in *durbar* some time, he walked with us to his private tent, where we again sat with him for some time, talking cheerily, as he was in excellent spirits. His heir and his brother, the princes Sirdar Singh and Luchmun Singh, had come with him half way from Beekaner, as far as the celebrated place of pilgrimage at Koilath, but instead of

coming on with him to Guriala they returned to the capital with several hundred followers, either because they could not stand so much exposure to the sun, or because the Raja wished to diminish the number of his followers who would otherwise have had difficulty in finding water and other supplies at Guriala; or more likely because the presence of these supernumerary scions of royalty would have been "de trop" during the interview of the chieftains.

The Beekaner Raja visits Lieutenant Trevelyan.

On the 12th of May, after the meeting was over and the Rajas had returned to their several camps, we remained in the tents on the boundary to be in readiness for the return-visit which was to be paid on the following morning to Lieutenant Trevelyan by the Muharaja Rutun Singh, as he had been prevented by illness from paying him that compliment during our stay at Beekaner. He came after breakfast from his camp at Guriala attended by a very large *suwaree*, and I rode out a considerable distance on horseback to meet him, taking with me all our troopers, who made a very respectable tail; all the infantry *sipahees* were drawn up as usual to form a street to the tent-door, and on reaching our temporary camp the Muharaja was received with presented arms and a salute of artillery, Lieutenant Trevelyan himself going out to the end of the avenue of soldiers to welcome his arrival. After remaining for nearly an hour, and expressing himself greatly pleased with the events of the preceding day, he returned to Guriala, and we made the best of our way back to the standing camp at Girrajsir about noon, at which time the temperature of the air was a little too hot to be pleasant for folks on horseback, being 125° out of doors, and 105° in the shade.

Visit to the Rawul of Jesulmer.

On the evening of the same day (the 13th May), we paid a private visit to the Muharawul in his tent at Girrajsir, and after a little private conversation a brace of Danseuses were introduced, whose dancing and singing soon put an end to serious business. The Rawul's tents are far inferior to those of the Raja Rutun Singh, and his paucity of state apparatus may be inferred by his borrowing from us the temporary throne which we made up for exhibition at the grand meeting, and which was also used by the Rawul when he entertained the Raja at his own tents, as already noted. The Jesulmer Vakeel wished to purchase on his master's account, two double-poled tents which he knew me to possess, though they were not brought with us on this tour; but the matter was dropped, such transactions with Native Princes being not quite comme il faut; but if our Government have on any future occasion to exchange presents with the Bhatee chief, a couple of handsome durbar tents would be more valued by him than more expensive but less useful articles.

An air gun, an astronomical telescope, and a camera lucida were also other articles which the Rawul coveted, and he was very proud of the double barrelled gun that had been given to him on some former occasion.

Farewell visit to the Muharaja Rutun Singh.

The 14th May passed away without any particular occurrence, but on the 15th we went in the evening to pay our farewell visit to the Muharaja Rutun Singh who was shortly to return to Beekaner, so that we should see his face no more, as we were not to be present at the interviews appointed to take place on the following day. The Raja received us with the same kindness and even with more intimacy than at our last meeting on the 13th, showing us the arrangement of his *khas dera*, or private suite of tents, in which there were separate tents for praying, sleeping, bathing, &c.; nor at the sounding of the priest's bell or at other particular times of evening sacrifice did he scruple to prostrate himself toward the *Thakoor-dwara* containing his household gods, and perform his devotions in our presence. It happened to be a fast day, and he was bound to abstain from all food, not even touching a drop of water until moonrise; but as the early part of the night was warm and oppressive, he insisted on our slaking our thirst, though he might not himself do so, and we were furnished with rose-water to assist in sprinkling and cooling ourselves. As this was to be our last visit, he also insisted on our sitting with him until late at night; and after chatting familiarly for a long time, he introduced a goodly company of figurantes, whom he particularly brought to our notice as being hereditary servants of the throne of Beekaner.

The Raja's Corps de Ballet.

His zeal in pointing out the particular ladies who had danced in the presence of himself and his ancestors afforded much fun, the introduction being worded something in this way—"They have danced before my family for many generations! Tara! where's Tara?" The star came when she was called, and put herself a little in front of the group. "There! Tara's aunt danced before my father; and Chundur! where's Chundur? her *nanee* danced before my grandfather." Shade of Vestris! only conceive the moon's grandmother capering before Guj Singh, and the star's aunt enlivening old Soorut Singh with a neat "glissade en arriere." After these prologues the fiddles struck up, emulating the music of the spheres; the celestial bodies above named joined in the mazy dance with sundry inferior luminaries and satellites, each in its proper orbit, and our visit terminated, as it had begun, in a very merry manner:—it was our blithest and our last!

Rumoured alliance between the houses of Beekaner and Jesulmer.

The occurrences of the 16th May have been already noticed, being the day when mutual visits took place between the two Rajas, at which we were not present; it was rumoured that an alliance between their houses was brought

on the tapis at these meetings, the Rawul having an unmarried sister who may eventually find her way into the female palace at Beekaner as the bride either of the Muharaja or of his Heir Apparent: there was formerly some talk of this lady being betrothed to the Rao of Kota, but it is not known whether the preliminaries of this alliance were carried far enough to interfere with any more advantageous match. The Rawul himself would perhaps be glad to add to the number of his own *Ranees*, being yet without an heir to the throne; and should there be among the Beeka dames any one fit to become his mate, the Ranawut of Jesulmer (formerly mentioned as being a princess of the house of Oodepoor), would perhaps find in her a dangerous rival.

Breaking up of the Rajas camps.

On the following day, the 17th, both the Rajas continued to halt at Guriala and Girrajsir, and on the 18th May the whole of us turned our backs on the frontier, well pleased at the admirable manner in which every thing had gone off; and thankful, too, that at such an inclement season, not a single man, among the many thousands brought together on that barren frontier, had died from fatigue, exposure to the sun, or badness of the water, though many had suffered much on the journey. The greatest praise is due to the Raja Rutun Singh for the excellent arrangements made in his camp that there might be no lack of supplies for his attendants, of whom he had about two thousand: of these five hundred were said to be horsemen, and there was a battalion of four hundred footmen, with four guns and four elephants. Those two of the Beekaner *Ranees* who were born at Guriala came to this place, accompanied by fifty *pasbans* or ladies of the bedchamber, with a train of eleven of the state cars called *ruth*; so that the Raja had a very large camp, notwithstanding the numbers sent back from Koilath.

Feast at Guriala.

The Thakoor of Guriala ought properly to have given a feast to his daughters and to his illustrious son-in-law on this occasion, but he was too poor to exercise such extensive hospitality without assistance, so the Raja kindly contributed six thousand roopees toward defraying the expences of the *got*, as this kind of feast is called. The whole of the Beekaner camp partook of the entertainment, and though the European gentlemen were pitched four miles off at Girrajsir, we were by no means forgotten during the merry-making, sundry trays of food being sent that we might partake of the banquet. In addition to the above liberal expenditure, the Raja gave ten roopees per diem to the proprietors of each of the wells at Guriala, as a compensation for using all their water; eighty camels were also employed daily with large leather bags for bringing water from other villages; and I saw a string of carts with large earthen jars coming on the same errand even from Nokra in Jesulmer;

moreover, thirty bunya's shops accompanied the Raja's camp. The Rawul's arrangements did not require to be carried on upon quite so large a scale, as his whole camp was said to contain only two elephants, 125 camels, 300 horses and 1000 men : he had provided a considerable stock of grain, but the supply of water was indifferent in quality and scanty in quantity ; insomuch, that though nominally guests of the Rawul, both ourselves and the Sind envoys who accompanied me across the desert, obtained our pure drinking water and many other little luxuries from the Beekaner Vakeel.

Quit Girrajsir.

These Sindians remained but a short time in our camp, and in truth it was not a comfortable place for them when contrasted with their own country, a land of cornfields and of running water: so they only remained long enough to witness the meeting between the Rajpoot chiefs, and returned home almost immediately after this ceremony was over. When the general breaking up of camps took place on the 18th May, the Muharaja Rutun Singh returned from Guriala toward Beekaner, and the Muharawul was to have accompanied Lieutenant Trevelyan to Bikumpoor, twelve long kos west of Girrajsir ; but, suddenly changing his mind, he started at midnight on the 17th for Nok, while we were sitting out in the open air waiting for him without a tent or even a guide : we managed, however, to obtain a man to show us the road, and were then left to make the best of our way from Girrajsir to Bikumpoor, a cruelly heavy march of twenty-six miles among steep sandhills, without a drop of water for many a mile.

Heavy march to Bikumpoor.

We left Girrajsir on camels immediately after midnight on the 17th, or at 0h 10m A. M. on the 18th May, and at 1h 40m A. M. passed the deserted village called Koilasir (three kos from Girrajsir), where there is still a martello tower and a well, or perhaps two wells, of bad water, on account of which the village was abandoned. At 2h 20m we passed some trees by what appeared to be a dry tank, and after travelling some distance farther we found some camel-loads of water that had been stationed by the roadside for our convenience. We were so excessively fatigued and drowsy that we could hardly forbear lying down at this place and taking rest for an hour or two, but having still many miles to go before sunrise, we refrained from sleep and pushed on as well as we were able, reaching Bikumpoor at 5h 30m A. M. ; so that our rate was almost exactly five miles an hour, though there were heavy sandhills nearly all the way from Koilasir. The camp-followers who came up during the day suffered much from thirst and exposure to the sun ; my two *banghee-burdars* fell down exhausted on the road, and one of them was reported dead, but a supply of water was fortunately procured, which revived them both. The

village from which this timely supply was obtained is called Googulialo ; it lies a little to northward of the road three short kos or five miles from Bikumpoor, and contains a hundred houses, without any bunya, but has two wells of salt-water.

The Rawul arrives at Bikumpoor.

The approach to Bikumpoor from the eastward is very striking: the day dawned long before we reached this place, and after struggling through a sea of sand, we gained a ridge from which the fort suddenly broke upon our sight in a most picturesque manner, being perched upon a high mound with a single round tower in its interior far overlooking the surrounding country, and having very much the appearance of an ancient beacon. We were civilly received by the local authorities, who immediately provided us with quarters in the gate-house, the best building in the fort, small as it is, and we were soon supplied with bedsteads to enable us to sleep away the fatigues of the preceding night. We halted at Bikumpoor on the 19th May, being joined in the morning by the Rawul, who came over with a few followers, leaving his camp standing at Nok, distant eight kos from this place. As we had on the preceding day occupied the only habitable quarters in the fort, we of course resigned our apartment for the Rawul's use, betaking ourselves to the tents which were pitched in the plain below, and the Bhatee chief had the civility to send his principal officers to make ample apology for his having given us the slip in so unceremonious a manner on the night of the 17th May.

Account of Bikumpoor.

Bikrumpoor, Bikumpoor, or Bheekoonpoor, as it is generally called, is an exceedingly old fort, about a hundred yards square, with very small bastions, and rubble walls about twenty-five feet high, occupying the whole of a considerable knoll which gives it rather a stiff exterior section, though it has scarcely any interior profile, nearly the whole area of the fort being on a level with the terreplein of the rampart. In the north-east angle is the high cavalier or watch-tower already mentioned, and four guns are mounted in various parts of the fort, which has a garrison of from fifty to a hundred men, with a *Hakim* or governor from Jesulmer. There are very few buildings of any kind in the interior, except the gate-house and the two exceedingly ancient pagodas noted below: moreover, there are high sandhills within range of the place, which, though somewhat formidable looking at a distance, has little real strength. A neat little town of 200 or 225 houses lies at the south-east side of the fort: one-third of the inhabitants are Brahmuns, who drive a thriving traffic between Sind and Beekaner or Jesulmer, having two hundred and fifty camels employed in transporting goods, for which they pay no duty. There are in the village two wells of salt water, one of which is close to the fort gate, and

two other wells are said to be filled up; they are from 25 to 30 fathoms deep: there is also a *tanka* or large covered cistern, and 150 *koonds* or small *puka* reservoirs for catching rain water.

Anecdote of the extreme barrenness of the country.

Some idea may be formed of the exceeding sterility of the surrounding country, and in particular of the very uninviting nature of the *Rohee* or desert between Bikumpoor and Poogul, by the following little native story. A wild doe had lost her fawn, and fearing that some beast of prey had carried off the missing offspring, taxed a hyæna with having devoured it: the hyæna denied the charge with indignation, and offered to confirm his denial by the most solemn oath that could be administered; he accordingly swore in the following form:—"If I have eaten your fawn may I be condemned to dwell in the desert between Bikumpoor and Poogul!" On hearing which tremendous adjuration, the doe fully acquitted him.

Old tradition of Bikumpoor.

That this country was not always so desolate may, however, be inferred from the tradition that Bikumpoor once stood on the bank of a river which was drank dry by a divinity taking up the water in the hollow of his hand: this exploit could not easily have been performed since the days of the royal hero who gave his name to the fort, the Raja Beer Bikrumajeet, about whose era it is said to have been founded; and there are really within its precincts a couple of *mundurs* or pagodas that appear almost old enough to have been coeval with the great Bikrum who flourished about nineteen hundred years ago. The fort of Birsilpoor, of which an account has already been given, being only seventeen hundred years old, modestly claims a less antiquity than the above, and is said to have been built as a half-way house or resting place in the dreary track between Bikumpoor and Poogul.

Attempt to account for it.

Should there be any foundation for the above tradition, it may have arisen from one of these three causes; either that the small stream running northwestward between Pohkurn and Jesulmer, instead of losing itself in the marsh near Mohungurh and Bulana, may have found its way through the low lands at Nok into the neighborhood of Bikumpoor; or, secondly, the river Kagur that waters part of Huriana may have continued its westerly course to the valley of the Indus, being possibly in those distant ages unchoked by the sand-drifts that have been accumulating for centuries to the west of Futehabad and Buhadra: or, lastly, the bed of the Sutluj and Ghara may at the same remote era have had a much more easterly position; for it seems to be admitted that the channel of the great river Sind has itself shifted from the same quarter, perhaps at a comparatively recent date; for instead of running as formerly from below Dera Ghazee Khan to near Ooch, it now flows more than twenty miles to westward of this city.

We quitted Bikumpoor or Bheekoonpoor on the 20th May, following the Muharawul to Nok, as he started about 9 or 10 o'clock overnight, and we did not mount our camels until 2h 45m A. M. As the road was tolerable and the march short, we ambled along at the rate of seven miles an hour, and reached Nok at 4h 55m A. M, the distance being 8 kos or 15 miles, and the general direction S. S. E. There were but few sandhills on the road, and some signs of cultivation. Nok is a considerable village of a hundred houses without any bunya; it has two small towers enclosed within a *dhool kot* and surrounded by houses on a rising ground, and there are many wells with abundance of sweet water at the depth of 32 to 39½ cubits or 11 fathoms: some say that there are only nine wells, others reckon fifteen in use, beside nine others that are useless, but their number is of little consequence, as there appears to be much ground in the neighborhood adapted for cultivation, and wells might be dug to any extent. The people are, however, afraid to attempt the growth of any *rubee* crops, as wheat, barley, or pulse, for any extra profit would immediately be swallowed up by the Government; so they content themselves with growing rain-crops of *bajra*, &c. like their neighbors, and the superior capabilities of this fine patch of land are quite wasted.

March to Nok.

On the following day we all made another march of eight kos S. S. E. over a good hard road and level country with appearances of cultivation from camp Nok to camp Bap, our last resting place in the Jesulmer country: we passed two or three villages on our way thither, the distances by watch being as follows. Left Nok at 3h 15m A M. passed Soura, distant one kos; at 3h 33m passed Loombera Gam, distant 3 kos; at 4h 33m passed Baoree, distant two kos, and ¾ kos to the left of the road, at 5h 03m; and reached camp Bap, distant two kos, at 5h 30m A. M. The servants who trundled the perambulator lost the road for half a kos, and made the length of to-day's march nearly 16⅜ miles, which is at least a mile too much; but we were only 2¼ hours on the road, so that the camels' pace was still but little short of seven miles an hour.

March to Bap.

We halted at camp Bap on the 22nd May, the Rawul remaining here also, and on this day our party was increased by the Rao of Birsilpoor's arrival with seventy or eighty followers, who came to pay their respects to the Muharawul. The Rao Saheb Singh of Birsilpoor, of whom much has already been said, is the most powerful of all the Jesulmer feudatories, and required much persuasion before he would venture from his stronghold in the desert to lay his sword at the feet of his Bhatee Sovereign, though he had already done so at mine. During our stay at Girrajsir and its neighborhood he forwarded letters to me requesting advice as to what he should do, and sent over his

Arrival of the Rao of Birsilpoor.

Purohit or family priest, a very respectable man, to consult farther about the matter: both his letters and messengers were referred to Lieutenant Trevelyan, who was more competent to answer them; and who recommended the Rao to dismiss his fears and come over at once to the head-quarter's camp. We could not but acknowledge that his misgivings were not altogether without foundation, for many years have not passed since the fort of his neighbor and relation, the young Rao of Bikumpoor, was surreptitiously taken possession of by the Jesulmer Government, and is to this day held as a royal castle to the exclusion of its more legitimate owner.

His reception by the Rawul.

Rather than be deprived of his own possession in a similar manner, the Rao of Birsilpoor determined to secure the parole of the European gentlemen who accompanied the Rawul from Girrajsir, that a safe return home might be guaranteed to him, otherwise he had made up his mind to decline the invitation (or in other words to disobey the order) to appear forthwith at the Rawul's camp; in which refusal he would have been backed by another neighbor and relation of the Rao of Poogul, who is nominally subject to the Beekaner State, though of Bhatee family, and who promised to stand by Saheb Singh for good or evil with all the forces he could muster to assist him, if necessary, in the defence of his desert fastness. Fortunately there was no occasion for any such display of force by these turbulent borderers; the Rao of Birsilpoor feeling conscious that he could hardly come to harm from taking our advice, came quietly to Bap upon the pledge of a safe conduct home, and was honorably received by the Muharawul, who embraced him in open *durbar*, received his *nuzur*, and dismissed him with a suitable present on the night of the 23rd May, when the Royal camp was broken up, and both the Rawul and the Rao returned toward their respective homes.

Other occurrences at camp Bap.

We were busily employed in various matters during the three days' halt at Bap, and time flew by rapidly though not unheeded. On the morning of the 22nd May we went away three kos S. E. of Bap to the Jodhpoor frontier to examine a disputed boundary: the ground was really valuable, being nearly a mile in length, and perhaps half a mile in breadth; it bordered upon a salt marsh, but was fit for the cultivation of wheat, and seemed really to belong to the Jesulmer people who claimed it, and who had formerly tilled it, though latterly prevented from doing so by their Marwaree neighbors. On the 23rd May we received a visit in the afternoon from the Rao of Birsilpoor, to whom Lieutenant Trevelyan conveyed much wholesome admonition touching his marauding propensities, and he promised to refrain from cattle-lifting and such like ungentle pursuits for the future, provided that his neighbors would

also practise the same forbearance toward himself; a shrewd proviso, which he perhaps intended to admit of rather a wide interpretation.

Parting visit to the Rawul of Jesulmer.

Previous to the Muharawul's departure, that is to say, in the evening of the same day, the 23rd May, we paid a parting visit to our fat and merry friend Guj Singh, who received us with his usual good humour, and made repeated attempts to evince his satisfaction at the results of Lieutenant Trevelyan's Mission by loading us with certain presents, but those attacks were very properly parried by that officer; so after much laughing and a little singing and dancing, we took our leave, and shook hands for the last time with the Muharawul of Jesulmer. One of the causes of our laughter was too absurd to be omitted, and gave an excellent idea of the curious way in which the most important affairs are managed in Native States. After the grand meeting between the Beekaner and Jesulmer chiefs, it was thought fitting that each Raja should send a *khureeta* or complimentary letter to the Governor General of India, under whose auspices the meeting had taken place, to express the pleasure they felt at the reconciliation which had been effected through the instrumentality of the British Government. The Beekaner letter was soon made out and despatched in due form; but the Jesulmer epistle was a much more labored affair, though the Rawul is himself a good scholar: the draft was at last made out, but sheet after sheet had been torn up and much fine red paper wasted, until at last there was not a single sheet of the orthodox colored paper remaining in the Bhatee camp. Our factotum, Hindoo Mul, was applied to as usual in this dilemma, and immediately supplied the deficiency: a scarlet sheet duly bedizened was produced and handed over to Ootum Singh, the principal Jesulmer minister, on the evening of our parting visit, that he might make out the fair and final copy of the Governor General's letter, while we sat gossiping with the Rawul. The fat secretary, who is about as bulky as his master, retired with a lamp to the back part of the tent, and we looked round from time to time to see how he sped with his task: a few lines were written and his head began to grow heavy either from the effects of opium or from sheer want of sleep; his brain grew dull, his eyes closed, and in a few minutes the corpulent old fellow was fast asleep "on his hunkers" with his mouth wide open, snoring with all his might, and cutting such a ridiculous figure that the spectators, from the Rawul downwards, burst into roars of laughter.

Arrival of the News-writer from Jodhpoor.

Having at length fairly taken leave of the Jesulmer Court, which returned homewards immediately after our parting visit was finished on the night of the 23rd May, we continued to halt at Bap on the following day, (as it

was Sunday,) and were joined by the Honorable Company's News-writer at Jodhpoor, who came from that capital in three marches of thirty miles each to pay his respects to Lieutenant Trevelyan. He seemed to be a very respectable man, and much less given to swaggering than his fellow-servant, the *Ukhbar Nuvees* at Jesulmer, whom I once met coming out of the gate of that city with half a dozen of *hurkarus* before his horse, bearing spears and wands of office, with another attendant carrying a *chata* to screen his delicate person from the sun; while I was riding into the town with perhaps a single attendant and no sort of umbrella.

March from Bap to Phulodee by a disputed boundary.

On the 25th May we quitted the Jesulmer frontier and entered the Jodhpoor territory, making a march of more than twenty miles by a circuitous road from camp Bap, which we quitted at day-break, or 4½ A. M., to the city of Phulodee, where we arrived at 8h 12m A. M. with a marvellously hot sun over our heads, which was leisurely drying our brains while Lieutenant Trevelyan made a second examination of the contested boundary which we had visited on the morning of the 22nd. Being anxious to settle the case on the spot if possible, instead of proceeding by the direct road from Bap to Phulodee, we made a detour to the eastward to measure the disputed bit of frontier land in presence of the rival candidates, who tried to persuade the gentle folk that the boundary line ran "so" instead of "so." The whole scene reminded me much of the marches of Charlie's Hope in Guy Mannering; and though we had no "*muckle great saucer-headed cut-lugged stane*" from which to work our departure, yet we found a very fair substitute for it in a piece of hewn stone, on which were rudely sculptured a cow and a calf, denoting that the ground had been given away in charity by its former owner, a Jesulmer land-holder. That universal panacea for disputed frontiers, a perambulator, was had recourse to in the present instance, but its effects were rather so-so, it being difficult to please both parties in a case of this kind; witness Dandie Dinmont and Jock o' Dawston. We did not quit the disputed ground until 6 A. M. being then five miles from Bap: at 6½ A. M. we passed the salt works at Agur in Jodhpoor, and 7½ A. M. we passed a hamlet inhabited by gardeners, called Malee ka Bas, and in twelve minutes more we reached our camp, on the north side of the city of Phulodee. There is a good deal of cultivation within the Jodhpoor frontier, and the appearance of the country is improving, though part of the road was heavy: the distance from the boundary to Mulahur is about 10½ miles, and it is five miles from the latter place to Phulodee.

Description of Phulodee.

The city of Phulodee contains from two to three thousand houses, and is built on a rising ground, with a stone fort about seventy yards broad and

one hundred yards long, based on a rocky foundation, with walls about forty feet in height, but having neither ditch nor *renee:* the gate is in the east face, and is covered by a small outwork; a few guns are mounted on the walls, which appear to have a very weak section, and it is altogether a place of little strength, though held as a royal fort with a castellan, (i. e. *kiladar,*) who is independent of the *Hakim*, or civil governor of the town and province. On the south side of the fort are some good substantial houses inhabited by merchants of the Jain persuasion, who have enormous wealth, and, with the exception of the Foujdars of Ramgurh in Shekhawutee, are the largest capitalists in this part of the country. They are called *Dhudda*, and are continually lending out monies in various quarters to respectable merchants at the moderate interest of eight *annas* per hundred roopees per mensem, or six per cent. per annum. Some of the highest houses nearly overlook the little citadel above-mentioned: the road which runs at its west side seems to be the bed of a water-course in the rainy season, but the bazar that runs north and south on the east side of the fort is, I believe, high and dry. The town itself may once have been fortified, but must now be considered as open, though a ruinous bit of stone wall still acts as a *shuhur punah* on its southern face; the deep red sand-stone of which the lower half of the fort and the fronts of the merchants' houses are built, comes from the quarries of Jalora, five kos S. S. E. of Phulodee. There are three small Jain temples and some pagodas of the ordinary Hindoo faith, but none worthy of particular notice: four tanks have been dug on the west and south sides of the town, but they are now dry; the wells are numerous, and within 15 or 20 cubits of the surface there is abundance of water, which is, however, rather brackish; and it is drawn up by the self-discharging skin bag used in the Dukhun, instead of by the *mot* or *chursa* commonly employed in Hindoosthan.

March from Phulodee to Khara and to Pohkurn.

We made no halt at Phulodee, but quitted that place on the morning of the 26th May, exchanging our camels for horses, as we had now got upon a hard road, and made the best of our way by two marches of seventeen and sixteen miles to Pohkurn. Our first day's journey was a stage of eight kos W. S. W. from Phulodee to Khara, a village of two hundred houses, with four *bunyas* and four tanks, under Pohkurn; there was a little cultivation and some thin *kureel jungul* by the way, and, as the road was good, we made the march in less than two hours and a half, quitting Phulodee at 4h 10m A. M. and reaching Khara at 6h 35m A. M. On the following morning we left Khara at 4½ A. M. and marched another eight kos W. S. W. to Pohkurn, over an indifferent, road with much cultivation and some *kureel jungul.* Within

three kos of Pohkurn we passed the village of Eka, where there is a little fort on a rocky ridge, on the south side of which is a low plain like the dry bed of a shallow lake, into which the road descends almost immediately after leaving the high stony land about Eka.

Meeting with the Chumpawut Chief.

On our approaching to within a kos or two miles of Pohkurn, the Thakoor Buboot Singh came out to meet Lieutenant Trevelyan with about thirty followers well mounted on fine Marwaree horses, which were much superior to the cattle that had ordinarily come under our notice. The place of our meeting was near the old city of Pohkurn, which has been abandoned in favor of the new town; and though the latter is a small walled city of comparatively trifling extent, yet is it a place of considerable importance, the Thakoor being one of the most powerful of all the chiefs of Marwar. The present incumbent, however, is by no means so formidable as his grandfather, the celebrated Siwae Singh, Chumpawut, who was treacherously murdered by the Nuwab Umeer Khan of Tonk, after the most solemn pledges of friendship had been exchanged between them. Buboot Singh, though nominally the grandchild of this Siwae Singh, is only in reality the adopted son of the late Thakoor of Pohkurn; and being himself without issue, though provided with two wives, may in time be obliged to adopt his own successor too. He met us with great courtesy, waiting by the roadside until we had come to within the distance required by etiquette; and as we were all on horseback, we had leisure to examine his external appearance thoroughly as we rode side by side toward our camp. He is a civil-spoken and comely-looking young man, with a slight cast in his eye; and his reception of us was very satisfactory, for he not only accompanied us to our tents after the march, but came in the evening to pay a second visit of ceremony, though our camp was half a mile from the town, close to a large tank on the north-east side of the citadel.

Visit to the Fort and City of Pohkurn.

After the Thakoor had sat with us for some time we accompanied him back to his own *muhil*, which is a very neat little palace in the centre of the fort; and immediately to the south side of it, within the ramparts, is a stable yard with excellent accommodation for about a hundred and fifty or two hundred horses. Only half of this number was picketted there on the occasion of our visit, the remainder being out on duty in the district: the horses are separated from the mares, and the whole are sorted into squads according to their colors. After paying the chief a short visit in his own hall we rode through the town of Pohkurn, which is well built, containing three thousand houses, and is surrounded by a good wall of uncemented stone about fifteen feet high, (including a parapet six feet high and two and a half feet thick,) with a terreplein four

feet broad; the whole being masked by a *renee* with a small ditch formed out of the hard red soil on which the walls are built.

The citadel is on the west side of the town, and forms part of its enceinte; it is admirably built of wrought stone, the walls being about thirty-five feet high outside, but only eighteen feet inside up to the terreplein. Its figure is an irregular oblong, about a hundred and twenty yards long and eighty yards broad, the larger dimension being from north to south: it has a fausse-braye and a deep but narrow ditch faced with masonry, the revetments of which have in some places been forced out by the roots of trees growing at the edge of the fosse; but the body of the place is in excellent repair, having the *muhil* already mentioned in its centre. A few guns are mounted on the walls with good store of fuel inside, and a well of sweet water (apparently about twenty feet deep) in the court-yard of the palaces; stone conduits have been laid from this well to the stable yard and other places, so that the drinking troughs of the cattle are filled, and the vats for steeping grain are supplied with little labor and much cleanliness, all the vessels being of stone. The *muhil* appears to be insulated, and has a gateway of its own, so that it would serve as a retreat in case of the citadel being carried by storm.

Tanks and other objects near Pohkurn.

Close to westward of the citadel is a large tank or *sagur* partly faced with masonry, but containing less water than the other large tank called Ramdesir, which was close to our tents. The bed of the first mentioned *talao* appears to communicate by a culvert with the fort ditch, so it may perhaps be in the power of the garrison to inundate the fosse at pleasure, provided always that there happen to be more water in the *talao* or *sagur* than when we saw it, which was at the driest season of the year. About a kos north of the city is a very conspicuous pagoda marking the site of the old city, now quite deserted; when viewed from the plain it appears to occupy the crest of a rocky ridge of hills, but I believe that in reality it occupies merely the edge of some high table land: near it are the *chutrees* or monuments of the departed chiefs of Pohkurn, but we did not find an opportunity of paying them a visit. Three kos north of the city is a celebrated shrine called Ramdeo-jee-ka-Dera, where people sometimes resort to offer up the first shorn hair of their children, and where malefactors may take sanctuary (*sirna* or *surna*), and find safe asylum, as at the altars of Julundur-nath at Jodhpoor, Mulee-nath at Tilwara and on the river Lonee.

Revenues of the Pohkurn District.

The Pohkurn district was formerly said to yield a revenue of three *lakhs* of roopees, but the income of the present Thakoor can hardly exceed a third of that sum, much of his patrimony having been alienated (or to speak more

properly, taken possession of by the Jodhpoor government), before he became head of the Chumpawuts. Being on the high road from Jodhpoor and Merta to Jesulmer, that is to say, in the grand commercial track from Jaipoor, Kotah, Boondee, Ajmer, &c. to Sind, a good deal of money is realized by the transit duty on opium, large quantities of which find their way by this route to the banks of the Indus. Though Pohkurn lies almost immediately between the little and great deserts, yet its situation, like that of Phulodee, appears to be much better adapted for cultivation than the adjacent parts of Jesulmer : in addition to the large lake like hollow north-eastward of the capital, there appears to be much low ground in the neighborhood of those streams which in the rainy season flow by Oodania into the Jesulmer country, or by way of Bhuniana and Phulsoond into Jodhpoor proper.

ave Pohkurn.

We halted at Pohkurn on the 28th and 29th of May, being rejoined on the former day by Hindoo Mul, the Beekaner Vakeel, who had requested temporary leave of absence to visit his Raja's capital. and who travelled from Beekaneer to Pohkurn, a distance of sixty kos, in two days. On the morning of the 30th May we quitted Pohkurn and marched nine long kos southward, over a pretty good road from the Ramdeesur *talao* viâ Burlee, distant 2½ kos, and Marwo, a large village of near 300 houses, with 5 bunyas and 3 wells of brackish water, situated 2½ kos beyond Burlee, to camp Bhuniana, a small town belonging to Pohkurn, where we arrived at 7h 30m, completing the twenty-two miles in three hours. The general course was southward, the first three or four kos being over a hard stony soil with thin jungul and grazing ground ; toward the latter part of the march the soil was loose and sandy, with much cultivation.

Account of Bhuniana.

We encamped a quarter of a mile south of Bhuniana, which is a very large village of four hundred houses, having a small *chauboorjah* or fort with four bastions scarcely more than 30 yards long and 20 yards broad ; it is apparently built of unbaked brick, and has a *Hakim* or governor. There are said to be twenty-four wells of sweet water at a depth of only three fathoms or 10½ cubits, and in some places the water appeared to be within even four cubits of the surface, the town being situated in low ground on the bank of a dry rivulet. A dam has been thrown across the bed of this stream forming a very large tank, of which the bed is now dry and has been so for some years ; but after a heavy fall of rain the river becomes full, and in the *Sumbut* 1881, or A. D. 1822-23 the embankment was burst by it, and though repaired in the following year at an expense of four thousand roopees, it was again carried away in *Sumbut* 1883, and the breaches have not since been repaired. Much

mischief was done by these floods, and many lives were lost at a hamlet near the town of Phulsoond, which lies many miles lower down upon the bank of this stream, which appears to fall into the Leek Nudee that we afterwards crossed near Bulotin.

March to Bheekoraee.

On the 31st May we marched five kos S. S. W. over a tolerable road, of which the first kos was sandy, and some of the ground arable. We passed a village called Thulora, three kos beyond Bhuniana, and three quarters of a kos to right of the road; and after travelling two kos farther, reached our camp at Bheekoraee by 6 A. M, completing the ten miles in an hour and a half. Our tents were pitched on the north side of the village close to a tank which had been quite dry three days previously to our arrival, and water was likely to be so scarce that we had doubts about halting here at all, but to the great delight of the villagers a heavy fall of rain took place the night before last, filling their tank to the depth of nearly two fathoms, which they attributed to the auspicious presence of the European gentlemen: a similar piece of good fortune occurred a few days afterwards near Balmer, and I have already mentioned the seasonable filling of the pools in the great desert between Mojgurh and Rookunpoor. The village of Bheekoraee belongs to the privileged class of bards called *charun*, of whom there are about fifty families here, and as many more houses of other tribes: of the two wells one is salt and one sweet, but their depth was not noted: there is also a martello tower in the village.

March to Oodoo.

On the 1st June we marched six or seven kos S. W. by S. over a bad road from Bheekoraee to Oodoo or Oondoo, the distance being 14¾ miles and the time on horseback 2h 25m, or from 4h 10m to 6h 35m, A. M. The soil was sandy but covered with grass and a few bushes, the country being partly cultivated and partly cut up by rain. Though Oodoo is dignified with the name of a town, and has an *Amil* with a small party of Sikh horsemen, it only contains a hundred houses with a martello tower in bad repair, and there was a well of brackish water 125 cubits deep close to our tents on the west side of the village. The little desert lies almost immediately to the east of Oodoo, and then trends away to the southward, and westward; so that although we had hitherto proceeded in a very direct route from Pohkurn toward Balmer, we now found it convenient to make a considerable detour to the westward instead of following the straight path through the barren country about Kasmar and Jhak.

March to Bheemar.

Our next day's march therefore was nearly due west over six kos of good road from Oodoo to Bheemar or Bheear; and at the distance of seven miles

from the latter place we passed a good village called Kanasir, built on a sandhill five miles west of Oodoo, between which two places there are great numbers of very large bushes of the wild *ber* or jujube from ten to fifteen feet high. We pitched beside a well of sweet water a hundred and twenty-three cubits deep, at the distance of three quarters of a kos E. N. E. from the village of Bheemar, and there was another well by the road-side half a kos east of our camp. The Charuns who are proprietors of this village seem to be a civil set of people, though we had heard indifferent accounts of them; the village itself, though small, seems to be prosperous, and from a small rocky peak a little to the southward of it are to be seen the lofty hills of Balmer, distant forty miles.

March to Sheo.

On the 3rd June we marched nine kos or $18\frac{3}{4}$ miles south-west over an indifferent road from camp Bheemar to Seew, Seo, or Sheo, a small town, which is the capital of a large but unproductive tract of country parcelled out into petty districts, the *Bhoomias* or subordinate *Thakoors* of which pay but little deference to the Raja of Jodhpoor's *Hakim* or governor, who is stationed here with four guns and a few soldiers. We were very civilly treated by this functionary, and halted one day beside the fine tank on the N. W. side of the village, having marched seventy-eight miles from Pohkurn in five days, notwithstanding the great heat of the weather. During our last stage from Bheemar to Sheo we passed a large village called Beesoo, four and a half long kos or ten miles W. S. W. from the former place, and more than seven miles or three and a half long kos from the latter, the road being rather sandy, with occasional pebbly hillocks. The town of Sheo contains two hundred houses with a *thannah*; and in addition to the large tank above mentioned, there are seven wells of sweet water at the depth of seven fathoms: it gives its name to the district, but the latter is sometimes called Sheo-Girab, and occasionally Sheo-Kotra from the two towns of Girab and Kotra, the former being far to the westward at the edge of the Great Desert, and the latter only a few miles south of Sheo.

Description of a Dwarf.

During our halt here a little dwarf of the *malee* or gardener tribe, came to our tents to ask surgical advice respecting the removal of a large tumour on his throat; he was about thirty years of age, and just thirty-six inches high, speaking with a cracked voice usually heard in these diminutive people. Such instances of deformity are very rare, and with the exception of this individual and two men at Jodhpoor who had ordinary-sized bodies perched upon most ridiculously short legs, I do not remember to have seen any dwarfs in Rajwara, though I heard of a singular instance in one of the Shekhawutee villages, where the seven sons of the *Bhoomia* are each fifty-two fingers high (whence

the native name *bawunee* for a dwarf, meaning literally "fifty-two,") and all these manikin Rajpoots carry sword and buckler after the fashion of their prototypes, Sir Geoffry Hudson and Tom Thumb.

March from Sheo by way of Kotra to Bisala.

On the 5th June, we resumed our march to the southward, or rather on the evening of the 4th of June, for having a long march of twenty-one miles before us, we left Sheo at 7½ P. M. on horseback and rode three long kos or four ordinary ones, say eight miles, over a bad road to Kotra, a considerable village, as already mentioned, lying close under a rocky ridge about sixty feet high, upon which is perched a little stone fort of irregular figure, about a hundred and fifty yards in circumference. There are forty houses of Rajpoots at this place, and a couple of dozen of bunyas; the water in the wells is brackish, but there are some *berees* or shallow wells affording a supply of sweet water. We had come stumbling along in the dark for two hours after leaving Sheo, and reached Kotra at 9½ P. M. remaining here for three quarters of an hour talking with the Thakoor, who was one of those petty chiefs whose case required investigation as to the nature of their allegiance to the sovereign of Marwar. He was civil and attentive, furnishing *charpaees* for our seats and new milk for us to drink while the conference lasted. After obtaining all the required information, we changed our horses for camels, and left Kotra at 10¼ P. M. marching seven kos farther over a bad road to camp Bisala, where we arrived at 12¾ P. M. or 0h 45m A. M. on the 5th June. Our visit to Kotra led us a little to westward of the direct track from Sheo to this camp, but our baggage marched straight by way of Tara and Aklee, which is probably a better road than the one we followed, as it is more in the plain, and our route skirted the hills.

Account of Bisala.

We pitched our tents three furlongs east of Bisala, (called also Bishala and Bichala,) which has been a very considerable village, and its situation is similar to that of Kotra, only the rocky hills under which it is built are much higher than those, and instead of being broken into detached ridges, they run down in a continuous range, all the way to Balmer. Bisala has a very small hill fort, and appears to contain rather more than two hundred houses, which lie chiefly on the east side of it, and the wells are again to eastward of the village, being close to our camp. In the evening I ascended a rocky peak three quarters of a mile west of our tents and immediately overlooking the town: this peak commands a fine view of the surrounding country, and from it I obtained a good many bearings with the theodolite.

March to Balmer.

The sixth of June was a memorable day, and saw us entering a new Presidency where every thing savoured of novelty: in all our previous wan-

derings we had considered ourselves more or less in the Bengal Presidency, but now Lieutenant Trevelyan, who is attached to the Bombay Army, found himself at once among his own people, and I had soon an opportunity of finding that the stranger and the traveller are as sure of a kind welcome among these hospitable denizens of the desert as they would be on the banks of the Ganges or Jumna. The distance from Bisala to Balmer is eight kos, or nearly seventeen miles, of which the first two kos run about E. S. E. with a sandy road and thin jungul to Bhadrez; the remainder of the road runs about S. S. E. and is sandy and uneven, with stony hills on the right or western side. Within a kos and a half of Balmer is a village called Gehoon, close under the hills, near which place we were met by a special deputation from Jodhpoor, headed by Purbhoo Lal Joshee, who escorted us into cantonments.

Meeting with the deputation from Jodbpoor.

We had left our camp at Bisala at 4h 25m. A. M. passing Bhadrez at 5h 05m, and Gehoon at 6h 20m, but our movements were a little too quick for the Marwaree Deputation, and we were requested to wait a little by the road side, that Purbhoo Lal and his escort might have time to come out the proper distance, say three miles, to meet Lieutenant Trevelyan. We took the hint and pulled up our camels under shelter of a sandhill, waiting from 6h 45m to 7h 05m, for the appearance of the vakeel, but finding that he was still invisible we pushed on once more and soon met the Jodhpoor party, in whose company we reached our encampment at a little more than 7½ A. M. An awkward misunderstanding happened on our falling in with this people, which very near deprived the Ajmer Mission of the company of this really handsome Escort that had been sent out to meet it. The head of the embassy, Purbhoo Lal, was a most respectable man, and son of Sumbhoo-Joshee (commonly called Sumbhoo-Jee) who is in high favor with the Muharaja of Jodhpoor; but it unfortunately happened that Purbhoo Lal had never been mounted either upon a horse or upon a camel, and, without intending any disrespect to the Political Functionary, had come out to meet him mounted in a *ruth* or canopied car, attended by numerous horsemen, some of whom were arrayed in rich and new liveries of scarlet and gold. As our party drew near, the *ruth* remained stationary in the middle of the road with the vakeel seated in it, utterly bewildered at seeing Lieutenant Trevelyan and myself come flying along on camels attended by a large train, some on camels and some on horses, who of course accommodated themselves to our pace. He was hailed in passing and recommended to come down from his car, but there he stuck as if petrified or expecting perhaps that one of the European gentlemen would alight and parley with him; but finding that he was at last left fairly in the lurch, as we passed

on without taking any notice of him, he again begged that a little delay might be granted to him, and, descending from his chariot, he actually mounted upon the back seat of a camel's saddle with an expert attendant in front to manage the reins. Upon overtaking us he apologized for his apparent incivility, and in all subsequent dealings with him, Lieutenant Trevelyan found him a very modest, sensible and well-meaning man; this first lesson in matters of etiquette seemed to have a beneficial effect upon him.

Bombay post at Balmer.

On our arrival at Balmer we found a small force stationed here as a temporary measure, it having been found expedient to employ British troops to suppress the plundering tribes who formerly infested this frontier; and after the marauders had been exterminated, the post at Balmer was kept up for other political reasons, as mentioned at the commencement of this narrative. The detachment at present consists of a squadron of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, commanded by Captain Walter, with Lieutenants Scott (absent on account of his health) and Ravenscroft of the same corps; two companies of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry commanded by Lieutenants Sparrow and Supple; and two hundered Mahratta horse, under native officers, furnished by the Gaikwar of Buroda. The whole detachment is under the command of Captain Richards of the 8th N. I. who is also vested with political authority under Colonel Pottinger, the Resident in Kuch. A medical man, Assistant Surgeon Cramond, is also attached to this post; and, with the exception of the Political Agent, is the only officer not liable to removal, the whole of the regular troops being relieved half-yearly from the large camp at Deesa, 130 miles S. S. E. of Balmer, and 50 miles across the little Desert, but there are villages at distances sufficiently near to enable the troops to divide their marches pretty fairly.

Kind reception by the officers at Balmer.

As one of the principal objects of Lieutenant Trevelyan's Mission was to undertake a joint investigation with Captain Richards as to certain matters connected with the western frontier of Marwar, we found it necessary to remain more than three weeks at Balmer, from the 6th to the 29th June, during the whole of which time we were most hospitably entertained by Captain Richards and the Cavalry officers who messed with him. Though the post was expected to be but of very temporary existence, yet as the Monsoon was fast setting in, and it would have been very inconvenient to remain in tents during the whole rainy season, Captain Richards had already built for himself a comfortable little *bungla* with walls of stone and lime; and a similar building had been constructed at their own expense to accommodate the three officers of the squadron. Other buildings were in progress, and the troops were

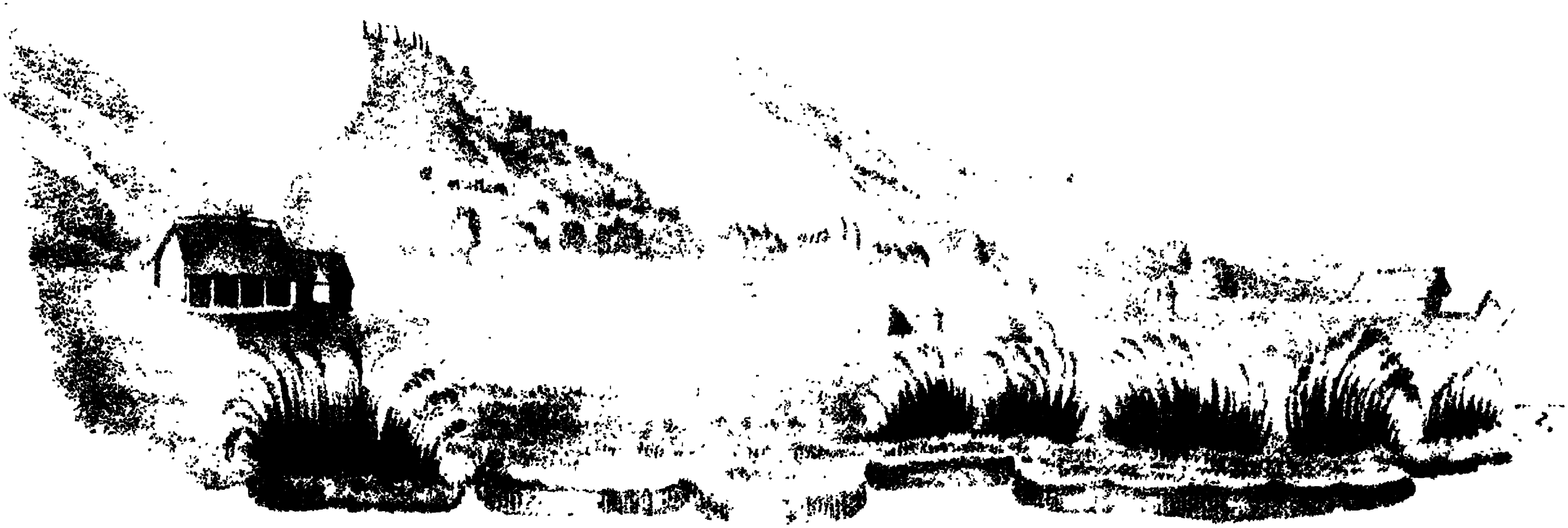
comfortably hutted, but we, the brace of Bengal Subalterns, had only our tents to look to, having still many a weary march to make in defiance of the Monsoon, which set in regularly on the 16th June, the first grand storm being on the 10th of this month.

News of Mr. Blake's murder at Jaipoor.

It was a sad day for us, the 10th of June, being the date on which we first heard of that lamentable event at Jaipoor, the barbarous murder of Mr. Blake, and the attempted assassination of Major Alves, both of whom we had left in high spirits at Patun, when we quitted that place at the end of January. The Jodhpoor Agent at Jaipoor had immediately communicated to his own Court the fatal tragedy of the 4th of June, and the Muharaja forwarded the intelligence to us through the British *Ukhbar-nuvees* who resides at his capital. This unexpected and cruel catastrophe, when coupled with the very recent murder of Mr. Fraser at Delhi, the still later attack upon Mr. Lewis of the Civil Service, and the previous murder of Dr. Stevens, with various attempts on the Hon. Mr. Shore, Mr. Scott, &c., brought home to our minds the unpleasant conviction that the ill suppressed abhorrence of the natives for their European rulers was leading them on to open acts of revenge against the objects of their hatred ; and that if the representatives of the most powerful Government in the world were liable to be shot or cut down *ad libitum*, their subordinates might of course be prepared to expect the same treatment. These gloomy thoughts were, however, not allowed to interfere with the business which had brought us to Balmer, during the time of our stay at which place great light was thrown upon the subject under investigation, of which the chief points appear to be the following.

General sketch of the previous state of Balmer.

There is a sterile tract of country about two hundred miles long, lying in 71° East longitude, between the head of the gulf of Kuch and the Jesulmer territory, the upper part of which line is a sandy desert dividing Sind from Marwar, and the lower part is a large salt marsh, commonly called the ***Run*** or ***Rin***. Immediately between these is a small district, called Nugur-Parkur, much infested with freebooters, who carried their incursions both into Sind and Marwar until routed out by the British detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield which scoured their country in 1831, and also cleared out the Moosulman plunderers called ***Kosa*** or ***Khosa*** (perhaps from the provincial word ***khos-lena***, to take by force), who had established themselves in the hills to the northward of Parkur, about Chotun, Joona, and Balmer, which were generally considered to be under the Raja of Jodhpoor, until the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett, Agent Governor General at Ajmer, started some doubts upon the subject.



A.H.E. Boileau del

BALMER from the South East

Oriental Lith^c Press Calcutta

After the clearance of this frontier by Lieutenant-Colonel Litchfield's force, detachments of the Bombay troops were left at Kasba in Parkur, which is an undisputed dependency of Sind; at Wow in Thurradree, which is part of Goojurat, and at Balmer in Malanee, which until lately was always held to be a part of Marwar proper, or Jodhpoor. Hence the complaint of the Muharaja Man Singh, that the British Government had not only stationed a military force within his frontier, but had prevented the petty chiefs in the Balmer quarter from paying the usual tribute to him. These chiefs are all Rathor Rajpoots of the same tribe as the sons of Jodha, but of a different family; for the former are descended from Beerum-jee, a younger but more powerful brother of Muleenath and Jait Mul, who peopled all the country immediately to eastward of the great desert of Umurkot.

Occupation of this place by British troops.

The principal towns occupied by the descendants of Muleenath, from whom the Mulanee district takes its name, are Chotun, Joona, Balmer, Kotra, Sheo, and Girap or Girab, all lying to westward of the river Lonee and eastward of the Great Desert; the two large towns of Sindree and Jusol on the left bank of the Lonee, though also peopled by descendants of Muleenath, are usually considered the capitals of a separate tract called Mewa, while the towns of Nugur and Gura or Gooro, much lower down, and on the right bank of the Lonee, are the head-quarters of the little district called Rardhura, inhabited by the family of Jait Mul. It farther appears from the investigation made during our stay at Balmer, (whither the principal men of nearly all these places were called in to give their evidence on the subject,) that tribute had been paid and military service performed when called for on the part of Jodhpoor since the days of the Raja Ujeet Singh; that is to say, that for some generations all the petty Rawuls, Thakoors, and Bhoomias of Mulanee, Mewa, and Rardhura were nominally subjects of Marwar.

Principal towns near Balmer.

The whole extent of country included under these names is in extreme length, nearly a hundred and fifty miles north and south, from near Pohkurn to the mouths of the Lonee, and a hundred miles east and west from Jusol to the borders of Sind; but the average length and breadth are perhaps only one hundred by seventy miles, giving an area of seven thousand square miles, and producing a tribute of just about as many roopees; for this country is very poor, and comprises within its limits a great part of the little desert. The inhabitants are a rude tribe, who seem little inclined to yield obedience to any thing but absolute force, like their neighbours the Bhatees; and they are continually at feud with one another, so that it would be difficult for any native

Description of surrounding country.

power to keep them quiet and united: the presence of a British outpost, however, seems to do the former pretty effectually, if not the latter also.

Account of the town of Balmer.

Balmer appears to be as eligible a place for a cantonment as could well be selected, both from its centrical situation and from other circumstances. It is a town of about six hundred houses, with a small stone fort in a ruinous state occupying the summit of a conical hill three hundred feet high, on the side and at the foot of which is the town; this hill is, however, commanded by a similar cone on the other (that is the northern) side of the town; and the latter hill is again overlooked by a very conspicuous peak called Soojer, which is seven hundred and twenty feet above the plain, and one and a half miles from the camp: the summit of Soojer affords a commanding view, and a good stand for the theodolite, but is too narrow to admit of being fortified. The town is principally built of stone, but a great proportion of it presents the appearance of a desolate and ruined village, for it has suffered much from being plundered by our troops, and half the shop-keepers have abandoned their houses; but under a quiet regime the place might become prosperous again, and there are even now numerous camels and large herds of black cattle in its environs. Four wells give an inexhaustible supply of water, some of which is very pure, and its depth only forty or fifty cubits from the surface; but much difficulty is experienced in drawing it, owing to the narrowness of some of the wells' mouths, and the number of horses and people to be supplied. A Hindoo enthusiast has established himself near these wells, where he lights a fire under a tree, and having a long double rope attached to the boughs, he swings himself heels upwards for a certain time every day with his head hanging down in the smoke.

Situation of the cantonment.

The Gaikwar's horse are picketed close to eastward of the town and tolerably near the wells, one of which is appropriated for their sole use; the squadron of regular cavalry is cantoned close to south-eastward of the Mahrattas, the horses being picketed in the open air in eight lines, upon pretty good ground that slopes gently to the eastward and is open to that quarter only, the other three sides being closed in by the huts of the troopers which occupy the north and west faces, and of the sipahees which form the south face of the square: the officers' tents and houses with the bazar, &c. are in the rear of the lines, that is to westward of them; and a strong chain of both cavalry and infantry pickets is thrown round the whole at night time, in addition to which, mounted troopers patrole far beyond the outskirts of the post. Considering that there is a troop of horse artillery at Deesa, it seems singular that a brigade of guns is not attached to the force at Balmer: and another singular circum-

stance is, that there are attached to this small force two Parsee shops, the proprietors of which remain with their Europe stores at this wild place, where only six or at most seven officers are ever stationed; whereas in the Bengal Presidency there is not a single Europe shop at several stations where a whole regiment is permanently cantoned besides two or three civilians. So much for the comparative enterprise between the traders at these two Presidencies.

Supply of forage and grain.

During our stay at Balmer the rainy season set in, as before noticed, and a striking change took place in the face of the country, the aspect of which was altered from a withered and arid look to one of a lively green: even during the hot winds, however, abundance of forage was procurable for the horses, which though dry-looking enough in all conscience, was apparently sufficiently nutritious, the horses being in good condition; and the thorny jungul which comes close up to cantonments furnished pickings for as many camels as could be turned into it. The common articles of native food were sufficiently cheap and plentiful, the wheat being supplied from the country about Gooro or Gura; the *ghee* from about Balotra or Patodee; and *bajra*, *moth*, &c. from the immediate neighborhood of Balmer: salt too is procured in abundance from Puchbhudra near Balotra, as will be mentioned hereafter. There appears to be little game of the larger sort in this neighborhood except wild hogs, which used occasionally to be speared by the Bombay officers, and they took an occasional stroll with a gun, but generally without meeting much in the shape of game.

Leave Balmer and march to Jorae, Baïtoo and Chandsira.

Having completed the business which occasioned our long halt at Balmer, we left that place on the 29th June and pursued our way eastward across the northern part of the little desert to the town of Balotra, the direct distance of which place from Balmer is only fifty-five miles, but it is seventy-two miles by the road we came, and we divided it into five stages. Our first march was seven kos north-east over a sandy road, through an uneven bushy country from Balmer to Doraee or Jorae, a village of sixty houses with sweet water at a depth of only three fathoms in the bed of a large tank surrounded by sandhills. Our next march was six long kos ($13\frac{1}{2}$ miles), eastward from Doraee or Jorae to camp Baïtoo or Waïtoo, a considerable village of 125 houses with four bunyas and two wells of brackish water sixty-nine cubits deep: the road was well defined but sandy, running across a thinly wooded flat country with very high sandhills to the right. Our third halting place was Chandsira or Chandeora, five kos or nearly twelve miles eastward from Baïtoo, the road being sandy and undulating, with very steep sandhills to the right, some cultivation to the left, and thin jungul nearly all the way to Chandeora, which is a good

village of a hundred houses with ten bunyas and some *kucha* wells, into one of which tumbled a Jodhpoor horseman attached to our camp, but fortunately without serious injury, as they were not very deep.

Mr. Clinger joins the camp.

We were accompanied in this day's march by Mr. Clinger, a young man who joined the camp on the day previous, the 30th June, being on his way from Calcutta to Jesulmer to fill the situation of school-master or English teacher at the court of the Muharawul: he had been many months on his way from the Presidency, and, leaving his family at Allahabad, was proceeding alone to the Bhatee capital, but hearing at Jodhpoor of Lieutenant Trevelyan's near approach, he struck across the country to Balmer instead of following the Pohkurn road, and joined us at Baïtoo, from which place he again retraced his steps, accompanying us all the way to Jodhpoor. This is a striking instance of the march of intellect, or at least of the schoolmaster being abroad, when we meet an English teacher in the heart of Marwar.

March to Baghondee.

On the 2nd July after a rainy night we left Chandeora at noon and marched six short kos north-eastward to Baghondee, a *Charun's* village of seventy houses, two bunyas, many *kucha* wells, and a large shallow tank, the water of which is only drinkable for two months after the rains are over, as it then becomes salt from the nature of the soil: the day was drizzling, yet our march was an interesting one, as we left the Little Desert behind us and entered the lowlands on the banks of the river Lonee: the first half of the road was over sandhills covered with bushes, with some low ground half a kos west of the village of Gol, where the shallow stream called Leek (now dry) comes down from the northward to meet the Lonee, Gol being on the right bank of the latter river; much of the last part of the road from this village to Baghondee, a distance of three short kos, is over flat ground, now under water.

March from Baghondee.

On leaving Balmer it had been our intention to proceed in the first instance to Sindree, a place of some consequence on the left bank of the Lonee, but as our doing so would involve the necessity of our crossing this river twice, a matter of great difficulty in its present flooded state, we adopted the more convenient course of sending the whole camp direct to Balotra without quitting the right bank, and made arrangements for acquiring in person all the information requisite to be obtained on the other side of the river. Accordingly, on the 3rd July, while the baggage was marching eastward by a circuitous route up the right bank of the Lonee from Baghondee to Balotra, by way of Akhundee, Samhura, and Jerula, (a heavy march of nine kos with much water in the road,) Lieutenant Trevelyan and I took advantage of the fine morning, and by an almost equally circuitous route on the other side of

the Lonee made our way to Balotra viâ Tilwara and Jusol, both of which places are on the left bank of the river.

Visit to Muleenath ka Than.

We left Baghoudee on horseback at 6 A. M. accompanied by Hindoo Mul, the Beekaner Vakeel, and Thakoor Oom Singh of Jusol, and rode two kos south-east over low ground to Muleenath ka Than, (a considerable place close to the right bank of the Lonee river,) which is celebrated both on account of its containing the shrine of the patriarch from whom it takes its name, and also for the very large cattle fair held in its neighborhood. The shrine of Muleenath is an unpretending structure with a low cupola. surrounded on three sides by common huts; but it is considered very holy, for the saintly Rathor has been deified by his descendants, and the temple erected to his memory has all the privileges of a sanctuary: we gave a few roopees to the officiating priest, who returned the compliment with some holy water and a little sugar. There is a fine bas-relief of this Muleenath sculptured on the face of a rock at Mundar near Jodhpoor, with many other figures which are depicted in the first volume of Colonel Tod's Annals of Rajasthan.

Legends of Muleenath and his brother.

A long tradition of Muleenath has been recorded by the late Lieutenant-Colonel Lockett, but these traditions of departed saints and heroes are to be received, in general, as mere fables, if we may judge by the following specimen, being, I think, quite a new version of the story. "The Chouda-jee Muleenath, Rathor Rajpoot, son of Raja Jaichund, came from Kunouj and made a pilgrimage to Dwarka; on his return from which place he met the divinity Sheo or Siva, who approved him much and made him Raja of his tribe. His brother Jugmal (elsewhere called Jugram and Jaitmul), warred against the king (of Delhi?) whose daughter he carried off, and the king chased him in person to Tilwara, but was worsted in battle owing to Jugmal raising five thousand spirits by the waving of his sword." The discomfited king fled, abandoning his standards, treasure, and arms: and the following couplet shows what cold comfort he received after escaping from the field of battle:

Pug pug nezu roopeen, pug pug purce dhal;
Beebee boojee Khan ko, "joog men kitna Jugmal?"

which barbarous distich seems to be an attempt to quibble upon the hero's name in connexion with the word *joog*, meaning "an age" or many centuries; and it may be rendered thus:

Foot by foot lie flags and cash;—shields at each step appear.
The lady asked her lord, "do *joogs* come often in a year?"

Respecting Muleenath it is farther said, that he was called by the king to Delhi to pray for rain in a season of great drought, and though his prayers were

effectual, he refused to receive any reward; nor indeed did he need any, at least of a temporal nature, for on his return home he was met by his sister Totwaree, who came forward in a litter singing to the villagers "Come and look at Muleenath who caused the rain to fall!" upon which he was received up into heaven horse and all, out of his sister's sight. His widow, Roopadeo, performing the rite of *sutee* at Tilwara, died in the odour of sanctity, and also went to heaven; at least, so say these veracious legends.

Crossing the Lonee river on a raft.

After inspecting the shrine of this respectable Saint, we proceeded at 8 A. M. to the water side to quicken the operations of the sable gentry, who were preparing something like a raft for the purpose of ferrying us over the Lonee river, which was rushing down with a fierce and turbid stream a quarter of a mile wide, but not very deep, completely inundating the ground where the great fair of Tilwara is usually held. There being no boats, we had to trust entirely to our frail raft, which was made of a common *charpae* or bedstead, under which five earthen pots were lashed, giving it sufficient buoyancy to float two of us at a time, though in our transit across the river our nether limbs were occasionally soused a little in the water as the four or five stout swimmers who pushed us over assisted the troubled stream in rocking our watery cradle We held on stoutly by the frame of the bed, balancing ourselves as well as we could, and expecting to be upset before we reached the other bank, where the current ran with tremendous violence; yet our friend Oomjee, the thakoor of Jusol, stemmed it bravely, and his almost gigantic frame showed to great advantage as he helped the other swimmers to force our raft to the bank: all of these men had dried calibashes *(toomba)* strapped round their middles, forming a float called *julee*, which was a great help to them.

Arrival at Tilwara.

Another raft similar to our own was constructed for the accommodation of Hindoo Mul, who also ballasted his small craft with our saddles, for which we had no room, and he was eventually brought safe to land with his cargo after suffering a partial drenching like ourselves. As the river was high "in spate" (or *bura kawura panee*, as they would say in Sind, meaning "very angry water,") we would not trust our horses in the fierce current, which almost swept me off my feet when wading barely more than knee-deep; so we sent them up the right bank of the river, and borrowed half a dozen horses at Tilwara to take our little party four kos up the left bank to Jusol, where we were again to cross the river. We were nearly two hours crossing the stream from Muleenath ka Than to Tilwara, though they are only a quarter of a kos apart, and immediately opposite to each other; and we remained for about an hour at Tilwara, the petty thakoors of which village are much interested in the fair held here, and were able to give us a good account of it.

Cattle Fair at Tilwara.

This fair is held annually about the time of the vernal equinox, commencing ten or twelve days after the great Hindoo festival of *Holee*, (that to is say, on the 11th day of the dark half of the moon *Chait*, in the month of March,) and lasting for half a month, during which time eight thousand people are said to be collected. Large quantities of cattle are brought for sale, upon the purchase of which, fees are paid at the following rates to the Hakim of Sewano or Siwana, who attends the fair on the part of the Jodhpoor Government; viz. for each camel, five roopees; for each horse, three roopees; and for each bullock, half a roopee: a fee of one roopee is also levied by the proprietors of the ground for every shop opened during the fair, but the descendants of Muleenath are exempted from the payment of these taxes. The prices of the best horses and mares are said to be from four to six hundred roopees; good riding camels are sold for one hundred and twenty, and the ordinary kind of baggage camels for sixty roopees; so that the sums levied by Government out of the purchase money appear to be very moderate.

Leave Tilwara.

After a long conversation with the good people at Tilwara, and waiting some time until they had sent out and caught the number of horses required for our use, which were quietly out at grass, little dreaming of being thus suddenly pressed into the service and having English saddles strapped upon their backs, we at last resumed our march, and leaving Tilwara at 11½ A. M. rode eastward up the left bank of the river by Baosen or Babheu, distant two and a half kos, and Sobhawus, which is half a kos farther on, to Jusol, a ruined town, one and a half kos beyond the latter place, where we arrived at 1½ P. M. and sat for an hour in the dilapidated house of the Thakoor Oon-jee or Oon Singh. Much of the road was under water, and, we passed over a good deal of rotten ground, unsafe for the horses' feet, so that we were two hours, in travelling the four kos between Tilwara and Jusol.

Account of Jusol.

Jusol was once a considerable town of three thousand houses, of which barely more than a tenth part appear to be now inhabited: it lies at the north foot of a small conical hill about two hundred feet high, the Thakoors' houses being situated high upon its rocky side. There was formerly a large market place with three hundred shops built of masonry, and something like a wall of stone round the town: but the *bazar* is now almost desolate, and the ramparts as well as the greater part of the houses are in ruins, owing to domestic feuds of more than forty years' standing. The very house in which we sat while preparations were being made for our again crossing the river, had been plundered and partly burned in an onslaught by one of the neighboring chiefs with whom Oon Singh and his brethern were at feud; but they had, I believe,

revenged themselves by dogging the principal aggressor on his return from the neighboring town of Balotra, and killing him in the fields near that place: they did not dare to commit this act in the town itself, for it is a royal borough, and they would by such an act have laid themselves open to retribution from the Jodhpoor Government.

Second crossing of the Lonee between Jusol and Balotra.

Jusol is but a kos or two miles distant from Balotra, yet the Lonee Nudee was running so strongly between them (with a stream seven hundred yards wide, opposite the latter place,) that we were about four hours getting into camp; part of the delay being occasioned by the dilatory way in which our new raft was made, and the great distance it had to be carried up the stream in order to prevent our being swept away below the proper landing place. We left the Thakoor's house at Jusol at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ P. M. and after riding through the town and wading through some pretty deep water made our way at 4 P. M. to the left bank of the river, three quarters of a kos beyond Jusol, and one mile above Balotra. Half a dozen water-pots being lashed to a bedstead as before, we again committed ourselves to this frail raft, and were with great difficulty pushed over to the opposite shore by five swimmers wearing the usual float of gourds that they might have the free use of their hands while in the water: they landed us on the right bank close to our tents, where we arrived at 6h 20m P. M. having been upwards of twelve hours performing to-day's march from Baghondee, though the distance was only seven kos.

Ferrymen's way of "splicing the main brace."

As the dripping ferrymen who had enabled us to cross the river came up to our tents to be paid for their labor, I thought that a dram a piece would do them no harm in addition to their pecuniary remuneration; and in serving out the spirits to them I was quite surprized and pleased at the orderly and even polite manner in which they "spliced the main brace." After each man had plucked a large leaf from one of the neighboring bushes, and pinched it into a conical shape so as to answer for a drinking cup, they sat down in a row of their own accord, waiting patiently while the brandy was poured from the bottle into a wine glass and then into the leaf; nor did any of them offer to put his own portion to his lips until the whole had been helped, when they made a low bow and fairly drank my health, all of them praising the liquor, none of them objecting to the wine glass, and one or two taking a second pull at the flask. Some people affirm that there is an innate politeness among savages, and this really looked something like it.

Account of Balotra.

On the 4th July we halted at Balotra, a very thriving town of thirteen hundred houses, forming a part of the Siwana district under Jodhpoor, and lying on the high road to the celebrated place of pilgrimage at Dwarka at the

western extremity of Goojurat, which brings a great number of pilgrims and religious persons to this place: to the most needy of whom alms are constantly distributed at the expence of the Muharaja Man Singh. The market-place presents a striking contrast to that of Jusol, being crowded with passengers and filled with goods of various kinds: very neat turner's work in ivory and wood, and large quantities of embroidered velvet shoes are exposed for sale in the *bazar;* the whole of these articles being apparently manufactured on the spot. The shops in the market amount to two hundred, and two thousand camels belong to the town, which seems to enjoy a considerable share of trade; for in addition to its own manufactures, it has seventy or eighty houses of dyers and calico-printers, many of whom are engaged in stamping the chintzes woven at the neighboring town of Puchbhudra, which also furnishes employment to a great number of beasts of burden in transporting the enormous quantities of salt produced there, as mentioned below. There are said to be a hundred and twenty-five wells of masonry at Balotra with sweet water at ten cubits depth, and much of the soil in its vicinity is well adapted for cultivation, so it may continue to thrive both as an agricultural and commercial place; the town is quite open, without walls or defences of any kind, and I do not remember to have seen even a solitary *boorj* or Martello tower near it.

Visit to Puchbhudra.

We continued to halt at Balotra on the 5th July, and went out in the morning to visit Puchbhudra or Pauchbudra, which lies three kos or six full miles N. N. E. of that place; the road was tolerably good, notwithstanding the late heavy rains, and the surrounding country, though indifferently cultivated, had the appearance of considerable fertility. Puchbhudra is a considerable town of a thousand houses or more, having a manufacture of coarse cloths, which are sent to Balotra to be dyed; but its chief article of produce is a fine alimentary salt, of which large quantities are procured at the saltworks from three to five miles northward of the town. The process of forming this salt is said to be very simple, nothing being required for its production but to throw thorny twigs into the brine of the salt marsh, by which the crystallization of it is so much assisted that large masses of pure salt are deposited and dug away for exportation as at Sambhur, without having recourse to the usual method of drawing off and evaporating the brine by means of solar heat in the large shallow pans or parterres of masonry, called *khularee* A *kamdar* or officer of Government is stationed at Puchbhudra, as both the town and saltworks belong to the *khalsa* or royal estate of Jodhpoor, and the revenues derived from them are appropriated to the maintenance of the *zunana*

or female palace: the town is quite open, like Balotra, having neither a fort nor defences of any kind.

March from Balotra to Putaoo and Doleh.

On the 6th July we left Balotra at day-break, and marched six or seven kos (nearly fourteen miles) E. N. E. over a tolerable road through a badly cultivated though tolerably good soil viâ Moongara, Ramsen and Kooree to camp Putaoo, a poor village of sixty or eighty houses, with only one Bunya and a tank. On the following day we marched eight or nine kos farther in the same direction to Doleh, passing Surburee, Kulianpur, and Uruba; the road pretty good and the surrounding country tolerably well cultivated and level, with few bushes. Our camp at Doleh was pitched between the two southernmost of the three villages that bear this name, and in each of them is a well of sweet water, from the whole of which twelve villages are supplied, as they afford the only pure water procurable for many miles. Kulianpur, though a very large village, (lying three kos W. S. W. of Doleh,) is said to be particularly unfortunate in this respect, its wells being more brackish than the others.

March to Nahurmidee.

Our next march was from Doleh viâ Mulba, Khatawas, and Khundala, to Nahurmidee, a distance of eight kos or seventeen miles E N. E. and latterly N. E. by E. over a good road through a flat country with numerous pollard trees of the mimosa or *babool* kind. Nahurmidee is a good village fully supplied with water from a well and two tanks; and from this place we obtained our first view of the fortress of Jodhpoor, the white palaces of which gleamed brightly in the sunbeams. As the weather was tolerably clear, we could with our telescopes make out much of the detail of the different buildings in the citadel, the distance being only six kos. At this place too, a third embassy was sent out by the Muharaja, (for I omitted to mention that a second envoy, named Nundram, joined us at Balmer, his presence being intended as a check upon the first Vakeel, Purbhoo Lal, who belonged to an opposite faction;) and the object of this third deputation was to arrange the ceremonial of Lieutenant Trevelyan's public entrée into Jodhpur: the person appointed to make these arrangements was a quiet good-natured man, named Ramnarain, who had just received a pair of gold or gilt bracelets from the Muharaja, and seemed much flattered by this distinction.

Preparations for entering Jodhpoor.

There was no difficulty whatever in adjusting the scale of compliments to be paid to the Ajmer Mission on this occasion, for the Raja Man Singh was so much pleased with Lieutenant Trevelyan's earnest and impartial investigation of the Balmer case, which had been duly reported to him from time to time by his own emissaries, that he seemed determined to accord to his visitor the full measure of honor to which he was entitled, without fighting the battle of eti-

quette inch by inch, and stickling for each preliminary point, as is too much the custom at Jaipur and elsewhere. Indeed, had Ramnarain been instructed or inclined to do any thing of this sort on the part of his master, he would have been at once cut short by Lieutenant Trevelyan's straightforward announcement, "that though very happy to receive any compliments the Raja might think fit to pay him, he did not intend to enter into any controversy about the matter; and unless the proper honors were spontaneously offered, he would prefer entering the city quietly as a private individual."

March from Nahurmidee to Jodhpoor.

All matters being thus arranged for our visit to Jodhpoor, we quitted camp Nahurmidee on the morning of the 9th July, and marched six kos north-eastward to Jodhpoor, over a tolerable road through a woody plain, with a range of low rocky hills on our left hand. In approaching the capital we passed between the villages of Boura or Boraundee and Basunee, 1¼ kos from our last camp, and at the distance of 1½ kos beyond them we passed the village of Pal, which is three short kos from Jodhpoor. Half-way between Pal and the city is a well with a few huts called *Khema ka kood*, immediately to east of the road; and about a mile farther on, and close to left of the road, is an insulated and precipitous rock nearly two hundred feet high, on which it was at first intended to build the citadel of Jodha, but the Spirit of the hill is said to have forbidden it, and every day's work fell down during the succeeding night. After this supernatural warning the fortress was built on its present site instead of on the contemplated spot, and a large fair is annually held at this holy place in the month *Bhadon* or August.

Public entry into the capital.

A little beyond this rock, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the camp, the Mission was met by a large deputation of respectable persons, headed by Futeh Raj Sungee and Thakoor Kesuree Singh Daudhul, followed by about two hundred fighting men, of whom nearly half were on foot and the remainder on horseback; but their cattle were far inferior to those which formed the cavalcade of the Chumpawut chief at Pohkurn. Several maces of state and banners, however, marked the dignified rank of the members of the deputation, while the tricolored standard of Marwar, mounted upon an elephant, appeared to wave and nod its head cheerfully as if inviting the strangers to enter the city in confidence. The Thakoor of Laduoo, Oomjee or Oon Singh of Jusol, Man Singh of Moklasir, (a Bala Rathor,) Hindu Mul Oswal, the Beekaner Vakeel, Purohit Sirdar Mul, the Vakeel of Jesulmer, and all the fomer Jodhpoor emissaries, including Pirbhoo or Prubhoo Lal Joshee, Nundram, and Ramnarain, together with the Ukhbar Nuvees and our own escort of Blair's Horse, were all present at the grand entrée. Some

of the Vakeels of our own party remarked that the partridge's call was heard to our left betokening good fortune to the travellers; so no outward appearance of a hearty welcome was wanting, and after skirting the city from the Jalor *durwazu* to the Sujut *durwazu*, accompanied by the whole of the above train, we alighted at our tents nearly opposite to the latter gate, well pleased with the manner of our reception.

Improved appearance of the country.

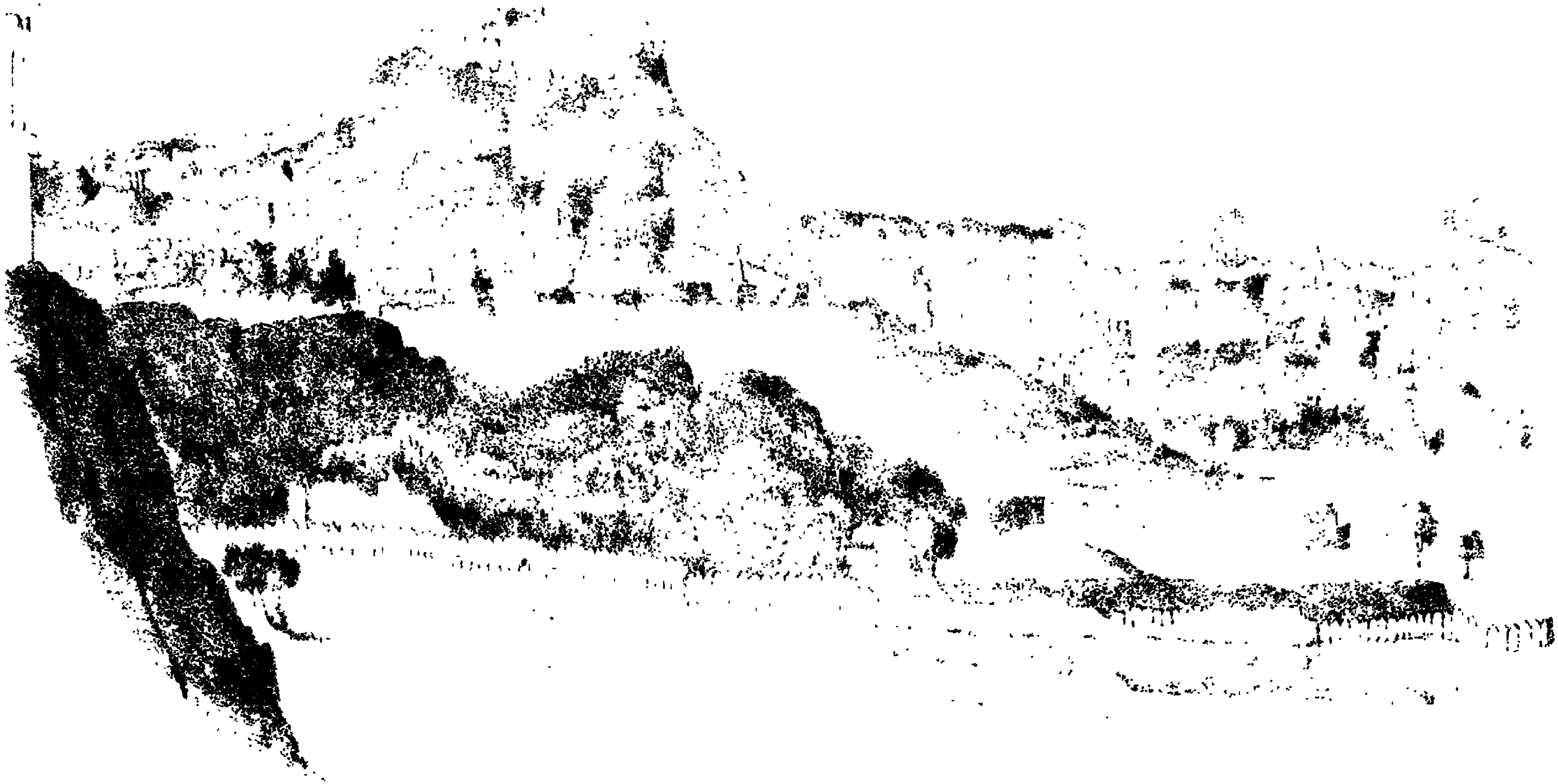
Having now completed the detail of our movements to Jodhpoor, it may be as well to mention a few particulars that struck us in our march from Balotra to the capital of Marwar, a distance of sixty-three miles by the rather circuitous route we pursued. The face of the country was greatly improved after our quitting the confines of the Little Desert which lies between Balmer and the river Lonee, where little else was to be seen besides steep sandhills, running in long ridges feathered with serog bushes and small trees, with here and there a cluster of dark-looking huts, the inhabitants of which are too poor to sink wells, and are obliged to trust during the hot weather to the precarious supply of water afforded by the shallow pits called *beree:* the whole country between Balotra and Jodhpoor, on the contrary, appeared to be a fine plain highly susceptible of cultivation, and in general furnishing abundance of sweet water, except about Kulianpoor; but the latter advantage might be partly owing to the circumstance of all the tanks having been filled by the late rains.

Its soil and productions.

Numerous rocky hills appear to the south-eastward of the Lonee in the direction of Siwana and Jalor, but the weather was too thick to allow us a very distinct view of them: there are also a few small conical hills studding the right bank of the river, and rising at intervals as far as the edge of the little desert about the neighborhood of Komra, Thob, and Patodee. A small part of these plains were under cultivation, part were too much impregnated with salt to admit of their being tilled, and the remainder bore abundance of small acacia trees, with the usual wild shrubs, such as *kureel*, &c. We saw scarcely any game, but there are, I believe, a few deer as well as partridges, and of the larger feræ naturæ, it is said that lions are occasionally found near the banks of the Lonee, below Sindree, being perhaps some that have been driven out of Goojurat or Katiawar, where they abound.

Excursions about the neighborhood.

We reached Jodhpoor on the morning of the 9th July, and in the evening of the same day rode out to look about us a little, making our way outside the city to its north-east side, and in returning to camp by a different road we were obstructed by some insolent Moosulmans, who pretended that the way was closed, and seemed inclined to make a disturbance, which we avoided by



A H E Boileau Eng.^d del.

Citadel of JODHPOOR from the South West

Central Lith.^c Press Calcutta



A. H. E. Boileau Engr. delt.

Citadel of JODHPOOR from the South East

Oriental Lith: Press. Calcutta.

turning round and taking the old way to our tents: we were, however, relieved from a repetition of such conduct by the Raja's issuing an order that we should be allowed to ride about as we pleased, with free ingress and egress at all the gates of the city. This privilege was by no means allowed to remain a dead letter, and we fully availed ourselves of it during the three weeks of our stay at Jodhpoor, for after our persons had become tolerably familiar to the citizens, I used to wander out nearly alone with a theodolite and camera lucida, surveying and making sketches on all sides of the fortress without molestation of any kind. Occasionally we made excursions to the neighboring gardens and other places, where we were always civilly received; and the only instance of positive obstruction that occurred after the issuing of the Raja's order was a very excusable one; for in leaving the city one night after the gates were shut I lost my way, and came to the Merta *durwazu*, the porter of which at first refused to open it, but was at length persuaded to do so; and that too without a silver key, though I was quite alone, not even accompanied by a *sahees* or groom.

First ride through the city.

On the 10th July we rode through the city in the evening, accompanied by the superintendent of police, Jeewun Singh, Kotwal (a very fine-looking and good-natured man), and Ramnarain vakeel: they took us through the principal bazars, and showed us the Pudum Sagur, a small rocky tank in the N. W. corner of the town, and the Goolab Sagur, a fine large tank of hewn stone on the east side of the fort. The general appearance of the city will be described hereafter, but it may here be mentioned that we were upon the whole much disappointed in this our first view of it; for though Jodhpoor contains thirty thousand houses, and its site is by no means unfavorable for building, yet its streets are not laid out with that regularity and neatness which characterize the far inferior, though more ancient, capital of Jesulmer; nor are the houses of the middling and lower classes to be compared, for regularity of arrangement and cleanliness of appearance, with those of the tidy capital of Beekaner.

First visit to the Palace.

On the 11th July we were received in state by the Muharaja Man Singh, who had appointed the afternoon of that day for our introduction. We quitted our camp outside the Sojeet gate (commonly called *Soostee durwazu)*, at 5½ P. M. accompanied as usual by our little escort of Irregular Horse and Infantry, which made a handsome show when compared with the still more irregular-looking warriors of the court of Marwar. We commenced the ascent to the palace at 6 P. M., and were seven and a half minutes reaching the lower gate of the citadel, Lieutenant Trevelyan being in a *palkee*, which mode of conveyance was recommended for both of us; but instead of being boxed up in a palanqueen,

I preferred entering the citadel on horseback for very obvious reasons, and adhered to this method of conveyance in all subsequent visits to the fort. As the Muharaja had not quitted his palace or shown himself in public to his subjects for several years, an enormous crowd was collected on this occasion, anxious to obtain even a momentary sight of him; and this eagerness was perhaps increased by reports of the death of Man Singh, which had occasionally obtained currency, so that the populace might well crowd round the gates of the fort, both to gratify their curiosity with a sight of the unusual raree-show, and to satisfy themselves, by ocular demonstration, that their king was really alive.

Reception by the Muharaja Man Singh.

At the third gate from the bottom, called *Imrut Pol*, that is to say, the second upper gate, (for there are five separate portals on the road by which we ascended,) we were met by the Muharaja Man Singh himself, who came down thus far from the palace in a litter, with a very large concourse of attendants, and after halting there for a few minutes, during which time we were introduced to him without dismounting, we followed the royal *khasee* up the remainder of the paved slope, and under the great gate of the citadel to the entrance of the palace, where we were obliged to dismount. The troopers who accompanied us had already dismounted, and the guard of infantry was left at the outside of the Imrut Pol, where they were drawn up in line to salute Lieutenant Trevelyan in passing: the whole space between the lower gates was lined with Jodhpoor troops, and many others were on duty about the upper parts of the entrance; but I noticed that the few dismounted troopers who appeared near the palace gate with scarlet and gold uniforms were the same who escorted our Vakeel to Balmer, to give some eclât to the Ajmer Mission.

Entrance into the Hall of audience.

The Muharaja who preceded us during our ascent through the upper gates of the citadel was borne in his litter into the interior of the palace, but we left our conveyances at the outer door; and from this point we proceeded on foot, accompanied by a "posse comitatus" of state officers of various degrees, through two court-yards to the steps of the hall of audience. As the Raja was standing at the top of these steps to receive the British Agent, and etiquette required our shoes to be put off before entering the *durbar*, we followed the prescribed form, and with stockinged feet slipped noiselessly across the pillared hall, after Lieutenant Trevelyan had been duly embraced by Man Singh, whom we accompanied to his place of dignity at the upper end of the apartment, and brought ourselves to an anchor, in the native fashion, beside the throne of the "King of Maroo." A crowd of nobles and courtiers seated themselves in the body of the state chamber, but there was not a single chief-

tain present of sufficient rank to be seated immediately opposite to us on the right side of the *gudee*, (we being on its left,) and we were in consequence the sole occupants of the carpet spread under the throne, which ought not to have been the case had Pohkurn, Nagor, Koochawun, or any other noble of equal rank been present.

Appearance of the Court.

Colonel Tod's enthusiastic description of the Court of Marwar with its "thousand-columned hall" and lines of gold and silver mace-bearers, led us to expect something particularly superb on the present occasion, but in this we were a little disappointed. The Muharaja certainly wore some very rich jewels, and was robed in the ample white vest with large plaited skirts usually worn in Rajpoot courts; but the appearance of those who thronged his hall was not particularly striking, nor nearly so imposing as it might have been were the Raja on good terms with his principal Thakoors. The most powerful of these barons now sit sullen and aloof in their own fastnesses, declining for many reasons to trust themselves within the precincts of the capital; while the Rathor Court, thus shorn of some of its most distinguished ornaments, looks like the shadow of its former self. With respect even of the servants of state, who cannot avoid being present in *durbar*, we had previously heard that it was not unusual for them to appear in court dresses of the regulation pattern as far as amplitude of skirt is concerned, but of very coarse materials, so that their seeming poverty might exempt them from being subjected to the fiscal screw, and relieve them from becoming involuntary contributors toward the replenishment of his Majesty's empty coffers.

Personal appearance of the Raja.

While seated beside him we had full opportunity of studying the features and personal appearance of this celebrated person, and the result of our scrutiny was on the whole decidedly favorable. He appears to be little broken by time or suffering, though he has endured much during the many years that have passed over his head; and though without a tooth, he speaks quite intelligibly; his language being remarkably correct Hindoostanee without any mixture of Marwaree, and forming a striking contrast to the patois of Guj Singh of Jesulmer, or the still more barbarous and uncouth phraseology of his neighbor of Beekaner. The person of Man Singh is tall and bulky, and his face shows so little of the ravages of time, that we concluded he must have recourse to cosmetics, an art much practised by the natives.

Observances of etiquette at meeting and leave-taking.

We remained about half an hour in the hall of audience, during which time the behaviour of the Muharaja was courtly and dignified, and his conversation polished; and though his apparent hauteur was much greater than that of the princes above mentioned, yet in receiving the Ajmer Mission he both

paid and exacted a greater attention to etiquette than the others had done. He came down in person to receive the deputation at one of the lower gates, which was not done either at Beekaner or Jesulmer, and again made his appearance at the steps of the hall of audience on foot, leading Lieutenant Trevelyan in by the hand; yet he neither fired a salute nor allowed the retention of boots as had been permitted at both the other capitals. On our rising to take leave he applied the *utur* and gave the *pán* with his own hands to the Political Functionary, (a compliment not paid to Mr Wilder nor to Colonel Tod either, I suspect,) while the subordinate gentry were oiled and *páned* by some of the chief officers about the throne: he then led Lieutenant Trevelyan a few paces toward the door, and we retired from his presence sufficiently well pleased with our reception by the "Lion of Marwar" We quitted the palace at 6h 50m, and reached our tents at 7h 30m P. M.

Visit to Ukhe Rajka Talao.

On the morning of the 12th July, being again accompanied by the Kotwal and Ramnarain, we went out on another lionizing expedition, commencing our ride by a circuit outside the walls from the east gate, or Sojut durwazu, by which we entered the city and visited a large new tank in its south-east angle called Baee-ka Talao, which is as yet incomplete: we then made our way out of the west-port called Chandpal, crossing a low ridge of rocky hills, and visited a fine tank and garden about three quarters of a kos west of the city. This place is called Ukhe Chund, or Ukhe Rajka Talao, owing its celebrity to the minister of that name by whom the tank and gardens were laid out in the reign of the Raja Bheem Singh: the former is really a magnificent sheet of water, clear, deep, and extensive, resembling rather a natural lake than an artificial tank; and with the exception of the Bal Sumoondur, which we afterwards visited, it is the most beautiful of the many pieces of water in and near Jodhpoor. After lingering here until the sun was high, we returned to camp by another hill road, passing under a little detached fort called Futehgurh at the S. W. side of the city.

Lieut. Trevelyan's private interviews with the Raja.

In the evening of the same day Lieutenant Trevelyan had a private audience of the Muharaja for the discussion of business, and was much pleased to find on this and subsequent occasions of proceeding alone to the palace, that during their solitary conferences, Man Singh discarded much of that hauteur which he thought fit to assume during the public audiences; and the straightforward *bon hommie* of his English friend, for so the Raja at length came to consider him, wrought so beneficial a change on the suspicious chief of Marwar, that he used latterly to dismiss even the solitary armed eunuch whom he at first considered it necessary to retain near his person as a kind of henchman

and Lieutenant Trevelyan was then able to speak with confidence on political subjects, and offer advice to the Muharaja with a freedom that was taken in good part by Man Singh, and was not checked by the fear of any officious eaves-dropper tattling these state secrets in the ears of any of the rival factions about court, which were at such deadly enmity with each other.

Benefits derived from his advice.

The good fruit of the seed thus sown, or, in other words, the beneficial result of the wholesome counsel thus conveyed to the Raja, has since become abundantly manifest in various ways, particularly in the embodying of the Marwar Legion, for the service of the British Government; in the arrangements made for the better administration of that troublesome tract of country called Merwara; and in the attempt at a speedy adjustment of the pecuniary debt due to the Honorable Company, the liquidation of which is a matter of real difficulty in the present bankrupt condition of the Marwar exchequer. These and many other diplomatic measures arranged by Major Alves through the agency of Lieutenant Trevelyan will, it is hoped, prove very satisfactory both to the Agent to the Governor General and to the Supreme Government; nor can I help sympathizing with my kind and zealous *compagnon de voyage* in the satisfaction which he must feel at the successful result of his Mission. Such negociations, however, being quite out of my line at present, I may as well return to a description of the localities of Jodhpoor.

Visit to Mundor.

On the morning of the 15th July we rode two and a half kos northward from camp to visit the ancient capital of Mundor, formerly the metropolis of Marwar, which is five miles distant from the present city of Jodha. We passed the Oode Mundur at the east side, and the Muha Mundur near the north-east corner of the modern capital, and thence by an excellent road leading from the Nagor gate with hills to the left hand as far as a narrow pass, which is a kos and a quarter from the city: we then crossed a fine plain with low hills at our right hand and a bolder range to the left, and after riding little more than a kos from the pass, we arrived at the commencement of the ancient metropolis. The old town occupies a bight among the rocks on the east side of the range of hills that runs down to Jodhpoor, and still claims the semblance of a little city: some of the inhabitants of the present capital also come hither weekly on Monday (the morning of our visit) to pray at the different shrines, which may give it the appearance of a larger population than it really possesses.

Gigantic images at Mundor.

The first object introduced to our notice at Mundor were the eighteen gigantic figures in bas-relief, representing the tutelar divinities of the Rahtor Rajpoots. These figures form one long line facing the north, and are backed

by a low rock of red sandstone; the three figures at the west end, representing Gunesh, the elephant-headed god of Wisdom, between two effigies of Bhairon, being placed in an open temple, while the others are carefully protected from the weather by a flat roof of masonry supported on pillars, with a screen wall in front. The latter indeed require some such shelter, being finished with colored cements, while the three figures already mentioned seem to be only daubed with red paint and bedizened with gold-leaf. In the first of the inner or enclosed compartments are the nine figures delineated in Colonel Tod's work as "rock sculpture," and representing the eight armed *Devee-Mata* who presides over small-pox, and the cross legged *Nath-jee*, to whom many temples are erected in this country: the remaining six figures of this series are rather heroes or demi-gods than real Hindoo Divinities, and are all on horseback; the whole of the accoutrements, arms, and dress being faithfully wrought out in fine white lime, to which different pigments are added, and the whole are in good preservation. Their names are *Muleenath*, in whose honor is held the great fair at Tilwara, and whose widow Roopa-deo having burned herself on the funeral pile became beatified, and has a shrine at Tilwara on the Lonee river opposite to Muleenath ka Than; she is represented at Mundor standing in front of the horse of her deceased lord: then comes *Paboojee* on his celebrated black mare, Ramdeo, whose shrine (?) lying six miles north of Pohkurn, is a celebrated sanctuary and place of pilgrimage; *Hurba, Gogo*, (who is, I believe, a favorite saint on the Shekhawutee frontier,) and *Mewo*, complete the list of Deotas whose figures are engraved in the work of Colonel Tod above mentioned.

Second range of images.

In the second enclosed compartment, and close to eastward of the above range, are six other gigantic figures similarly constructed, but without paint, perhaps on account of their being divinities of a far superior order. The first is the four-headed *Brahma*, the creative power and the universal object or adoration among the Hindoos; yet the only temple that I ever remember to have seen erected in his honor is the one at the west end of the holy lake at Pooshkur near Ajmer. The second image represents *Sooria* or Apollo, who instead of having a car with four steeds as in the Grecian mythology, is contented with a single horse with seven heads. The third figure is that of *Hunooman* or *Muhaveer*, the monkey-hero who assisted in subduing Lunka or Ceylon when *Rama* destroyed the arch-fiend Rawuna, who had carried off his wife Seeta. These two divinities, *Rama* and his bride, are represented in the fourth group; and in the fifth stands *Krishna* or *Kunhaia* playing the flute, with four of the fair milkmaids of Brij surrounding him, and "looking delight-

fully with all their might," while the holy Girraj, or King of mountains, (the small hill at Guvurdhun near Muthoora) sends forth various wild animals to listen to those Orpheus like strains. The sixth and last figure at the east end of the line is *Siva* or *Muhadeo*, the great deity, from whose hair descends a copious stream representing the infant Ganges; an idea that the late Surveyor General, Colonel Hodgson, suggests to have originated from the perpetual trickling of water from the icicles in a snowy cave at Gungootree. As the whole of the above groups are executed with great care, and are in excellent preservation, it is a pity that they were not copied into the "Annals of Rajasthan" as well as their neighbors.

Palace and Gardens at Mundor.

After examining these sculptures we proceeded to visit some of the other curiosities of Mundor, but had not time to do so in any other than a very cursory manner. The palace of Ujeet Singh (which is occasionally called also by the name of his parricidal son Ubhe Singh), is a neat building of cut stone, and appears to have been almost entirely occupied as a royal *Zunana;* but though every part is still in perfect order, or rather in perfect repair, its corridors are now empty, and its chambers filled with the suffocating stench of bats. A little rill comes trickling out of the hill side near this palace, and after supplying the reservoirs in the courtyard, runs through the gardens that lie immediately to eastward of it, and continues its bubbling course across the road at the entrance of the town. The gardens bear the names of Bheem Singh and Bije Singh, but have the appearance of extreme age from the large size of the trees, one of the most conspicuous of which is said to have sprung from a twig planted in the earth by a *Nuthnee*, or female juggler, during some feat of legerdemain which she was exhibiting in the presence of the then Raja. After a brief tour in the gardens, the flagged pathways of which are partly choked by the luxuriance of the neighboring shrubs, we ascended a quaint-looking building like a huge pepper-box, called "Ek-thumba Muhal" (the palace of a single pillar), which overlooks the garden; but its name seems to be a misnomer, for it is not like the place so called at Futehpoor Seekree, which really has a single colossal pillar of carved red stone in its centre, though the Mundor building has nothing of the kind.

Visit to the Bal-Sumoondur.

In returning from Mundor to Jodhpoor instead of again crossing the fine plain and following the Nagor road by which we sallied out in the morning, we held a more south-westerly course by a tolerable road skirting the hills and running through some magnificent gardens lying close under the N. E. end of a little rocky lake called Bal Sumoondur, distant a mile and half from Mundor. This beautiful sheet of water is nearly half a mile long, though only 150 or

200 yards wide, its longer dimensions running northward between rocky banks of red sandstone which are now, during the rainy season, feathered with picturesque shrubs: a strong dam has been erected at its northern extremity with an overfall of masonry, that the dyke may not be injured nor the gardens swamped by the undue outbreaking of its waters after any heavy fall of rain. These noble gardens which lie close to its outlet abound in towering palm trees as well as others of a more useful though perhaps less ornamental kind; and they are seen to great advantage from the summit of the paved *ghât* leading to the top of the low rocky hills in which the Bal Sumoondur is embosomed.

Return toward Jodhpoor by the hill road.

We followed this road to the southward along the hilly ridge leading toward Jodhpoor, which is quite practicable for heavy artillery, though there is one sharp turn in the paved *ghât* (or zigzag ramp) where the guns would have to be run up and slewed round by hand. The road runs all the way along the top of the hills to Jodhpoor, entering the city at the Chandpol gate, and during the last half of the distance, instead of keeping to the crest of the heights, it runs to westward of the highest ridge where there is some broken ground. About a mile and a half from the Bal Sumoondur is a small *puka talao* or tank of masonry on the hill top that retains water for four months after the rains are over, and a little farther on is a *kucha* tank that runs dry after twenty or thirty days: both of these lie on the left hand of the road, and about half a mile beyond them is an immense dry tank called Soor Sagur, with gardens on its south bank, and a beautiful building of white marble, called the " pearl palace" or Motee Muhal, which we of course turned aside to visit.

Description of the Soor Sagur and Motee Muhil.

Though the vast bed of the Soor Sagur was quite dry even at this season, and appeared to be given up to the plough, yet the gardens beside it looked fresh and green, forming a pleasing framework to the picturesque buildings to which they are attached. On the main embankment of the Soor Sagur is a small summer pavilion overlooking the bed of the tank on the north side, and opening at the south side into a small garden about a hundred and fifty yards square, and divided as usual by raised walks flagged with stone, having smaller pavilions at the east and west ends of the cross paths, and a *zunana muhal* or suite of female apartments in the north-west angle. On the south side of this small garden (which is nearly on a level with the top of the main embankment), stands the Motee Muhal itself, occupying the centre of another broad dyke of masonry, the north edge of which is nearly level with the small garden, while the south side presents a bluff stone scarp bounding the large



A. H. E. Boileau, Engrs. delt.

Citadel of JODHPOOR from the West

Oriental Lithc. Press Calcutta.

garden, which seems to be about four hundred yards long and perhaps half that breadth; its surface being fully as low as the bed of the Soor Sagur. The flat roof of the palace, to which there is a substantial and commodious ascent of hewn stone placed outside the building, commands a fine view of these gardens, and of the hill-fort of Jodhpoor: its interior contains few good rooms, but has a fine verandah overhanging the large garden; and among other things worthy of notice is a large bath or cistern of white marble hewn out of a single block, and transported at a great expense from the quarries at Mukrana. An irregular but carefully made road leads from the Soor Sagur about a mile southward to the Chandpol Gate by which we entered the city, and again traversing its streets returned to our camp outside the Sojut Gate, highly gratified with our most interesting excursion.

Examination of the citadel.

On the following day, the 10th July, Lieutenant Trevelyan received a visit in the afternoon from one of the Ministers, Luchmee Chund Bhundaree, accompanied by Thakoor Kesuree Singh Dandhul, Purbhoo Lal Joshee, and Nund Ram Vakeel; and while he was engaged with these gentlemen, (having obtained permission to that effect,) I sallied out to inspect the citadel, or at least such part of it as we were permitted to visit. After examining the fort, of which a particular description will be given hereafter, we visited the state apartments of the palace, and were rather disappointed in them, for I saw nothing to equal the halls of Deeg in size, or the Guj muhul and other chambers at Beekaner in richness and elegance of ornament: but this lack of architectural decoration ought perhaps to be attributed as very creditable to Man Singh, who, though very fond of building, seems hitherto to have followed the judicious plan of expending his money in solid ramparts and useful *baolees* and tanks, instead of wasting it on gaudy *sheesh-muhuls.* We rode up to the citadel by the eastern ascent, and made our exit by the western road, returning to camp at 7½ P. M. just as the respectable members of the native corps diplomatique above mentioned were quitting Lieutenant Trevelyan's tent.

Second public reception by the Muharaja.

On the evening of the 15th July we were again received in full *durbar* by the Muharaja, and after the breaking up of the public audience Lieutenant Trevelyan had a long private conference with Man Singh, so that he did not return to camp until 9½ P. M. From this day until the occasion of my parting visit to the palace on the 2nd August, I had no farther opportunity of examining the interior of the citadel, but was busily employed during the whole fortnight in taking sketches of its exterior and making flying surveys of the fortress and its environs; and it may be as well to give in this place a

connected account of them, that is to say, a general sketch of the city and fort, without entering too minutely into professional particulars.

General appearance of the city.

In riding through the principal streets of Jodhpoor, which are very few in proportion to its size (for the capital has already been stated to contain thirty thousand houses, and its ramparts are five miles in circuit), numerous respectable-looking people are seen, but few handsome buildings except the temples; some of these are very striking, particularly the largest one called Pasbau ka Mundur, which may be considered as the cathedral of Jodhpoor, unless the Muha Mundur takes this rank, notwithstanding its being outside the walls. Though rather a mean impression of the city may be conveyed to those who have been accustomed to traverse the broad and straight streets of Delhi or Jaipoor, yet a bird's eye view of the city from the summit of the upper fort is really magnificent. Perched upon a parapet of the bastion encircling the pointed pagoda at the southern extremity of the citadel, we gazed with delight upon the fair scene at our feet. The whole of the city lies close to the rock on which the palace stands, surrounding its east, south, and west sides, the north side being occupied by a hilly neck connecting the citadel with the Mundor range, and too much broken to afford good building ground: the lively green of the trees, and the quantities of fine white plaster applied to the red stone houses afforded a pleasing variety of colors, and gave the city a gay look; the numerous tanks now filled with water, the white ramparts running along the higher parts of the city, the piles of buildings crowded upon each other and rising tier above tier to the Chandpol Gate, and the confused mass of outworks on the west side of the citadel, formed a scene that will not soon be forgotten.

Description of the citadel.

The east side of the fort is too steep to need any other cover than its own bold rocks, which are very bluff from twenty to sixty feet below the foot of the ramparts, and then fall away down to the town in a tolerably easy slope. The whole citadel is just five hundred yards long and about half that breadth or even less; the royal palaces and building occupying two-fifths of its area at the north end, while the south end is quite empty with the exception of the pagoda already mentioned, and a few huts: this empty space may perhaps take up one-fifth of the whole area, and the remaining two-fifths in the centre appear to be devoted to magazines, granaries, and other useful buildings. The palace overtops all the other houses, and its highest part is 454 feet above the plain: the southern rampart whence we looked down on the town, is 373 feet; and the N. E. angle is 382 feet above the plain, the scarp wall which covers the great gate near the latter place showing a sheer face of hewn stone 109 feet

high. The walls which overlook the main entrance appear to be still higher, and are built in a very substantial manner of freestone quarried from the rock on which these gigantic works are based.

Means of access to the citadel.

The main gate of the citadel faces the north, and a paved road leads down from it to the westward passing through a second gateway (formerly mentioned as the Imrut Pol or "gate of nectar"?) whence the road "forks," as the Americans term it; the eastern branch turning sharp round through two other gates to the zig-zag, which leads down toward a tank called the Goolab Sagur, while the western branch leads pretty direct downward through four different gates, after passing the lowest of which it again "forks," the right-hand path leading to the Ranee Sagur, while the left hand one turns to the south and is lost in the town without passing through any other barrier. Both of these roads are paved and practicable on horseback both ascending and deceuding, though the eastern declivity is very steep and winding: the western road is not only less steep, but is wider and more direct, apparently affording an easy passage for artillery; but this entrance is covered by six gateways and the other by only four, both exclusive of the palace gate or Soorujpol. In addition to the main gate there seems formerly to have been an open wicket giving access to the south end of the fort by means of a narrow and breakneck staircase; but this entrance is now built up.

Its means of defence.

There are said to be five reservoirs in the citadel, of which we only saw two; but the Ranee Sagur at the foot of its western entrance contains abundance of water, and is connected with the body of the place by low outworks, which enable the garrison to exercise a jealous care over it; and the towns-people are prevented from using it, except on occasions of great emergency. With respect to external means of defence, it appears that although the high rocky ridges on the west side of the fort have been enclosed within the *shuhur-punah* or town wall, as far as the latter could conveniently be carried; yet they are, nevertheless, a sad blot on the impregnability of the "Castle of Jodha" which would not easily laugh heavy guns to scorn as it did the artillery of the Jaipoor Raja Jugut Singh, especially if the long eighteens and twenty-fours were perched upon any of these eminences. The great height and strength of the ramparts at the north side of the fort might lead one to expect something similar in other quarters of the citadel, but this is not the case, for both ramparts and bastions appear to be of the most ordinary construction, and would almost be contemptible but for the stiff section of the rocks on which they are built.

Defences of the city of Jodhpoor.

The town walls too are in a very bad state in several places where a few yards of the parapet, and even a part of the rampart, has fallen down: on the south side of the city the sand has drifted in one place to within a few inches of the crest of the parapet, and in one or two other places breaches in the wall serve as means of ingress and egress to the inhabitants. Two lofty and steeply-scarped masses of rock of considerable size break the apparent continuity of the wall on the east side of the city, and have an imposing appearance from being eighty to a hundred feet above the plain and from being encircled with walls and towers on their outer face: but with five miles of wall from which to make his choice of a point for assaulting the town, an enemy would hardly select such rocks as these against which to knock his head. Though the north side of the *shuhur-punah* near the Nagor Gate has high and thick walls, and nearly the whole of the eastern face is covered by a screen wall of earth, yet the city might easily be carried by a coup de main at several points; nor would the upper fort long hold out against the iron shower of heavy shells and shot which an European army would pour into it.

Supply of water in the city.

The tanks within the city are numerous and some of them are very large, but they all failed during the late severe seasons except the Ranee Sagur, a rocky reservoir close under the N. W. side of the citadel, which afforded a full supply of water until the setting in of the rains. Though much rain had fallen at the time of our arrival and during our stay at Jodhpoor, yet the large new tank called Baee-ka Talao contained scarcely any water, though conduits of masonry have been built at considerable expense to bring down the outpourings of distant *nullahs* into its bed. The Goolab Sagur, however, which is of great extent, and built entirely of stone, presented a fine sheet of water, as did several of the other reservoirs, though the muddy color in all of them betrayed their being replenished with newly-fallen (and, according to the native idea, unwholesome) water. Large sums have been expended by the Jodhpoor Government in remedying the deficiency of this necessary element under which the inhabitants have so often suffered: upwards of thirty *baolees*, or wells with steps, down to the surface of the water, have already been built within a few years in and around the city; and even in the vicinity of our own camp near the Sojut gate there were four *baolees* and two large wells, all built of stone and all nearly new. The largest and deepest *baolees* are supplied with Persian wheels for raising water, though its ordinary depth from the surface is forty two feet; and even the large *jhalra* or square well with steps near the Oode Mundur outside the Meerta gate, and the still larger one within

the walls called Tonr-jee ka Jhalra, are supplied with the like apparatus, though the depth of the latter is above ninety feet.

Visit to Zorawur Mul's house.

On the 15th July we had our second public interview with the Muharaja as above mentioned, and on the following day we remained quietly in camp, making a sketch of the citadel and part of the town walls. On the 17th we went at 5 P. M. to see the new house of the rich merchant Zorawur Mul of Ajmer, Kota, Beekaner, Jesulmer, and Jodhpoor, who with his brethren may be considered the Rothschilds of Marwar, though only humble imitators of Baron Andreas, Baron Solomon, or Baron Moses. The palace as it may be called which is now in progress at Ajmer as a sort of family mansion, is really a grand building containing four or five separate courts, and is said to have already cost upwards of a lakh of roopees; but the Jodhpoor edifice is a much less noble affair, though built of excellent materials faced with hewn stone and enclosing two separate courts. It is not intended for the permanent residence of any of the members of Zorawur Mul's family, but was built at a cost of about twenty thousand roopees, to please the Raja Man Singh, who likes to see his capital ornamented with such structures: it is situated close to the south side of the citadel, next to the *Gao-sala* or royal cattle-yard, in which are also kept the state carriages. After seeing a dance and receiving a few trays of sweet meats we quitted Zorawur Mul's house about sunset, and on our way back to camp visited the tank called Futeh Sagur, and the Tonr-jee ka Jhalra.

Large well called Tonr-jee ka Jhalra.

This magnificent well is a great curiosity, and must have cost a large sum, being cut out of the solid rock at the foot of the slope on the east side of the citadel; it must also be of considerable antiquity, as the time-worn appearance and rounded edges of the carved stone give it a venerable look. It is of immense size at the surface of the ground, and of square shape, diminishing gradually as it attains a greater depth, access being gained to the water's edge by flights of stone steps on three sides of the square; but the fourth side is of necessity a perpendicular wall, as it bears the apparatus for raising water, and the chain of buckets attached to the Persian wheel requires an unobstructed line of descent from the top to the bottom of the well. It affords an unfailing supply, and the water is I believe very good, the actual depth being sixty cubits, and the distance of it from the surface of the earth sixty-two cubits as measured by one of my servants: the latter quantity may be correct, but it is not improbable that there is an error in the former, owing to the difficulty of feeling when a stone attached to a long string strikes the bottom of so deep a well.

Visit from Simboo Dut Joshee.

On the 18th July Lieutenant Trevelyan received a second visit from Simboo Dut Joshee, who had also called yesterday, and we were exceedingly pleased with his conversation: he is rather an elderly man and displays much talent, having a fund of amusing anecdote derived from his extensive acquaintance with the literature of his own country; and he appears to be shrewd and sensible in his views of political matters. The Joshee, and the Bundharee (Simboo Dut and Luchmee Chund), seem to be the most respectable of all the counsellors now in the confidence of the Muharaja, and might be able to do the state good service if they could but break the evil influence of the Nath-jee, a kind of father confessor who keeps the priest-ridden Man Singh in an almost unbearable state of spiritual thraldom; and has the discredit of not only warping his mind against the advice of better men, but also of diverting a considerable part of the state-revenues into his own pocket from their more proper channels.

Visit to Raeeka Bagh and Shekhawut ka Talao.

The 19th July being Sunday was a day of rest, but on Monday we went to see a large garden on the east side of the city, which has obtained the singular name of Raeeka ka Bagh, or "the Camel-driver's garden;" it contains a small pavilion with a fountain, and has an excellent well close to the small door in its east face: the main entrance is on the north side, but though the garden is very extensive there is nothing particularly interesting in it, so after a brief visit we rode on half a kos farther to the eastward to see the Shekhawut-jee ka Talao. This fine tank is close to the south side of the Merta road, a mile and a half from the city, at the north end of a low range of hills that run southward for about two miles and then terminate suddenly at a pagoda called Bunaik ka Mundur, which will be mentioned below. Though the Shekhawut ka Talao has a very large and well built embankment of cut stone, and the waves were at the time of our visit beating against its side like those of a miniature sea, yet it is said to contain water only from one and a half to three months after rains: this may be owing either to crevices in its bed, or to its great evaporating surface, to which its depth bears a very small proportion.

Illness of Mr. Clinger.

On the 21st July we were alarmed at the sudden and violent illness of Mr. Clinger, the Jesulmer schoolmaster, who was still attached to our camp. He was attacked by so violent a fever that I had recourse to immediate venesection, but on opening a vein in his left arm no blood would flow, except a drop or two of dark treacle-like liquid; so a trial was made upon his other arm, and fortunately with better success, the thick and turbid blood being allowed to flow until the patient fainted. Other means were resorted to, and the disease so completely checked that in a few days Mr. Clinger was up and

at his work again as usual. Some of our native camp-followers also required to be bled about this time, but though fevers were rather prevalent, as usually happens about the setting in of the monsoon, yet we were fortunately able to set all our sick men upon their legs again without any of their cases terminating fatally.

Bunaik ka, or Gunesh ka Mundur.

We visited Bunaik ka Mundur in the evening of the 21st July, its distance being barely more than a mile south-east of camp. It is a very conspicuous yet unpretending little pagoda dedicated to Gunesh, and perched upon the southern extremity of the low hilly range that forms the eastern boundary of the plain in which our tents were pitched, and whose northern termination is at the Shekhawut ka Talao. These hills are too low and too distant from the citadel to be of much consequence in a military point of view; but the temple of Bunaik-jee affords a very pretty point for reconnoitring all the extensive open country to the southward as well as the small plain immediately to eastward of the city. We returned to camp after a brief visit to this place, there being nothing interesting in the building itself, nor had we any more inducements to go out lionizing or sight-seeing during the next two days; but on the morning of the 24th July we visited the Muha Mundur, which is too remarkable a place to be passed over without particular description.

Account of the Muha Mundur.

The place called Muha Mundur though simply meaning "great pagoda," is in reality a walled town of a thousand houses with a hundred and twelve shops in its market place, lying within cannon-shot of the N. E. angle of the city of Jodhpoor, and, by virtue of its celebrated pagoda, conferring the privilege of sanctuary not only on the space within its walls, but upon a considerable portion of the surrounding plain; it is singular, however, that although this privilege extends to the rocky pass leading to Mundor, and even to the village of Deegaree one kos eastward from the Muha Mundur, yet is the Shekhawut ka Talao excluded from the benefit of the sanctuary, though very much nearer to it than either of the latter places. The buildings forming this important suburb are enclosed within a thin stone wall a mile and a quarter in circuit and fifteen to eighteen feet high with a few small bastions; but the whole is of little strength, and the surrounding wall, which does not deserve the name of a rampart, has no other parapet than the stones forming the battlements which are but two and a half or three feet high, and from four to six inches thick. The area within these walls is of an irregular figure, approaching to a square, and has a gateway in each of its four faces.

Description of the sanctuary.

On entering the west gate which is the principal entrance a lofty gateway is seen giving access to the second enclosure which contains the Muha Mun-

dur itself, on the left hand, and the palace of the *Gooroo* or Raja's spiritual guide, on the right hand of the great gateway. The spire of the Muha Mundur is not of very great size but is in good proportion with the building to which it belongs, and is very conspicuous even from a great distance on account of the dazzling whiteness of the fine marble lime with which it is covered: indeed the whole building as well as the small cloistered court-yard in which it stands is ornamented with the same pure-looking material. On approaching the steps of the sanctuary we pulled off our shoes and were allowed to look into the interior of the temple, in which is an elegant shrine covered with a silver canopy shaped like an umbrella, and protected by screens of gauze, there being no image on the altar except the feet of Julundur Nath, who is its tutelary saint; the interior of this apartment is surrounded with painted pannels and has a richly carved roof. Outside the door, which faces the north (and on its west side or right hand as you enter), there is affixed to the wall an inscription in Hindee setting forth that this temple is an asylum and sanctuary for all manner of persons, of whom rather a long catalogue is enumerated: this inscription is rather a neat specimen of mosaic work, the letters being apparently cut out of the close-grained black stone called *sungmoosa* inlaid in a large slab of white marble, combining durability with legibility. Opposite the door is a handsome but fantastic detached arch of white marble, the introduction of which is perhaps borrowed from the religious edifices of the Jains.

Supply of water.

On the north side of the Muha Mundur is an unfinished tank of stone into which the water is brought by conduits of masonry running from a considerable distance in a northerly direction: on the south side of the *mundur* is a *chouk* or open square having a noble *baolee*, on its eastern side. This baolee is about eighty feet deep, affording an inexhaustible supply of sweet water, though in addition to the flight of steps by which pedestrian water-carriers whether male or female are enabled to reach the bottom, it is furnished with three Persian wheels which raise no inconsiderable stream for the supply of the palace gardens and other purposes. Beside this *baolee* and the tank there are other wells in the immediate neighborhood of the Muha Mundur, one of which called Rungrao kee Baolee, on its east side, affords much water for irrigation, though it is at present in very bad repair.

Interview with the Raja's Gooroo.

At the south side of the *chouk* or square is a fine palace yard with two handsome palaces, one of which is occupied by the Muharaja's present *Gooroo*, a sensual young man about thirty years of age, named Luchmee Nath, who is son of the Nath-jee already brought to notice by the evil influence which

he exerts over his royal master. The Raja bitterly regrets having ever raised the young man to the dignity of Gooroo, as on all occasions of visiting or holding intercourse with him he is obliged to take off his shoes and humble himself to the ground before his spiritual guide ; a piece of personal abasement, which is the more galling to Man Singh on account of the great disparity in their ages, and the disreputable personal character of Luchmee Nath. The latter is now almost at mortal feud with his father who resides in the citadel and has the command of the Raja's ear ; while the son is never admitted into the royal presence, and is not even permitted to ride through the streets of the city lest some outrage should be committed by his armed followers: so he remains shut up in his palace in the Muha Mundur, hatching ambitious schemes, and assuming the airs of a prince. He received us in a kind of presence chamber with something like kingly state, having a considerable number of attendants in *durbar*, and a party of guards in the ante-room and outer court: he did not rise from his *gudee* at our entrance, nor did he return our bow otherwise than by raising his hand as far as the waist; and as we had nothing to induce us to a long sederunt we exchanged a few common-place speeches and were each invested with a muslin handkerchief with yellow edges, according to custom, after which we retired to another part of the palace where Lieutenant Trevelyan had a long interview with Thakoor Bukhtawur Singh of Buhadrajoon.

Interview with the Thakoor of Buhadrajoon.

This chief has lately embroiled himself with his government, and has taken sanctuary in the Muha Mundur, so that he may be considered a temporary partisan at least of the Gooroo Luchmee Nath: his circumstances are certainly very peculiar and he makes no secret of the affair which drove him into his present asylum, namely, the carrying off a train of carts with merchandize to the value of three lakhs of roopees on the road near Palee, a great commercial mart not far from Buhadrajoon. These goods belonged to some merchants of Futtehpoor or Ramgurh in Shekhawutee, and in seizing the whole convoy the Thakoor neither rifled the property nor injured the persons of those by whom it was escorted ; but simply carried away the whole booty and deposited it uninjured in his own baronial castle. His reasons for perpetrating this outrage, and yet refraining from immediately appropriating the plunder to his own use, appear to be the following :

His feud with the Jodhpoor Government.

The original district of Buhadrajoon was a very small territory, but the Thakoor did good service to Man Singh during some of his early struggles, and was rewarded by an additional grant of lands which have since been resumed (apparently without any just cause) by the Muharaja without any equivalent or

compensation being granted; the latter being indeed quite out of the question, owing to the exigencies of the state. This unceremonious resumption of the lands from which the greater part of the Thakoor's adherents drew their subsistence was an exercise of royal privilege which Bukhtawur Singh did not relish, and would not tamely submit to; for, as he himself said, "the owners of the thousand blades that followed him would not starve as long as they could win back their own by the strong hand," and the fortuitous passing by of the rich despatch of goods which he took into his own possession, gave him an opportunity of arguing his cause with Man Singh by fair words instead of outrageous deeds.

Bold attempt to justify his own conduct.

When the Marwarees, whose merchandize was carried off, laid their case before the Muharaja, complaining of the outrage which had been committed, and praying for a restoration of their goods; the Thakoor of Buhadrajoon was called upon to make good the damage inflicted on the merchants of Palee, which the wily Bukhtawur Singh agreed to do "as soon as the Raja should restore to him his own confiscated estates." This promise was of course tantamount to a refusal, and forcing him to do so was no easy matter, for the Muharaja had already endeavoured but in vain to take possession of the castle of Buhadrajoon as well as of the lands lately appertaining to it, but now resumed by the crown. Bukhtawur Singh stated, on the other hand, that if Lieutenant Trevelyan (as representing the Governor General's Agent at Ajmer), were to direct the surrender of the merchandize in question, he would immediately give them up; but in this case he should be compelled to look to the Honorable Company for the maintenance of himself and his "thousand blades," until his confiscated estates were restored.

Termination of our interview.

We were much pleased with the manly and energetic language of this really noble Rajpoot, and though we could not admit the validity of all his arguments, or admire the facility with which a loyal Thakoor could be thus converted into a wholesale bandit by a single act of doubtful justice on the part of his feudal lord, yet, in taking leave of him at the conclusion of a very long conference, we could but hope that the cloud which now overshadowed him might soon pass away, and that the affair which had compelled him to take sanctuary in the Muha Mundur might soon be settled to the satisfaction of all parties. He really seemed to be what he professed, i. e., a well-affected subject of the Muharaja as far as his person was concerned; for he spoke warmly in praise of Man Singh, his former benefactor, and said that he had long resisted the importunities of his evil counsellors when they advised him to confiscate the lands of Buhadrajoon;

and in expressing his willingness to bow to British authority, should it be exerted either for or against him, he actually illustrated his argument by bowing his head before the British Subaltern and deposited his sword at his feet.

Personal popularity of Man Singh.

We had other opportunities of noticing a general feeling of personal respect toward Man Singh in his private capacity, as exemplified in the praises bestowed upon him even by Bukhtawur Singh, a man whom he had so deeply injured in his public character: the people of Marwar very readily lose sight of Man Singh, the exactor of taxes or the confiscator of estates, and recognize only the Man Singh who has laid out such vast sums in beating back their enemies of Jaipoor, in fortifying their capital, in providing abundance of water for the thirsty city, and in building and endowing a sanctuary in which even his own enemies find a safe asylum. It is true that the Raja is not often seen among his faithful subjects and has not left his hill fort for years, but for this seeming withdrawal of himself from the public gaze the state of his personal health may perhaps form a sufficient excuse of itself, as he is said to be subject to something resembling catalepsy.

Notice of Apa Rao Bhonsla.

Among the most celebrated individuals who have taken sanctuary within the walls of the Muha Mundur, is the notorious Apa Rao Bhonsla of Nagpoor who is still an inmate of this sanctuary, and who made many but vain attempts to obtain an interview with Lieutenant Trevelyan. Previous to our arrival at Jodhpoor this exiled Mahratta sent an emissary to our camp with a letter; and again on the day of our visit to the Muha Mundur he despatched a sircar or some such person who could speak a little English, to request a meeting by word of mouth that the verbal message might not be understood by the bystanders. Apa Sahib is understood to feel very uncomfortable in his present situation at Jodhpoor, for the Raja who is answerable for him to the British Government takes care to make him no greater subsistance allowance than is absolutely required by his immediate necessities; and by thus keeping him poor he takes away from him the power of doing mischief, and redeems his pledge of protection to the fugitive prince at the least possible expense to himself.

Palace of the Raja's late Gooroo.

Of the two palaces which occupy the east and west sides of the principal court in the Muha Mundur, it has already been said that one is occupied by Luchmee Nath; the opposite one on the west side being at present empty, unless it be tenanted by the ghost of the late Gooroo Deonath whose bed is laid out in one of the state chambers with a small golden canopy over the pillow. As the defunct "keeper of the king's conscience" is honored with the title of Muharaja as well as the present incumbent in that dignified office, we

were requested to put off our shoes previous to entering the dwelling which he had once occupied; and after complying with this request we made a hasty survey of the rooms being rather pressed for time, which I much regretted, as there were many things that were worth a more minute examination.

Singular little painted figures.

The room in which the bed of the deceased *Gooroo* is exhibited has some ornaments of a most singular description, being several dozen odd little figures each about six inches high, distributed into groups representing different persons engaged in the ordinary employments or amusements of life: they are apparently made of earthenware very neatly painted, and are secured in their separate niches in the wall by panes of glass, which will in all probability keep them for many years safe from dust, damp or insects. One set of figures that particularly struck my eye was a groupe bacchanals, whose maudlin countenances and drunken attitudes, admirably expressed the reeling both of their brain and of their footsteps: nurses were carrying about children, and native ladies were, I think, flying either kites or pigeons, or perhaps both: but we had not time to examine closely even a tenth of this funny little museum, which might furnish a few valuable hints on the domestic manners, and the state of mechanical and other arts among the natives.

End of visit to the Muha Mundur.

On the east side of the palace containing these oddities is a noble garden of considerable extent, containing many large trees, and filling up the whole space between the palace and outer walls of the Muha Mundur. It has a cistern about fifteen yards square and six feet deep, which can be filled from the large *baolee* in the public square, though it was empty at the time we saw it: yet this bit of a tank is actually provided with two boats. On the south side of the garden is the stack yard, containing a very large supply of fodder for the *Gooroo's* cattle, or rather perhaps for his troop of horse; and in the neighborhood of these huge hay-ricks, but quite outside the walls, is stationed a picket of irregular infantry with a field-gun. After visiting nearly every part of the Muha Mundur, including the terraced and latticed roof of the palace, the view from which is very fine, we made our exit at the south gate, and returned to camp well pleased though somewhat tired, with our morning's adventures.

Visit to the Kagh ka Bagh.

On the 25th July, the day following our visit to the Muha Mundur, I sallied out alone early in the morning to reconnoitre the rocks to northward of the city as they are apparently so steep as to be nearly inaccessible; but I gained the table-land at their summit by following a beaten path up which a horse could scramble without his rider; and in case of necessity it might be converted into a tolerable road for mounted horsemen. This path follows the course of a ravine which debouches in a sequestered height of the hills occupi-



A. H. E. Boileau, Eng^rs. del.

DANCING-WOMEN of JODHPOOR

Oriental Lith^c. Press Calcutta.

ed by a garden called Kagh ka Bagh, "the garden of the crow," which is the scene of an occasional religious festival: an unfailing spring of remarkably pure water runs through this garden after filling a well by the roadside; and among other memorabilia to mark this spot, are two large domed buildings at the S. W. angle of the garden, one of them being the cenotaph of some Sungeejee of the merchant tribe, and the other is a heavy *chutree* of red stone, erected to the memory of one of the former Rajpoot lords of Asop.

Visits from different ministers.

The 26th July being Sunday was a day of rest, but Luchmee Chund Bhundaree called alone to see Lieutenant Trevelyan, which was an encouraging proof of the Raja's increased confidence, in allowing any one of his principal ministers to communicate privately with the head of the Ajmer Mission, without having one of the opposite faction also in attendance to act as a spy upon him. Simboo Dut Joshee called at our camp in a similar manner on the following afternoon, and it was quite a pleasure to be able to enter into unrestrained conversation with these sensible men, as well as with the merchant Zorawur Mul who had previously called upon Lieutenant Trevelyan, and was also received in private by the Raja during the few days he remained at Jodhpoor. It was candidly confessed on all sides, that had such means of unreserved communication existed in former times between the members of the Jodhpoor Government and any British functionary, many of the unhappy causes of disagreement between these powers would have been avoided; and the Marwar state would have been saved much pecuniary expense and national humiliation.

Dance at the Soor Sagur.

On the 28th of July a party of pleasure was proposed for us by the Muharaja, who sent out a large quantity of breakfast and dinner apparatus, with three sets of *Nachnees* or figurantes, that we might make a regular day of it at the Soor Sagur. We left camp at 7 A. M. accompanied by Kishun Ram Bias of Jodhpoor, and Muhutto Hindoo Mul of Beekaner, reaching the "pearl palace" called Motee Muhul in good time for breakfast, though it lies half a kos beyond the farthest extremity of the city. During the day we were visited by some of the chief people about court, but the noise of the music and the songs of the "singing women" were quite enough to check any serious conversation as long as these exhibitions were in progress. The principal figurantes were showily and becomingly dressed, but their dresses were not so rich nor their jewels so valuable as may be seen at other courts, nor was there any thing peculiar in the dishes that were served up for our use from the royal kitchen. We returned to camp about dusk, our party being considerably augmented by the arrival of the *Dhaoo Bhaee* (Man Singh's foster-brother), Luchmee Chund

Bhundaree, Ghoolam Mehdee Soobadar, Ram Narain, and Nund Ram Vakeels.

Kitchen of the Muharaja.

Though our specimen of the delicacies served up from the Raja's kitchen might not be very tempting to a European palate, yet it is said that this department of Man Singh's household is exceedingly well managed, and that the service of his table is performed with great regularity by a class of Thakoors called Baree, of whom there are eighty families at Jodhpoor, and who seem to be respectable people though included under the general term *chakur* or servant. The persons who fill the office of sewer take this duty by rotation, being divided into sixteen reliefs; and during their tour of service are entitled to appropriate to their own use the surplus or leavings of the Raja's meals called *ot,* amounting to seven full sers per diem; a perquisite of considerable importance to them as it affords subsistence to eight or nine men. The bulkier eatables are dished in silver chargers (*thalee*) weighing five *sers* each, or from ten to twelve pounds; and there are besides thirty silver saucers *(kutoree)* for serving up the various articles of food.

Establishment of the Zunana.

The daily expenditure of food in the royal palaces must be very great, as there are seventeen separate establishments to be provided for by the "Marwar Board of green cloth;" the Raja having eight regular Ranees and nine supernumeraries called *Pasban* or *Paswan;* for the whole of whom, both wives and concubines, Man Singh is said to have built new *muhuls* though there were many old ones available. The allowance granted to each concubine is said to be only one hundred and fifty roopees per mensem; but each Ranee has fifteen or twenty *Budaruns* who officiate as ladies of the bed-chamber, and are fed from the princess's table. The Raja is said to visit each of the *muhuls* in rotation, and he seems to allow a considerable authority to the inmates of his harem, as the women who misbehave there are subject to corporal punishment and imprisonment; being either confined in solitary cells called *kotha,* or else flogged with martingales *(zerbund)* at the will of their mistresses.

The Raja's want of a legitimate son.

Though without legitimate issue by any of his wives, the Muharaja Man Singh has four sons born to him by some of the concubines, and we used now and then to see the young lads at the palace windows; none of them can of course succeed to the throne of Marwar, for the Rahtors are not to be ruled by a prince of impure blood, though some of their other Rajpoot and Jat neighbors seem to be less scrupulous. The Rawul of Jesulmer is in the same predicament with respect to the want of an heir, but being himself only an adopted child of the late Rawul, he may supply an heir of his own *gudee* in a similar manner when sufficiently advanced in years to lose all hope of his having a

family which is not at present the case. Though the Raja of Jodhpoor is tolerably well stricken in years, yet some of his children are very young, and he may possibly obtain a legitimate son without having recourse to adoption; a measure that would probably lead to violent political convulsions in Marwar, as Man Singh's old antagonist Dhonkul Singh has still some powerful partizans, and might make a powerful struggle for the throne at the present Raja's death.

Preparations for leaving Jodhpoor.

The 29th July was the last day on which my camp remained at Jodhpoor, for the political business which Lieutenant Trevelyan was negociating required him to remain for a considerable time longer at this court, whereas my own work at this place required no such delay: moreover as my presence was demanded in the province of Kutuk during the approaching cold weather, and there were many hundred miles to be travelled before the termination of the rainy season, I was unwilling to remain longer at Jodhpoor than was absolutely necessary, though very loth at the same time to part from the kind companion with whom I had been a fellow-traveller for so many months. My camp quitted Jodhpoor on the 30th July, and marched nine kos eastward to a large village called Beesulpoor, but I myself remained with Lieutenant Trevelyan at the capital three days longer, the Maharaja being too unwell to see me until the 2nd August: so I allowed my baggage to proceed by regular marches to Merta, thirty two kos N. E. of Jodhpoor, and overtook them at that place by laying a *dak* or relay of camels and horses, as detailed below.

Progress of my camp to Merta.

On the 31st July my camp marched, without me, nine kos north-eastward from Beesulpoor to Peepar, a small city belonging to the Thakoor of Neemaj; on the 1st August they travelled eight long kos farther in the same direction to a village called Buroonda; and on the following day, though with some difficulty, they made good the remaining long nine kos north-eastward to Merta. Each day's march averaged nineteen miles. which is too much for fully loaded camels in the rainy season: and nothing perhaps would have enabled my baggage cattle to accomplish their long journey from Jodhpoor to Futtehgurh at this most unpropitious time of year, had they not been previously seasoned by nearly ten months incessant toil and exposure to sun, wind, frost and rain.

Visit to some tanks near the fort of Jodhpoor.

As I continued to halt at Jodhpoor with Lieutenant Trevelyan we rode out together in the morning of the 1st August to visit some places that had not been hitherto examined. We first turned our steps to the Kagh ka bagh half a mile north of the Nagor Gate; and after looking at this garden we entered the city and ascended the eastern *ghat* leading to the citadel; but instead of entering the gates we turned sharp to our right hand on reaching the top of the

paved slope, walking along the rocky ridge to northward of the fort for the purpose of examining the tanks on the hill top. The first one we came to is called Rasola, and lies about a furlong N. E. of the fort; the second pool, called Bhowanee Koond, is a hundred yards east of the Rasola and so close to the eastern edge of the hill, that its overfall of water, if any, must flow at once into a tank called Gol Nudee, close to the foot of the rocks immediately under the Bhowanee Koond: the third reservoir on the hill top is called Deo Koond, and is a fine tank a hundred yards long and seventy broad which retains water all the year round, and is distant about five hundred yards to N. E. of the fort. We descended from the hill top by a precipitous foot-path, our horses being led round and brought down by the paved road to meet us, after which we rode back to camp by way of the Goolab Sagur, passing through the large walled enclosure called Girdee-kot, which lies close to southward of this tank.

Parting present offered by Man Singh.

The day following this little excursion was the last of my sojourn, and on the 2nd August I bid a long farewell both to this capital and to the friend with whom I had wandered for so many hundred miles. Previous to my departure the Muharaja had sent word that he would see me on the evening of this day, and as the presents that were to be laid out in durbar on the occasion of this leave-taking interview were matters of record, and their value limited according to strict etiquette, a special messenger was sent privately to camp, to offer some more solid marks of Man Singh's good will. Jewels, cash, any thing that would be pronounced most acceptable were in their turn pressed upon me, and of course refused, though I could hardly help laughing at the earnestness of the emissary, who insisted that something would be necessary for "*marg ra khurch*" or road expenses during so long a journey as that from Jodhpoor to Jugurnath, and if I would only say "yes," a hundred gold mohurs should be made up into a little packet and slipped into my hand so that nobody should perceive it, as the hard *ushrufees* would occupy but little space.

Leave-taking interview with the Muharaja.

The peremptory rejection of these offers made no difference in the apparent good-will of the Muharaja, who received us in full Durbar at sunset, and after a few civil speeches dismissed me very handsomely with a *khilut* of five pieces; that is to say, an honorary dress which was laid out in this number of trays, but merely for show, being transferred at the earliest opportunity to the Honorable Company's treasury. The five trays contained a necklace of pearls with a jewelled pendent; a pair of Kashmeer shawls; a shawl *kumurbund* or girdle resembling a Kashmeer scarf; a white *pugree* or turband and a sky-blue *chudur* or sheet, both edged with gold: a piece of gold brocade for *paejamas*

or trowsers; and a piece of red silk, with two pieces of white muslin to complete the suit. After this public audience the Muharaja wished to have a little private conversation with Lieutenant Trevelyan, apparently for the purpose of again urging the acceptance of some more valuable keep-sake; but my immediate departure was pleaded as an excuse for our returning at once to the tents, which we did not reach after all until night-fall.

Stationing of horses and camels on the road.

As the Beekaner Vakeel was anxious to pay a short visit to Jaipoor, to offer his congratulations to Major Alves on his providential escape from the sword of an assassin, it was at first arranged that Hindoo Mul should accompany me in my ride from Jodhpoor to Merta: but as this trip was to be performed in a single night, and the distance was little short of eighty miles, though nominally only thirty-two or thirty-six kos, it would have been too severe an undertaking for the Vakeel in his present state of exhaustion; for it unluckily happened that the 2nd August was one of his fast days, in the rigid observance of which he neither eat nor drank any thing from morning till night, and was therefore obliged to postpone his departure from Jodhpoor until the following day. By way of expediting my own journey I had stationed my saddle horses at Peepar and Buroonda, the two most distant stages, and had two of the Raja's camels in readiness for the two first stages, one being posted at Beesulpoor and the other in waiting at camp Jodhpoor. The irregular horse of my own escort were posted at intervals on the farther part of the road; and a few of the Beekaner horse of Hindoo Mul's escort, with some Moosulman cavaliers in the pay of Man Singh, were directed to accompany me as far as their presence might be required.

Parting with Lt. Trevelyan & march from Jodhpoor.

After taking a most affectionate leave of Lieutenant Trevelyan, and being kindly accommodated with his beautiful gray Arab horse instead of the Raja's camel, I turned my back upon Jodhpoor at 8h 15m, P. M, and completed the first stage of nineteen miles in 1h 55m, arriving at Beesulpoor at 10h 10m, with only a single attendant; the fleet pace of the gallant Arab having left the rest of the escort far behind, for we galloped along in the moonlight at the rate of ten miles an hour, and lost our way to boot after passing Deegaree which is only two kos from the city. Our losing the road may perhaps have been a fortunate occurrence, for a *shootur-suwar* or camel-man who started immediately after us and took the direct path, made his way back to camp in a fright, stating, that he had met a party of horsemen who attempted to plunder him, though it may possibly have happened that he only fell in with some of the Jodhpoor troopers whom I sent back after having ridden three miles or thereabouts, instead of taking them all the way to Beesulpoor. Deegaree and

Nandra were the only villages we passed during this stage, the latter being six kos from Beesulpoor; but there are two places by the road side called Ranee kee Choukee and Peepul kee choukee where water is to be found and shelter afforded by a few trees.

Ride from Beesulpoor toward Peepar.

Beesulpoor is a very large village, or small town of eight hundred houses, and has a good bazar of a hundred shops with an abundant supply of water; but I only remained ten minutes at this place, and mounting a fine camel in company with a good-natured Rajpoot of the Kungharot or some such tribe, we left Beesulpoor at 10h 20m. P. M. and jogged merrily on at the rate of seven and a half miles an hour by way of Danteewara, Chodhon, and Jateeara; the Rajpoot, who did not scorn to turn his hand to a useful profession, offered to break in any camels that I might wish to submit to his discipline, and said that he had on one occasion ridden the very animal then carrying us, all the way from Jodhpoor to Pohkurn, a distance of forty kos, in some surprisingly short time; I think in five or even four *puhurs*, or something more than twelve hours. Whether this assertion be true or otherwise, I certainly found him an amusing and useful companion, for he occupied the front seat of the camel's saddle, and saved me the trouble of driving the huge beast, while at the same time he beguiled our weary way with his amusing conversation.

Arrival at Peepar.

We arrived at Peepar at 12h 45m, P. M. on the 2nd August, or rather 0h 45m, A. M. on the 3rd of the month, and had to prosecute the next part of our journey in darkness, as the moon set at midnight just before we reached Peepar; but she had already done us good service, as we performed the eighteen miles from Beesulpoor in 2h 25m though the camel had to carry double the whole way. The first half of the trip to Merta was performed in exactly four and a half hours, including stoppages, the distance being thirty-seven miles from Jodhpoor to Peepar and the road indifferent, being sandy to near Beesulpoor, and then rather hard and uneven; but the remaining half of the way was far worse, being *kunkuree* or gravelly ground cut up into ravines and occasionally encumbered with stones, particularly between Peepar and Buroonda. Peepar is a considerable city of three thousand houses with five hundred shops in the market place, and a small citadel in the middle of the town: there appeared also to be a *shuhur-punah* of mud, though it was too dark to see it distinctly; and there is a fine tank of sweet water immediately opposite to the south gate.

Ride to Buroonda.

After remaining half an hour at Peepar, I obtained a mounted guide which was rather a difficult matter at midnight, though the local authorities were tolerably civil; and when this very necessary personage was at last forth-

coming. I quitted the town at 1h 15m, A. M. and stumbled along in the dark over an execrable road by way of Khoorencha and Jatwala, relieving the guide at the village of Mundalia rather more than half-way to the end of the stage. My new guide was a sharp young lad, who had a fever hanging about him, in spite of which he mounted his horse and accompanied me as far as there was any chance of our missing the road to Buroonda, where we arrived at 5 A. M. just as the day had broken. Though the distance from Peepar is less than nineteen miles, yet this stage detained us $3\frac{3}{4}$ hours on horseback, owing to the darkness of the night and the badness of the road which would only allow of our travelling at the rate of about five miles an hour.

Arrival at Merta.

The village of Buroonda or Booroondha is of considerable size, containing more than three hundred houses with many Bunyas, four wells, and a tank: I only remained here for a quarter of an hour, and after changing horses left the village at 5h 15m. A. M. it being then broad day-light; so that although the last stage from Buroonda to my camp at Merta was fully twenty miles, we were able to get over the ground much quicker than during the preceding stage. We passed two villages called Beetun and Indawara, reaching the S. W. gate of Merta city at 7h 30m. and arrived at the tents outside the Ajmer gate at 7h 50m, riding leisurely through the city, so that this last stage occupied us 2h 35m, our pace being about eight miles an hour. The whole distance from camp Ajmer to camp Merta is seventy-six miles by the route we followed, and was performed in 10h 40m of actual riding or 11h 35m, including stoppages, which was pretty good going for three horses and a camel laid at intervals of nineteen miles. The road was indifferent also during the latter part of the ride, the country being open without many trees, but very grassy near Merta.

Description of Merta.

The approach to this city is rather striking as it stands upon high ground, like Beekaner, and is conspicuous at a great distance, but on a nearer view it is seen to be far inferior to the capital with which I have compared it: the space within the walls may be about a mile long and three furlongs broad, containing eight thousand houses, the ramparts on the west side of the city being of mud, and those at the eastern side of masonry in pretty good condition. In the middle of the town is a large and lofty *musjid* or mosque, and there are some good *mundurs* or pagodas: there is a tolerable bazar, but it has an impoverished look, the city having suffered much from the ravages of hostile troops, and the number of its habitations is said to have been already diminished by an amount of two thousand houses. It is well supplied with water, though that afforded by the wells is brackish, for there are three fine *talaos* which retain plenty of sweet water at all seasons: the first is a large

tank at the S. W. angle of the city; the second is close to the east gate or Ajmer durwazu, and the third lies about a quarter of a mile south-east of the second tank. Merta was formerly celebrated for its brave men, but it appears now to be distinguished for little else than its large manufactory of felt!

Arrival of Hindoo Mul at Merta.

I halted at Merta on the 3rd August, both to await the arrival of Hindoo Mul and to give the cattle and camp-followers a little rest, as they had been on foot during the whole of the preceding night. The Beekaner Vakeel joined our camp at 9 P. M. having quitted Jodhpoor at dawn, and he travelled the greater part of the seventy-six miles on a single camel, accomplishing the whole journey in sixteen hours; a few hours' sleep, and perhaps a good supper on the night of the 2nd August after the whole day's fast enabled him to make this long journey without much inconvenience, and after a farther rest of a few hours at Merta he was ready to accompany me in progress toward Ajmer. I had fortunately been able to secure a small quantity of supplies for his people, to await his arrival from Jodhpoor, that they might not be harassed by having to seek forage, &c. in the city at that late hour: but we had much difficulty in obtaining the requisite quantity even for my own camp which had arrived early in the morning; for the Governor and chief authorities were said to be absent, and the Kotwal paid but little attention to the Raja's *purwanu*.

March to Reea.

We left Merta at 4 A. M. on the 4th August, and marched seven kos E. S. E. over an indifferent road by way of Puchrolee, Choundee, and Juraoo to a small city called Reea the thakoor of which is head of the once celebrated tribe of Merteea Rahtor Rajpoots. The town contains less than a thousand houses, and is surrounded by a ruinous mud wall, while a little stone fort about fifty yards long and thirty yards broad domineers over the whole, being perched on the summit of an insulated rocky hill about two hundred feet high. The longest diameter of the fort runs north and south, and in its north face, near the west corner, is a gateway covered by a screen wall of masonry. The town lies close to the west foot of the hill, and is fully supplied with water, the wells in the low ground being only fourteen cubits deep; but the *baolee* close to our tents was twenty-seven cubits to the surface of the water, which was very sweet and its neighborhood was pleasantly shaded by banians and other large trees.

Arrival at Ajmer.

On the 5th August, we crossed the Marwar frontier and re-entered the Honorable Company's territories after an absence of nearly ten months; the camp marched only ten or eleven kos eastward from Reea to Pooshkur the celebrated place of pilgrimage where the Hindoo sipahees and servants enjoyed a bathe in the sacred lake; but I pushed on four kos farther making a march of twenty-nine miles from Reea to the house of Mr. Edmonstone, Superintendent

of Ajmer, who resides rather more than a mile north-east of the city. Though we left Reéa at half an hour after midnight, we did not come to our journey's end until about 8 A. M. averaging just four miles an hour, for the road was very bad and we lost our way. A horse was posted half-way from Reea to Ajmer at Nand, a village of perhaps a hundred and fifty houses, being the first one within the Company's territories; but though distant only seven and a half kos from Reea by the direct road we did not reach this place until 5 A. M.

Losing our road.

We got on well enough in our journey as far as Aluniawas, a very large village of notoriously bad character, five miles east of Reea; here we tried to get a guide, and were answered by a surly villager drawing his sword upon the horseman who asked him to procure one, and we were obliged to proceed without obtaining what we wanted, knowing that no good was to be done by embroiling ourselves with the inhabitants of this rude village who are said to have released by force some criminals who had been apprehended by one of our thug-catching parties. After leaving Aluniawas we lost our road, and wandered across country and over swampy ground until we at last found ourselves in the middle of a thorny thicket, where we were obliged to dismount from our camels, and make our way on foot to the other side of the jungul where we were fortunate enough to find a path leading to a village. On recovering the high road we worked round the south end of a range of rocky hills, on the east side of which lies the village of Nand; and the valley which extends for three kos from this place to Pooshkur is so low and swampy, that we had much difficulty in making our way along it.

Account of the pass near Pooshkur.

The town of Pooshkur contains two thousand houses and has three hundred shops, with many neat buildings covering the south shore of the lake: its distance from the city of Ajmer by the bridle road is only three kos, but wheeled carriages are obliged to make a circuit of eleven miles to the southward, in order to avoid the hills which separate the vale of Pooshkur from another valley in which is the Ana Sagur or Ajmer lake; and the foot-path joins the cart-road at the east side of this valley close to the foot of a paved ghat which leads direct to the city, the latter being quite concealed by the second range of hills forming the eastern boundary of the Ana Sagur. The path which we followed leads from the town of Pooshkur over very sandy ground, and along the bed of a broad ravine, as far as the steep pass called Nag ka Ghata, both sides of which are paved, and neither the ascent nor descent are so steep as to prevent empty *buhulees* and such kind of light country carts from making their way over it. The pass is 3½ miles from Pooshkur and three miles from

the Ana Sagur Ghat, a paved ascent practicable for loaded carts as above-mentioned.

Improvements in the city of Ajmer.

I halted one day at Ajmer, or rather remained with Mr. Edmonstone on the 6th August while my camp marched from Pooshkur to Ajmer; and this brief stay allowed me an opportunity of examining the improvements effected at the south side of the city near the lead mines by the zealous and indefatigable Commissary of Ordnance, who has as if by magic transformed a dirty-looking stony piece of ground into a handsome suburb, the gay buildings of which present a striking contrast to the bare and forbidding appearance formerly exhibited by this place. The lead mines which are close to the south gate of this city, are under the charge of this same officer who used to visit them daily, and after he had established a set of pumps worked by machinery for drawing the mines it struck him that it would be a great public benefit if this pure water, which is of remarkably fine quality, were preserved for the use of the town's people instead of being allowed to run to waste. In working out this benevolent scheme, Captain Dixon's first operation was the digging a very large oblong tank, which was scooped out of the rocky ground near the mouth of the main drift or adit of the mines, so that the whole of the water discharged from them might be received into the reservoir; and by way of making the nominal sanctity of the *digee* or tank equal to its real purity, the water is disgorged from the mines through a block of white marble fashioned into the shape of a Nagor bull's head, which is accepted by the Hindoo citizens as a veritable *gao-mookh* or cow's mouth.

Buildings near the new tank.

On the west side of this *digee* and extending along its whole length a range of buildings has been erected, the lower story of which is laid open to the public as a *dhurmsala* for the accommodation of poor travellers, while the upper portion is reserved for the accommodation of private individuals. The east side of the tank is enclosed in a similar manner by a handsome structure, the lower part of which is occupied by shops forming one side of the new street leading to the city gate, and the upper story contains a separate set of rooms overhanging the gateway that gives access to the tank: opposite to the line of shops is a similar row on the other side of the street forming a handsome bazar, a little beyond which is a *mundee* or open square for the unloading and temporary deposit of bulky articles of merchandize. The north and south ends of the *digee* are as yet unenclosed; but a row of buildings is designed to cover the south side, and the north end, being nearest the city is purposely left open, and is provided with means of access for the town's people, who crowd its banks particularly in the neighborhood of the *gao-mookh*, and

seem fully to appreciate the boon conferred on them, as they were formerly very ill supplied with water.

Defences of the city.

A considerable addition has been made to the town wall for the purpose of including all these new buildings within the ramparts, a very proper precaution, as the district of Ajmer is a small insular territory surrounded by turbulent native states, and liable to occasional pillage. The city itself is protected against a coup de main by a ditch and wall of stone, so that its thirty thousand inhabitants may sleep in security ; but the house at present occupied by the Superintendent of Ajmer has already been plundered in a night attack, and the residence of the Agent to the Governor General being equally exposed, would be liable to similar depredation but for the presence of a military guard. The magazine is a bastioned building overlooking the town walls of which indeed it forms a part, and might act as a citadel in time of need ; the real citadel being the hill fort of Taragurh which towers far above the town at an elevation of about a thousand feet. This hill fort was occupied until lately by a native officer's party of sipahees from the neighboring cantonment at Nuseerabad; but the guard is now withdrawn and the fortress in part dismantled, or as the natives express it, *Hindoosthan ka nak kut gaia,* " the nose of India is cut off."

March from Ajmer toward Jaipoor.

On the 7th August the camp marched nine kos north-eastward from Ajmer to Kishungurh, the capital of a small independent territory, (under a Rahtor Raja, named Kulian Singh, who is celebrated for his eccentricities ;) and on the following day they travelled five kos farther to Bandur Sindree, a large village belonging to Kishungurh, and lying in the high road to Jaipoor, both from Ajmer and from Nuseerabad. Instead of accompanying the camp I quitted Ajmer alone on the morning of the 7th, and remained during all that day and the following one at the cantonment of Nuseerabad, which is seven kos E. S. E from the city ; and the road very indifferent at this season. The Beekaner Vakeel Hindoo Mul also made a detour to visit the cantonment instead of following the direct route by Kishungurh, so we were able to travel in company all the way from Nuseerabad to Jaipoor, a distance of forty kos, which we performed in two nights.

March from Nuseerabad to Bandur Sindree.

We left Dr. Brown's house at $8\frac{3}{4}$ P. M. on the 8th August, Captain Bellew of the Quarter Master General's department having kindly lent me a camel which was ridden five kos N. N. E to Khanpoora where I mounted upon the back seat of Hindoo Mul's camel, and rode behind him five kos farther to Chounsula, where one of my own horses was waiting to complete the remaining four kos to Bandur Sindree : we arrived at this place at three hours past midnight,

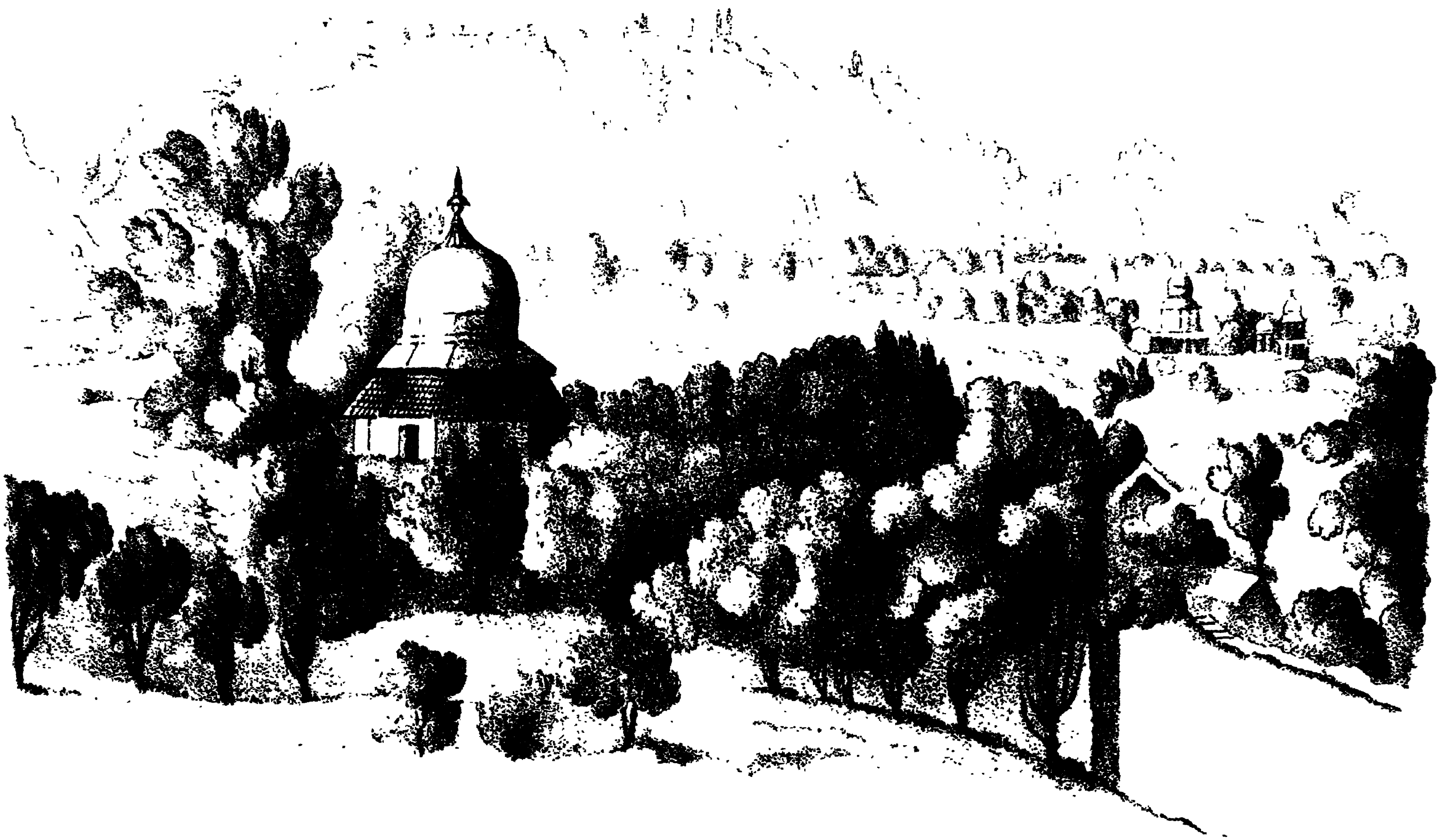
and having overtaken the camp lay down to rest for three hours, while the baggage was loaded and despatched to Doodhoo, a distance of six and a half kos N. E. of Bandur Sindree, the winding of the road increasing the march to 15½ miles. The length of our first stretch from Nuseerabad was twenty-nine miles, Khanpoora being ten miles from cantonments, Chounsula is eleven miles more, and Bandur Sindree eight miles; so that Hindoo Mul's camel went nearly five miles an hour all the way.

arch to Doodhoo.

On the 9th August the camp marched from Bandur Sindree at 3 A. M. and reached Doodhoo at ten o'clock, by which time we again overtook them and remained here the whole day, having completed more than half the distance to Jaipoor. Doodhoo is a neat little town of seven hundred houses with more than a hundred Bunyas, and is surrounded by a mud wall with a thin fausse-braye or *renee*, its ditch being cut out of a hard *kunkuree* soil, of which the ramparts are also constructed: there is at present much water in some parts of the ditch which is quite dry in others, and presents nearly the following section: viz.—breadth of ditch twenty feet at top, and eight or ten feet at bottom; counterscarp twelve feet, scarp sixteen feet, including a parapet of four feet interior slope and three feet thick at base; berm, or terreplein of fausse-braye twelve feet, exterior slope of rampart fourteen feet, interior slope ten feet, terreplein three feet, and parapet four feet high with a very thin crest, though three feet thick at the base like the breastwall of the *renee*. The whole of the fortifications are nearly a mile in circuit, and in the middle of the town is a very small but neat citadel, about forty or fifty yards square, built of masonry and faced also with earth covered with lime plaster, and furnished with a parapet in such a manner as to form a middle line of defence between the *renee* and the rampart; the fort has thus a triple line of fire like a three-decked man-of-war; and there is also a little water in the *pukka* ditch, but the whole is on too small a scale to be formidable to any thing but a native army. The town gates on the east and west sides are carefully covered by out-works of mud with winding entrances; at the east one is a well of good water, and opposite the west gate is a tank, but the town does not seem to be very abundantly supplied with drinking water though the wells are only sixteen cubits deep, some of them being brackish.

March from Doodhoo.

We left camp Doodhoo on the night of the 9th August, with only two camels. Hindoo Mul and myself being mounted together on one of them, while his Rajpoot attendant Meg Singh brought up the rear on the other, carrying a bundle of our travelling gear. The stage to Jaipoor was a long one, being nineteen kos or forty miles, and poor Meg Singh went nodding along in his



G Kirby. Art^y del.

View of JAIPOOR

from the Political Agency. Mojee ka Bagh 2 miles S.W. of the City.

Oriental Lith^c Press. Calcutta.

seat, until he at last fell fast asleep on the camel's back, but without stopping the animal though we were ambling along at a pretty good pace. We left Doodhoo at 10½ P. M. and reached the Agency at Jaipoor at 7h 10m, A. M. on the 10th August, being 8h 40m on the road, so that our rate averaged rather more than four and a half miles an hour including stoppages. This was much less than our usual rate of travelling in the hot weather, but the roads are very unfavorable for camels during the rains, and the fine old animal which we now rode, though much past his prime had come the whole distance from Jodhpoor viâ Nuseerabad to Jaipoor, a distance of two hundred and twenty miles, in eight days, averaging more than twenty-seven miles per diem.

March of my camp from Doodhoo to Jaipoor.

On our arrival at Jaipoor on the morning of the 10th August, we found Major Alves with his Assistants Lieutenant Conolly and Captain Ludlow, quartered in the native palace in the Majee ka Bagh, nearly a couple of miles S. W. of the city; and the new palace in this garden, or rather the former Political Agent's mansion-house was occupied by Captain Thoresby the Political Agent in Shekhawutee, Dr. Mottley the Residency Surgeon, and Brigadier King, commanding the force that had been detached from Nuseerabad for the protection of the Agency: the Mess of the 4th Light Cavalry was also held in this building, and some of the officers of the same corps found accommodation within the walls of the garden, the rest of the Regiment being encamped outside, on the south side of the Majee ka Bagh, where the horses of two squadrons were picketed, and a couple of brigades of guns were stationed with a proper complement of European Artillerymen. The 17th Regiment Native Infantry was encamped in another walled garden a little to westward of the Agency.

Excursions of the officers in this vicinity.

During the eight days that I remained at Jaipoor almost every body about the Agency seemed in a state of excitement, though of different kinds; the Political Authorities being engaged in tracing the abettors of those miscreants who murdered Mr. Blake and so nearly succeeded in taking the life of Major Alves also; and while these investigations were pending the officers attached to the Agency when off duty with their regiments, used to make parties of pleasure for the purpose of visiting the capital of Jaipoor,—the ancient capital Amber which is a few miles northward of the modern city,—or the various interesting places in the range of hills to eastward of the latter: but it unfortunately happened with regard to myself, both during two previous visits to Jaipoor as well as on the present occasion, that I never found an opportunity of going to see the palaces at Amber of which Bishop Heber speaks so high-

ly. The palaces at Jaipoor are well worth a visit, and I was lucky enough to see the apartments of state, the observatory of the great Raja Siwae Jai Singh, the gun-foundry, and other places, which will be mentioned hereafter.

March of my camp from Doodhoo to Jaipoor.

On the day that Hindoo Mul and his camel brought me safely back into the presence of Major Alves, after so many months of wandering in strange lands, my camp marched eight kos north-east from Doodhoo to a considerable village called Muhul, "the palace," from the circumstance of a royal hunting seat or some such building having been established here in former times. There are still upwards of a hundred houses at Muhul, with a score or so of Bunyas; and there are at least half a dozen of these useful shopkeepers at the next day's halting place, Baoree, though the whole village hardly contains forty houses. The camp marched from Muhul on the 11th August, travelling eight kos E. N. E.? to the above-mentioned village of Baoree, which takes its name from a fine old well with steps, or *baolee* as it is generally called. This place is only five short kos S. W. from the city of Jaipoor, and three long kos or seven miles from Majee ka Bagh; so all my camp-followers made their appearance at the Agency on the following day, the 12th August, and were allowed to halt here two full days as a short respite previous to their starting on an additional trip of nearly three hundred miles from Jaipoor to Futtehgurh.

Great extent of our previous journeys.

It must be confessed that they stood in need of this little indulgence, for since the 23rd of September, 1834, the day that we quitted the mountain called Bhudraj near Musooree to join the Jodhpoor army,) up to the present date, the 12th August, 1835, an interval of 323 days, I had travelled 2,058 miles, and the baggage camels accompanied me nearly the whole of that distance: the first section of this route comprises 372 miles from Bhudraj viâ Suharunpoor, Kurnal, Delhi, Rewaree, and Munohurpoor to Sambhur where we joined General Stevenson's army; the second section contains 336 miles traversed in various directions between the Jaipoor, Beekaner, Jodhpoor, and Jhujur frontiers, while attached to the Shekhawutee field force; and the third section extends over a space of 1,350 miles run over between the 26th January when I quitted Major Alves at Patun with Lieutenant Trevelyan to the 12th August, when my camp rejoined that of the Governor General's Agent at Jaipoor, after visiting Beekaner, Jesulmer, Khanpoor, Mithunkot, Buhawulpoor, Pohkurn, Balmer, Balotra, Jodhpoor, Merta, and Ajmer. We did not lose a single man during this last long tour, but one of my servants died suddenly previous to our arrival at Sambhur, and another one was carried off by a loathsome contagious disorder three days after his arrival at Jaipoor.

Visit to the city of Jaipoor.

On the morning of the 13th August I joined a party of three other officers to see the palaces at Jaipoor, which would take a long time to be thoroughly examined. We entered the city at the Kishun Pol or Ajmer gate, and rode nearly half a mile up the broad street in which is situated the temple (called *Ramnath Purohit ka Mundur*, about a quarter of a mile from the gate,) where Mr. Blake came by his untimely end, and immediately in front of which was still standing the gallows upon which five of his murderers had been executed: on reaching the great square where this street crosses the main street of the city, we turned up the latter to our right hand, and after proceeding three or four hundred yards, again turned to our left on reaching the Tripolia gate, which gives access to the palace. After crossing an outer court about a hundred yards long and sixty broad, we came to a large square extending more than a hundred yards each way, with a pavilion in its centre, surrounded by a small garden where the ex-Minister Jhoota Ram used to sit when holding levees in the open air. On the north side of this square is that gate of the palace called *Sur-deoree* at which all visitors are expected to dismount from their equipages, and it was outside of this gate, in the N. W. angle of the square that Major Alves was cut down just as he was about to mount his elephant.

Description of the outer courts of the palace.

We entered the principal court of the palace by the *Sur-deoree* gate, and in the centre of the area saw a handsome hall of white marble called *Sur-butha*, because the *sirdars* or nobles of the court sit under it while waiting for their turns to be presented to the Raja: it is a spacious *baraduree* or pavilion open all round, and in another court immediately to the eastward of it is a still larger hall open only on three sides, which seems to be used on great public occasions as a *durbar* or royal hall of audience. The court containing the Surbutha may be about ninety yards square, and the eastern court only ninety yards by sixty, while again immediately to eastward of the latter and apparently separated from it only by a single stout wall, is a very large court fully a hundred and fifty yards square, which is used as a military parade and place of exercise for the troops attached to the palace. By means of a very circuitous entrance it has been contrived that four gates should be passed in going from the outer court to the parade ground, though one gate would be quite enough if opened through the aforesaid wall; and there are again two other gates between the parade ground and the open street that leads southward to the Sanganer gate (parallel to the street we traversed on entering the Ajmer gate), so that when the Raja quits his palace by this road which I have seen him do at the *Dusera* festival, he has to pass seven gates or more before he is clear of the royal premises.

Interior of the palace.

After looking about us a little among the outer courts we proceeded to visit the interior of the palace, first entering a small court on the west side of the Sur-butha court, the gate between these two being gaily ornamented with peacocks: opposite to this gateway is a curious looking roof, which at some distance looks like a confused mass of green and yellow cement, but on nearer inspection it turns out to be a plaster imitation of a host of parroquets sitting in a mango tree. On the south-side of this inner court is a suite of apartments containing an unfinished *Sheesh-muhul,* the roof of which is prettily ornamented with mirrors; but the rooms are quite unoccupied except by a number of hand-carriages, like garden chairs, only of a different pattern, in which the inmates of the palace ride, and are drawn about by servants when too indolent to walk, or when otherwise unable to take exercise. To facilitate the use of these carriages in addition to the usual stair-cases for giving access to the upper stories of the palace, inclined planes of masonry have also been constructed for the same purpose, as may be seen both in the *Huwa-muhul* and at *Majee ka Bagh,* as well as in the principal palace of Jaipoor.

State apartments in the *Sookh Nuwas.*

Opposite to the *Sheesh-muhul* and on the north side of the inner court, is a building of considerable size and height, called *Sookh Nuwas,* containing the principal state apartments. The ground floor is occupied by a winter-chamber of rather singular appearance, the whole being glazed, if it may be so called, with plates of mica regularly framed and fitted into large doors, so as to admit the sunshine and exclude the bleak winds of December and January. On the first floor above this snuggery is a large hall, in which the queen-regent holds levees on state occasions, the large terrace in front being sheltered by cloth canopies, and cut off from the hall of audience by crimson screens, to which are adapted gilt plates pierced with small holes apparently to allow the fair ladies inside to see what is going forward. On the same floor with this hall are some very beautiful chambers, the walls of which are painted in a most elaborate manner, and in the opposite sides of one of the windows are two recesses, each containing a large image of Radha or of Krishna concealed by a painted door. Some of the chambers are used as bed rooms, and even these are prettily ornamented; the state bed itself being a rich piece of furniture. Another apartment was exhibited the walls of which were painted with numerous female figures, but we had no time to waste in the examination of them nor had we leisure, unfortunately, for walking round the superb garden which lies close under the north side of the palace.

Cannon foundry.

After taking a hasty glance at a curious summer-house with a miniature garden and large tank furnished with a slide, (down which the female servants

were formerly made to slip into the water and then scramble to a little island in the middle of the tank), we left the immediate precincts of the palace and visited the gun-foundry and observatory, both of which are contained in a very large yard on the N. E. side of the Tripolia gate. Though cannon are no longer cast here, the apparatus seems to be in good order, there being a large furnace for melting and running the metal, and a very powerful piece of machinery for boring the guns, consisting of an enormous power wheel of wood, well framed and cogged, turned by capstan-bars and communicating its motion to the rest of the machinery by wooden trundles: large compound pullies are suspended between uprights of strong timber, apparently for the purpose of lowering the gun muzzle downwards on to a vertical borer, and steadying it during its descent. This apparatus is contained in a substantial building ornamented with devices of ordnance, and looks as if built by a European.

Observatory of the Raja Jai Singh.

The observatory of the great astronomer Jai Singh covers a large extent of ground and seems as if it had never been used since the death of its royal founder, who flourished more than a hundred years ago. Those who have seen the *Juntur-muntur* or observatory half-way between Delhi and the Kootub Meenar will at once understand the appearance of the buildings at Jaipoor, the larger instruments being all built of masonry covered with fine white lime upon which the graduation was marked, but the plaster is now totally peeled off in many places owing to its long exposure to the open air. Beside the huge dials, azimuth circles, altitude pillars, and such other bulky instruments of masonry, there are some brazen altitude circles the enormous size and great weight of which contrasts strongly with the light yet accurate instruments used at present by European astronomers. One of the brass astrolabes of Jai Singh is many feet in diameter, and they are all supported between pillars of stone by large iron swivels.

The *Huwa-muhul* or Palace of the winds.

The last place which we visited in the environs of the palace was the *Huwa-muhul*, a fanciful-looking structure several stories high, built for the purpose of enjoying fresh air, as the name implies. It occupies the S. E. corner of the palace grounds, and overhangs the N. W. angle of a large public square thronged with shops and a bustling population, which gives great animation to the scene. A tall tower at one end of the building contains the winding ramp or inclined plane used by those who are too lazy to mount from story to story by means of the stairs: two stable-courts lie immediately to northward of the Huwa-muhul, and there is a large open stable-yard on its west side also, the latter being the windward quarter, so that it may occasionally come to pass that the air inhaled in this "palace of the winds" is not altogether so fragrant as might be

desirable. The building seemed to be quite unoccupied, and after examining its narrow chambers and enjoying the fine prospect from its roof, we quitted the city by the same gate we entered, and returned to the residency, at *Majee ka bagh.*

General description of Jaipoor.

We were greatly pleased with our view of the city of Jaipoor, the exceeding regularity and beauty of which is a just source of pride to the inhabitants of this part of Rajwara. It is about two miles in length and a mile in width, containing by native estimation nearly eighty thousand houses which would give a population little short of four lakhs or 400,000 persons; these numbers may be grossly exaggerated, but Jaipoor is nevertheless a magnificent city and may challenge comparison in symmetry of design with any other metropolis in India. It occupies a sandy plain at the south end of some rocky hills several hundred feet high, on which is built the citadel: the latter has a very bold appearance when viewed from the town, the south face of the rocks being very precipitous and totally inaccessible; but the site of the citadel is perhaps of easy access on the north side as the hills stretch away in that direction toward Amber. The city is entirely surrounded by a town wall of masonry with lofty towers and well-protected gateways, but the ramparts are too thin to offer an effectual resistance even to field artillery, and they are so low that the shifting sands have in some places drifted against the outside of the wall nearly as high as the parapet, totally obliterating the ditch if ever there was one.

Regularity of its streets.

The general plan of the city is most simple, there being a central street about two miles long and forty yards broad, extending from the west gate or Chand-pol to the east end of the town: this main street is intersected at right angles by two or three others of equal width, but only half the length, running northward from the Ajmer, Sanganer and Ghata gates (which are half a mile apart from each other), and having at the points of intersection spacious *chouks* or squares which are crowded with shops as well as the great streets, and indeed the appearance of the latter is very much disfigured by the mud platforms, stalls, and hovels that have been erected along their centres. The cross streets are in their turn intersected at right angles by narrower streets and the latter are again subdivided in a similar manner by lanes which are aligned with equal accuracy; so that nearly the whole of the city is portioned out into rectangular blocks like Washington, the west end of London, the new town of Edinburgh, or of Berlin. The palace, gardens, and royal premises, occupy the whole of the central block on the north side of the town, being half a mile long; and opposite the Tripolia gate in the middle of its south face is a fine broad street running quite to the south wall of the city.

Under a good Government Jaipoor would be a splendid place, but at present the exhausted state of Dhoondhar of which it is the capital is strongly typified by the appearance of the metropolis itself. An empty treasury, desolate palaces, stagnating commerce, ferocious populace, and a rabble army, speak volumes against the late minister or rather autocrat Jhoota Ram, under whose misrule this miserable country has so long groaned. With a British force upon the spot the towns-people are tolerably civil, but individuals occasionally behave in a most insolent manner; and out in the district where our influence is totally unfelt, and the royal *purwanu* little attended to, a traveller is fortunate if he escapes either the pilfering of his property or some unpleasant collision with the turbulent natives. During the late Raja's lifetime I happened to be marching through Jaipoor and was furnished with a travelling-warrant for supplies, &c. with the broad seal of Jai Singh, and a royal messenger to add weight to it; but on halting at a village belonging to the Rawul Bairee Sal the Hurkaru was sent to obtain some wood and was threatened to be speared through the body for his pains!

Degraded political condition of Jaipoor.

On the 14th August my camp continued to halt at Jaipoor, and on the following day took its departure for Futtehgurh, marching seven kos eastward by a bad road to Kanota: and on the 16th they travelled seven kos farther in the same direction over an equally bad road to Jutwara, while I remained at Jaipoor with Major Alves until the 17th August, on which day the camp was again shifted to the eastward from Jutwara to Kala Kho a distance of eight kos, so that the people had got a start of twenty-two kos or forty-six miles in advance of me. Horses were however laid at each of the halting places to enable me to catch them up, and a camel was borrowed from our ever ready assistant Hindoo Mul, to convey me the first stage to Kanota, though the rocky pass and its slippery paved road extending to a considerable distance on the east side of Jaipoor were not very favorable for such a mode of travelling.

My camp leaves Jaipoor.

After bidding adieu to Major Alves and his friendly assistants at Jaipoor, I quitted the Agency at 4½ P. M. on the 17th August, mounted on the same camel with my old acquaintance Meg Singh, and reached the beginning of the ghat at 5h 10m, P. M. We arrived at Kanota by sunset, (the distance being only eleven miles from Jaipoor,) and we entered the village at 6h 10m, P. M. when I dismissed the camel, and at 6h 25m started on horseback for Jutwara I reached this place which is seventeen miles from Kanota at 10h 10m, P. M. and took a fresh horse who carried me eighteen miles farther to Kala Kho by 1h 55m, A. M. on the 18th August, the road being very indifferent and the night dark so that I lost my way and rode for a considerable distance at the

Night trip from Jaipoor to Kala Kho.

bottom of a narrow ravine between two high banks, so that the horse could not even turn round. Exactly at midnight we passed Deosa, a considerable town six miles east of Jutwara, surrounded by an old stone wall, and situated at the foot of a lofty conical rock of great size, on which is a hill fort now used as a state prison for the confinement of Jhoota Ram. We passed through this town without stopping, and reached Kala Kho a few minutes before two o'clock on the morning of the 18th as already mentioned.

Arrival at Manpoor.

On the 18th August I left Kala Kho at 6 A. M. on the same horse that had brought me thither, allowing him only four hours rest, and by 8 A. M. we reached the town of Manpoor fourteen and a half miles east of Kala Kho, completing a trip of sixty and a half miles from Jaipoor to Manpoor with a camel and two horses in fifteen and a half hours, including four and a half hours of stoppages, so that our real rate of travelling was nearly five and a half miles an hour the whole way, though the average would give barely four. The baggage did not reach Manpoor until 8 A. M. the road being very indifferent, so being without a tent I ensconced myself in a little temple or rather monument of a *sutee*, beside a brackish well on the north side of the town, and passed the day in it comfortably enough. Manpoor lies on the right bank of the river Ban Gunga, which is six hundred yards wide and nearly dry. The town is about the size of Doodhoo, containing eight hundred houses surrounded by a mud wall from twelve to fifteen feet high with good bastions, but apparently without a ditch and having no citadel.

March from Manpoor to Moua.

On the 19th August we marched eight kos eastward by a bad road from camp Manpoor to Moua Ramgurh passing several villages and crossing the bed of the Ban Gunga river twice within the first seven miles between Manpoor and Bisala: this village is nearly three miles from the Balahiree pass, where a range of rocky hills crosses the road, the latter being cut up by deep ravines for a great distance to westward of the pass, but not at all on its east side. The town of Moua contains two thousand houses and is surrounded by an earthen rampart with bastions, having a very neat though small citadel at its N. E. angle. This little mud fort does not belong to any of the Thakoors, but is a *khalsa* possession of the Jaipoor Government: its interior is about ninety yards square and the walls very high, having a great command over the *renee* the parapet of which appears itself to be from 35 to 40 feet above the bottom of the ditch; the latter is broad as well as deep, the counterscarp being about twenty feet high, and it is protected by a covert way eight feet broad to which the interior slope of the glacis furnishes a parapet six feet high, but without any banquette.

Our next march took us out of Jaipoor into the Bhurtpoor territory, and we travelled eight short kos eastward over a tolerable road from Moua to camp Wer, a Jat city about eight miles beyond the large town of Busawur or Bhoosawur, at both of which places I had frequently halted in former times. Bhagwan Das the Deewan of Wer was as civil as usual and did what he could to make one comfortable, but we had some rain during the night and the camp-followers were indifferently sheltered by the trees of the *Noulukha* garden in which we were encamped. Wer is a neat little city surrounded by a good mud wall two miles in circuit, and in the centre of the town is a citadel of stone with very lofty walls surrounded by a large wet ditch. The bazar is good, and some of the streets cross each other at right angles; the chief part of the city is on the north side of the fort, there being but few houses on its east side, and still fewer opposite the south face, near which is a large tank: the whole of the space on the west side, from the citadel ditch to the town wall, is occupied by the royal palace and gardens which are very beautiful, though the Raja seldom pays them a visit.

Enter the state of Bhurtpoor.

On the following day we marched eight long kos eastward over a bad road through pouring rain, from the west side of the city of Wer to camp Pichoona, crossing the river Ban Gunga at Goorda three kos beyond Wer. Though we had so much rain as to wet me to the skin in spite of the felt-cloak with which the kind little Deewan of Wer supplied me, yet the stream was fortunately passable by camels at the proper ford; but I happened to miss this point and plumped nearly up to the horse's shoulders in a pool of still water. Being soaked both by the river and the rain, I had not a particularly comfortable ride. The distance being nearly nineteen miles to Pichoona where I arrived at two P. M.; but as the baggage did not come up until late in the evening, I ran a good chance of having to fast in addition to my other troubles, had not a good Samaritan in the shape of a Bhurtpoor Havildar come to my relief. The village of Pichoona being of considerable size happens to have a small party of sipahees posted there, though it is not the capital of a *purgunna* or "hundred," and the the Havildar who commanded this party seeing me drenched and hungry not only cleared out the best room in the *Thannah* for my reception, but brought a part of his own dinner, consisting of rice-milk and *girdle-cakes* which were dispatched with due thankfulness and little loss of time.

March from Wer to Pichoona.

On the 22nd August the camp only marched eight kos or sixteen miles eastward from Pichoona in Bhurtpoor to Futehpoor Seekree, an old Mohumudan city now under British Government: but as Pichoona is only thirty-

March to Agra.

eight miles from Agra, and the 22nd happened to be Saturday, I left the baggage behind and made one march into cantonments, so as to be able to spend a quiet Sunday at that station. Every thing being arranged for this purpose, I started early from Pichoona and reached Futehpoor Seekree at 11½ A. M. travelling on horseback over an indifferent road, of which the first five kos ran east to Khanwa and the remaining three kos about N. E. to Futehpoor. Here a buggy was waiting in readiness to take me on toward Agra, a second horse being stationed at Kirawulee (four kos beyond Futehpoor,) where I did not arrive until 2 P. M. there being much water in the road, and a deep little stream called the Orin Nudee to be forded to boot. After driving the buggy three kos over a rather swampy road from Kirawulee to Mirhakoor, where I arrived at about 3 P. M. a *palkee* was found in readiness by the roadside only five kos from cantonments, and after passing the half-way village of Puthoulee at 4¼ P. M. I had the pleasure of alighting safe and sound in Agra at half-past five o'clock in the evening, at the house of Captain Chadwick of H. M. 13th Light Infantry.

Arrival at Futtehgurh.

On the 23rd August I halted at Agra, and on the following morning at day-break started by dawk for Futtehgurh, where I arrived at about 1½ or 2 P. M. on the 25th August, 1835, travelling night and day to rejoin my family, and providentially completed in safety a journey of two thousand three hundred miles in exactly eleven months. The distance from Agra to Futtehgurh as measured by perambulator is 115 miles, and was divided into eight marches by my people who did not reach Futtehgurh until the 6th September, having divided into two marches the distance from Futehpoor Seekree to Agra, (twenty-two miles,) and they remained two or three days at that station while the infantry escort was relieved.

Memorandum of Dawk trip.

The following memorandum will show the time occupied in going by dawk from Agra to Futtehgurh, much of the road being under water.

Aug. 24th.	Quitted the house of Captain Chadwick, close to the church at Agra, at	5h	15m,	A. M.
,,	Passed north gate of Tripolia, at	5	45	,,
,,	Right bank of Jumna, Raj Ghat,	6	05	,,
,,	Left bank of ditto,	6	35	,,
,,	Changed bearers at Begum kee Seraee,	7	40	,,
,,	Ditto ditto at Etimadpoor,	9	07	,,
,,	Ditto ditto at Feerozpoor,	0	07	P. M.
,,	Roopuspoora Nudee, right bank,	3	25	,,
,,	Ditto ditto left bank,	3	42	,,
,,	Changed bearers at Shekoabad,	4	45	,,

N. B. Much water between Shekoabad and Bamaee.

Aug. 24th.	Right bank of Sengoor Nudee, ...	8h	25m,	P. M.
,,	Left bank of ditto, (crossing by raft,)	8	50	,,
,,	Changed bearers at Bheemaee, ...	9	42	,,
25th.	Right bank of Nudee at Kurol,...	0	37	A. M.
,,	Left bank of ditto, ...	0	52	,,
,,	Changed bearers at Beguraee, ...	1	18	,,
,,	Ditto at Mynpooree, ...	4	45	,,
,,	Ditto at Bhoongam, ...	6	32	,,
,,	Ditto ? and parting of roads, at Bewur,.................................	8	15	,,
,,	Right bank of the Kalee Nudee, ...	8	48	,,
,,	Left ditto, and changed at Mundanpoor,...............................	9	10	,,
,,	Arrived at a *choukee* at Sukwaee, ...	0	03	P. M.
,,	Left Sukwaee in a buggy,..	0	15	,,
,,	Changed horses at a Nullah, ...	1	10	,,
,,	Arrived at Futtehgurh cantonment, ...	1	35	,,

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END OF PERSONAL NARRATIVE.

LOCAL MEMORANDA

RESPECTING THE

CLIMATE, SOIL, PRODUCTIONS, COMMERCE, ARTS AND SCIENCES, FORTS, CITIES, ROADS, &c.

OF

THE TERRITORIES

OF

Beekaner, Jesulmer, Buhawulpoor, and Jodhpoor;

WITH

STATISTICAL TABLES

SHOWING THE DETAILS OF POPULATION AND TRADE OF VARIOUS CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE ABOVE TERRITORIES.

GENERAL EXTENT.

General Extent.

THE tract now under consideration is about three hundred miles in length and the same in breadth, lying principally between the 26th and 30th parallels of North latitude, and between the 70th and 75th meridians of East longitude; and the total area comprehended within these limits, say 280×300 or 84,000 square miles, may be apportioned in the following way.

Of Marwar.

1. Marwar or Jodhpoor, Latitude $24\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to $27\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North, and Longitude 71° to 75° East: extreme length from the mouth of the river Lonee N. E. to Ladnoo or to Marout, being 300 miles, and the greatest width from Pohkurn or from Phulodee S. E. to the hills near Sojut 150 miles; or say 280×140; giving an area of 39,200 square miles.

Of Buhawulpoor

2. Buhawulpoor or the Daodpotra country, Latitude 28° to $30\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North, and Longitude 70° to 74° East: extreme length from near Subzul-kot under Khyrpoor N. E. to Ubhor in the Desert being 300 miles, and breadth from Buhawulpoor S. E to Ghous-gurh alias Rookhunpoor 80 miles, or say 280×70, giving an area of 19,600 square miles.

Of Beekaner.

3. Beekaner, Latitude $27\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to $29\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ North, and Longitude $72\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ to $75\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ East: extreme length from Beethnok or Guriala, near Girrajsir, N. E. to near Bhutner, being 150 miles, and breadth from Poogul S. E. to near Ladnoo, or from Unoopgurh S. E. to Chooroo 100 miles; or say 150×90; giving an area of 13,500 square miles.

Of Jesulmer.

4. Jesulmer, Latitude 26° to 28° North, and Longitude 70½° to 73° East: extreme length from near Girab N. E. to Girrajsir being 150 miles, and breadth from Bap near Phulodee N. W. to the middle of the Great Desert about 78 miles, giving an area of 11,700 square miles; so that the total extent of each of these countries is roughly estimated thus:

Total Area.

	Square Miles.
Jodhpoor or Marwar, ...	39,200
Buhawulpoor, ...	19,600
Beekaner, ...	13,500
Jesulmer, ...	11,700
Total area as above stated,....	84,000 square miles.

But it is not improbable that this estimate is considerably in excess of the true quantity; and the loss would fall upon the States nearly in the proportion of their respective dimensions.

CLIMATE.

Great varieties of climate.

The climate varies considerably within these limits, certainly much more so than would be experienced in an equal portion of Hindoostan Proper; but this is easily accounted for if the peculiar situations of these countries be considered. Buhawulpoor, for instance, the westernmost State of the four, is a long strip of country following the banks of the Sind and Ghara for 300 miles, by reason of which the low lands that border these rivers are well watered, and the climate is delightfully cool even in the month of April, for a space of about 20 miles inland: here the Desert commences, coming in some places to within five or ten miles of the Ghara, and it might naturally be expected that the territories lying immediately to leeward, that is to the eastward of this broad sandy belt, which is from 50 to 100 miles wide, would be scorched by the hot winds that blow across it during the summer months. On leaving the Jesulmer frontier on the 4th March, 1835, the thermometer at 2½ P. M. stood at 106½° in my tent and 119° in the sun: on the 5th March at 3 P. M. it stood at 107° in the tent and 117° in the sun at the same place, viz. camp Kohareesir on the south-east side of the Great Desert: but after our crossing over into Sind, on the 9th of the same month, the thermometer in the shade was 92° at 3 P. M. and on the following day it stood at only 87° at 1 P. M.! in our hut of *sirkee* or reeds at camp Khanpoor; so that in five days the temperature had decreased nearly 20°.

Unhealthiness of the damp air in Sind.

However grateful this diminution of heat might be to our feelings, it seems by no means conducive to the health of the inhabitants, many of whom

appeared to be in miserable health, particularly that part of the Hindoo population who confine themselves entirely to vegetable diet; for the Daodpotras, Buloches, and other Mohumudans who eat freely of fish and other animal food, seem to be less unhealthy than the poor Hindoos. Another cause of unhealthiness may perhaps arise from the want of a regular rainy season in the Buhawulpoor country, which appears to labor under a grievous drought from the month of May until the beginning of September (?) though in the neighboring territories of Beekaner, Jesulmer, and Jodhpoor, there is generally an abundant fall of rain during the months of June July and August. At this season the air at Buhawulpoor is oppressively hot, and the atmosphere loaded with a fine impalpable dust that quite obscures the sky.

Strong contrast between summer and winter in Beekaner.

In the month of May before the setting in of the rains the heat is certainly awful in and near the Desert, the thermometer on the table in my tent being on the 8th May, 118° at noon, 119° at half-past 12, and 117° at 3 P. M: on the 9th May it was 120° at noon, 123° at 1 P. M., 119° at 2 P. M. and 116° at 3 P. M., in the same situation. yet, notwithstanding this fearfully high temperature, the summer seems to be by no means an unhealthy season, and we had scarcely a single sick man in camp, which was attributable chiefly to the dryness of the air. The weather is piercingly cold on the Beekaner frontier in the winter time, the thermometer frequently falling below 40° in the tents at day-break during the month of January 1835, and on the 7th of February it was down to 32° with a good deal of frost, so that ice was formed in considerable quantities on the ponds, and the different vessels of water in camp were completely frozen.

General Temperature in the shade.

The general range of temperature during nine months in the year will be understood from the annexed table, which gives the mean height of the thermometer in the shade from my own observations, the details of which are given in the astronomical memoranda accompanying this report.

Year.	Month.	A. M.		Noon.	P. M.	
		5 to 6	9		3	7 to 8
1834	November, ..	..	84.3	98.4	90.9	..
,,	December, .	38.3	..	83.2	78.5	.
1835	January, ...	41.3	..	84.3	86.7	..
,,	February,....	45.5	74.4	93.2	87.1	69.0
,,	March,......	57.2	88.6	91.1	104.6	72.8
,,	April, ...	74.0	80.8	89.3	97.6	83.0
,,	May, ...	81.2	92.8	103.8	104.8	90.8
,,	June,.......	82.6	88.1	93.0	96.7	92.7
,,	July, ...	79.3	84.5	84.9	92.9	86.3

Explanation of the Table of Temperature.

The peculiar circumstances under which the above table was construeted, will account for the height of the thermometer at noon in the months of March and April being lower than those of the preceding months ; the fact is, that the temperature at noon was taken in the open air in February and during the first half of March, when the meridian altitude of the sun could no longer be observed, so the remaining temperature at noon were registered in the tent and not in the sun : the height of the thermometer at day-break or at sun-rise was always noted inside the tent, but the evening observations were made out of doors.

General healthiness of the country.

The observations respecting climate, which were formerly made in Shekhawutee, hold equally good when applied in a more extended sense to the whole of Beekaner and Jesulmer with all the western portion of Marwar, comprised between the city of Jodhpoor and the Desert, for the generally sandy nature of the country and the dryness of air render the inhabitants particularly healthy; in so much that there is a common native saying, that neither "mud, musquitos, nor malaria" are to be found in these regions. This is particularly the case in Beekaner, which country may be traversed for a hundred miles without meeting a running stream even an inch deep: the country to the southward of Jodhpoor is, however, an exception to this remark, as the river Lonee occasionally contains a good deal of water, and the whole face of the country between the Aravulee mountains and the little Desert is cut up by torrents which run eventually into the river Lonee. There is much swampy ground in this neighborhood in the rains, and the capital of Jodhpoor is itself considered unhealthy at that season.

SOIL.

General nature of the soil at Buhawulpoor.

The soil of the various countries under examination are even more varied than their climate, and it may be separated into three grand divisions, the arable, the sandy, and the rocky : of which only the two first are to be found in Buhawulpoor, the two last in Jesulmer, and a mixture of all three in Jodhpoor and Beekaner. The whole of the lowlands of the Daodpotra country for 150 miles on each side of Buhawulpoor, along the banks of the great rivers, are formed by an alluvial deposit, but its quality is not so rich as the alluvion of Hindoostan, being greatly deteriorated, by the efflorescence of various salts: nevertheless, it produces abundance of corn, indigo, sugar-cane, &c, and, must, upon the whole, be considered a rich tract of country. The sandy Desert, however, comes in many places so near to the rivers as greatly to diminish the width of this fertile strip of land ; and it has already been mentioned that near

the city of Buhawulpoor the breadth of the carriage road is the only separation between the hillocks of sand and a running canal from which the neighboring wheat fields are irrigated.

Soil of Jesulmer.

Nearly the whole of the country in the immediate vicinity of Jesulmer is a stony desert with comparatively little sand, and no alluvial soil. Low ridges of limestone rock many miles in length run parallel to each other, and have a gentle inclination to the horizon so as to form long vallies between their ridges; but even in these hollows there appears to be very little arable ground. The country about Mohungurh is, I believe, equally desolate, though less rocky; and in the neighborhood of Bikumpoor and Birsilpoor little is to be seen but an ocean of sand heaved up into huge billows, and crested with such hardy shrubs as can best live without water. Of the southern part of Jesulmer toward Beenjoraee I cannot speak from personal observation, but conclude that it resembles the neighboring districts of Sheo and Kotra, which are composed almost entirely of rocks and sand.

The soil of Beekaner.

The Beekaner country is, upon the whole, more favored by nature than Jesulmer, for though the ground in the immediate vicinity of the capital is a hard pebbly soil totally unfit for cultivation, yet there are patches of arable land in many parts of this territory, particularly on the S. E. frontier between Beedasir and Ladnoo at Shoojangurh or Khurboozu-ka-kot, in which neighborhood there are large quantities of low ground where water is found very near the surface. The country about Rutungurh and Chooroo is very barren, as is also the western extremity of this territory near Beethnok and Guriala; the northern districts toward Muhajin and Unoopgurh are, I believe, equally sandy and unprofitable, and Poogul may actually be considered to be in the Great Desert, but the eastern frontier toward Renee Rajgurh and Sankhoo is perhaps a trifle better, owing to the neighborhood of the Katuree *Nudee* which runs through Shekhawutee and loses itself near the latter town.

Soil of Jodhpoor.

The soil of Jodhpoor is so diversified that it may almost be said to go from the extreme of fertility to that of desolation. The western boundary being the great desert of Sind, it may naturally be expected to be most sterile in this quarter, which it really is, the whole country west of Balmer and south of Girab being a mere desolate waste. A very different aspect is given to the country immediately to eastward of the Great Desert by those long ranges of high rocky hills which run northward from Chotun, Joona, Balmer and Bisala, to Kotra, &c. dividing the Great from the Little Desert, which occupies the west bank of the river Lonee and runs up north-eastward between the city of Jodhpoor and Pohkurn. Nearly the whole of this tract appears to be covered with

sandhills, but low rocks show themselves on each flank, that is to say, both on the east side at Jodhpoor, Mundor, &c. and on the west side near Pohkurn and Phulodee. The whole of the south part of Marwar about Sachor, Jalor, and Siwana looks like a sea of rocky hills; the eastern parts about Palee, Neemaj, and Merta are, I believe, less stony, and there seems to be much arable ground between Balotra and the capital, as well as on the N. E. frontier toward Marout, Koochawun, and Deedwana, but of the northern districts about Nagor I know nothing.

PRODUCTIONS.

General arrangements of their Productions.

In speaking generally of the soil and climate of these regions, the four States of Jodhpoor, Buhawulpoor, Beekaner, and Jesulmer have been taken altogether; and in mentioning the different productions of each the same course may be adapted, dividing them into three classes, animal, vegetable, and mineral, without distinguishing those which are artificial or require manufacture in a rough way, such as indigo, sugar, or salt, from those which are purely natural, as fuller's-earth, limestone, &c.

Wild animals.

The animal productions are not very numerous in variety, even including the "feræ naturæ," but they are of the most useful kind. I am not aware that there are any elephants in Buhawul Khan's territory, but a few of these animals are kept for state at each of the capitals in Rajwara. A few lions are said to inhabit the little desert westward of the Lonee, and wild hogs are very numerous about Balmer; but few tigers or leopards are ever heard of in Jodhpoor or Jesulmer, and are, I believe, never seen in the junguls of Beekaner. *Neelgae* and antelopes abound in Sind, and a few deer are to be found to eastward of the Great Desert; but game or game-birds of any kind are very scarce in these quarters. A few wild ducks and grey partridges now and then show themselves, but I do not remember hearing that hyænas, wolves, jackals, foxes, porcupines, hares, or any of the ordinary denizens of Indian junguls are commonly found here. Snakes are, however, so common in some parts that the villagers wear leggings or long gaiters of leather as a protection against these reptiles. Fish are produced in large quantities in Sind, and are occasionally dried and carried to Jesulmer, but they are very scarce.

Domestic cattle.

Though these countries, with the exception of Sind, are so destitute of wild animals, yet the breed of domestic cattle is numerous and valuable. Camels, or rather dromedaries, are produced in abundance in Marwar, and the *Bagur* or sandy country west of Jaipoor, including Beekaner, close to the capital of which country is the celebrated *Johur-jungul* already mentioned as remark-

able for its breed of horses and camels. Numbers of these animals are sold at the annual fairs at Pohkurn near Ajmer, Tilwara near Balotra, and other places: the common price of a good baggage-camel being from 50 to 75 roopees, and about double that sum for a *sandnee* or riding-camel. Some excellent horses are bred both at Beekaner and at Pohkurn in Marwar, but they are not sent to the fairs for sale like the common country horses, the very best of which are to be purchased for 400 or 600 roopees, and ordinary ones at about 100. The use of horses is more common in Sind than that of camels for the purposes of riding, but their breed does not appear to be at all superior to those of Rajwara. The horned cattle of Sind too, though good of their kind, are by no means so celebrated as the bullocks of Nagor: the common cows of the Daodpotra provinces are only valued at from 7 to 12 roopees, but a pair of young Nagor cattle broken in for draught will sell for 60 or 90 roopees. Large flocks of sheep are found on the frontiers of Beekaner, Jesulmer, and Jodhpoor, their common price in the Bhatee country being two roopees for three sheep.

Vegetable productions.

The vegetable productions are few as far as the staple commodities of these countries are concerned; but upon the whole the list might be swelled to a considerable extent by enumerating the various articles of garden produce, as may be seen by referring to the price current of Buhawulpoor and other places. The chief articles grown in Sind appear to be wheat, rice, and indigo: the only articles for which Jesulmer appears to be celebrated are its onions, *bairs*, and roses; not forgetting a certain mango tree, on the roots of which many quarts of oil have been poured at various times by way of improving the flavour of its fruit. The water-melons of Beekaner are excellent, and grow wild in great abundance, as does the Colocynth or bitter-apple Jodhpoor does not appear to be distinguished for any of its vegetables, but it has abundance of *moth*, *bajra*, and wheat; the two former articles being the principal subsistence of the greater part of the inhabitants of Marwar as well as of Beekaner and Jesulmer.

Wild plants and shrubs.

Of the wild plants, the first which attracts the attention of a stranger is a strongly smelling and rather fragrant shrub called *boona*, which has been thought to resemble the herb fenugreek: it is a slender, tough-stemmed shrub, three feet high, and overruns many hundred acres of the sandy ground in and near Shekhawutee. Another remarkable shrub is a little white bushy plant about eighteen inches high, the hoary appearance of which has obtained for it the name of *dholee rookree* or the "white shrub." Another small but very useful plant is the green broomy-looking thing called *chug*, which is about two feet long, and is used in thatching the granaries or magazines of chaff

which are left out in the open air. Another shrub called *lana* grows plentifully in the Desert, and is greedily eaten by camels; it is from two to three feet high. The *phog*, which is mentioned by Mr. Elphinstone, is also found in abundance in Marwar, and is a tough green bush, the numerous branches of which are bent in sharp elbows and terminate in broomy cusps instead of bearing leaves of any kind.

Forest trees.

Numerous small trees, such as the *Babool*, *Janth* (called, also *Kejra*, or *Kunda*, or *Chokur*), *Kureel* (or *Kair*), and *Peeloo* (or *Jal*) are found all over the country, not even excepting the Desert: hundreds of acacias or mimosas fill the plains south of Jodhpoor, and the large hollows near Gujner in Beekaner, Sirrud in Jesulmer, and other places: the plains round Ahmudpoor in Sind are thickly covered with *juhoo* or tamarisk, and Buhawulpoor abounds in the tall *Khujoor* or bastard date, and noble trees called *talee*, which is the same as the Indian *seesoo*. The common large trees of Hindoostan, such as the *Bur* or Banian tree, the *Peepul*, *Neem*, &c. appear to flourish wherever they are introduced, and might be cultivated successfully if required. There are some fine large trees at the gardens of Mundor near Jodhpoor, and at Baree, near Jesulmer, and nearly all the cities and towns in this part of the world have numerous trees, about the size of the *neem*, within their walls.

Mineral Productions of Marwar.

The mineral productions, though few in number, are of considerable value, though not including any of the metallic ores. Salt of very good quality for the table is produced in very large quantities at Sambhur and Deedwana, 150 miles N. E. of Jodhpoor, and at Puch-Bhudra, 60 miles W. S. W. of the same capital; there are also salt-works on a smaller scale a few miles north of Phulodee, which is 80 miles N. N. W. of Jodhpoor. The numerous rocky hills on the east and south sides of this territory doubtless contain numerous metals, as the range that runs from Ajmer to the northward contains lead, iron, copper, and even silver; but I have not heard of any such mines being wrought by the Jodhpoor State. The quarries of white marble at Mukrana, 120 miles N. E. of Jodhpoor, have been celebrated for ages; and the hills upon which the old cities of Pohkurn, Mundor, &c. are built, as well as the modern capital, furnish abundance of hard, red freestone of excellent quality as a building material.

Of Jesulmer.

The capital of Jesulmer is in like manner built upon a hill which furnishes a limestone more valuable even than the red sandstone of Marwar: it is of a dull yellow color, and takes an imperfect polish, but it has been used with great success in the art of Lithography, particularly as a transfer-stone. There is another variety of yellow limestone with large quantities of a substance

like red ochre intimately blended with it, which is produced at Haboor, a few miles N. N. W. of Jesulmer: and at the village of Mundha or Kohareesir, 30 miles north of the same capital, are pits of a yellow unctuous-like clay resembling fuller's-earth or *Mooltanee-mutee*, as the natives call it. I am not aware that there are any metals in the Bhatee country, and indeed the hills near Jesulmer have by no means a metalliferous appearance; coarse red sandstone may perhaps be found in the low ranges between Bap and Phulodee close to the Marwar frontier, and some very hard stone shows itself near Nokra close to the limits of Beekaner.

Of Buhawulpoor and Beekaner.

The Daodpotra country being either a low alluvion or a sandy desert can hardly be expected to produce any thing valuable in the way of minerals, but if attention were paid to the subject it might perhaps be made to yield some of the earthy salts commonly found in India, such as saltpetre, soda, potash, and alimentary salts: there being no quarries, all the principal edifices are constructed of brick, and I do not remember to have seen a single stone-building from Khanpoor to Buhawulpoor. Beekaner is better supplied in this respect, for though the building-stone employed in this capital was formerly brought at a great expense from Jesulmer, yet quarries have lately been opened at Kharee, twenty kos N. N. E. of Beekaner, furnishing a fine hard red stone which is carved by the native masons into rich figures, and is universally used in facing the better class of houses. At the distance of twenty miles east by south from Beekaner is the village of Moondsir, near which is procured the coarse *kunkur* or rough soft limestone called *Dhandla-bhata*, which is produced at Tejrasir three kos north of Moondsir; and at Kochor three kos south by east from Moondsir are quarries of red siliceous conglomerate, like massive agates embedded in a hard calcareous matrix, which is broken up and burned for lime: the lumps of agate (or jasper?) are used for building, and do not exceed the bulk of half a cubic foot. Large masses of indurated chalk or soft limestone are dug up a few feet under the surface of the sand near Chooroo and Rutungurh; and a few miles from the latter city, close to the eastern frontier of Beekaner, is the little conical hill of Beerumsir, in which copper-mines have been wrought, but they were soon abandoned, as an unprofitable speculation; nor have I heard of any other metals being found in this country.

AGRICULTURE.

Specimen of primitive tillage.

The system of tillage adopted throughout the northern part of Rajwara is the most simple that can be well devised: two crops are produced yearly in all other parts of Hindoostan, but here only one crop is raised, and the ease

with which this is managed in favorable seasons may be judged from the following, which is believed to be a fact. An inhabitant of the *Bagur* having lost his draught cattle by disease was so hard pushed when the sowing time came on that he actually ploughed the ground himself with the aid of his son, the young man dragging the plough, while the father assisted at the stilt, and in this manner after lightly scratching the surface of the sandy soil, the whole of their seed-corn was put into the ground: the rains came down abundantly, the *bajra* produced a fine crop, and the harvest was so plentiful that this painstaking farmer not only earned a subsistence for his family, but realized a sufficient sum to purchase fresh draught cattle.

General method of ploughing.

The ploughs used in this sandy country are very light, and the husbandman (who is generally of the Jat tribe or some very needy Rajpoot) can with ease carry his plough upon his head, yoke and all, if he does not prefer hooking the inverted share over the yoke on the bullocks' necks and let the end of the beam trail on the ground, as is usual in Hindoostan. Camels are often used for ploughing in Marwar and in the Bagur, and I have seen this animal used in place of bullocks for drawing water from a well in Sind. The common process, is I believe, to commence turning up the surface of the soil, after the first fall of rain in June, and the seed is then sown apparently by broad-cast instead of by the common Indian drill, which is nothing but a tube tied firmly to the plough with its lower opening close to the heel of the share, and a conical cup fitted into its upper end, into which the seed is dropped by hand, the mother or daughter of the ploughman performing this part of the work and carrying the corn in her lap. When the *bajra* is quite ripe, at the commencement of the cold weather the ears are cut off and carried home, the stalks being left standing as not worth the trouble of carriage.

Crops which require irrigation.

Large harvests of millet and the pulse called *moth* are raised in this simple manner, but for wheat, barley and the better kinds of pulse the countries of Beekaner, Jesulmer and Jodhpoor are entirely dependent on those parts of Marwar and Dhoondhar where irrigation can be carried on, or else they derive their supply of these articles from Sind. The whole of the Daodpotra country from Buhawulpoor to Khanpoor is intersected by canals from which vast crops of wheat are irrigated, but this cannot be done on the other side of the Desert where the water is from 200 to 300 feet below the surface of the earth A few handsful of green corn were occasionally sent to us as a rarity at Jesulmer, and we saw two or three small wheat-fields close to the boundary between Beekaner and Jesulmer, but these were not irrigated, and depended entirely upon the heavens for their supply of water.

The only agricultural implements worthy of notice are the beautiful little Marwaree carts drawn by two bullocks, which are light and strong, being carefully framed with wood fastened and ornamented with iron; and to such an extent are they valued that the carts built at Chondasir near Gujner in Beekaner are said to sell from 60 to 100 roopees each, though barely carrying more than the vile *sugur* of Bengal, which is rudely built of three or four sticks stuck together with pegs and mounted on a low pair of wooden wheels, the whole affair costing perhaps from 1½ to 2½ roopees. The Marwarees take great pride in, as well as great care of their carts, and by way of protecting them from the weather, nice little cart-houses are sometimes built and covered with a roof of masonry, particularly in the Bhatee capital. The Jesulmer fashion of measuring grain in quarter-peck pots made of wood hooped with iron, is also worthy of notice, and is very well adapted to the habits of a people who live on little else than dry grain and the milk and butter produced by their flocks and herds.

Neatness of the Marwaree carts.

MANUFACTURES.

The only articles of domestic manufacture visible to any great extent in Jesulmer are the fine woollen cloths and coarse blanketing which are worn to a large extent in all parts of the country. As no cotton is grown here, and its importation would be very expensive, the Bhatees wisely turn the fleeces of their numerous flocks to the best account The coarse hair is spun into twine and twisted into ropes, which are commonly applied to all the purposes for which cotton and hempen rope or twine would be available in other countries. The coarse wool is woven into excellent blankets, with which even the poorest villagers seem to be well supplied, and the looms of Barmsir, a large village close to N. W. of Jesulmer, turn out large quantities of fine blanket-pieces or coarse flannels which are woven with a double thread in the manner of the cotton cloth called *do-sootee*, and are sold at from 3 to 7 roopees a pair. The finest woollen thread is woven into *pugrees* or head-dresses of an elastic and very curious texture, but these are difficult to be procured unless made to order.

Manufacture of Woollen articles.

In the Beekaner country, and even at the very capital, which contains nearly 60,000 inhabitants, there seem to be positively no manufactures worthy of note: the iron-, brass-, and copper-smith, the stone-masons, curriers, weavers, dyers, and other artizans who reside here, may gain a sufficient maintenance for their families; but there appear to be no articles of any kind manufactured for exportation: the goldsmiths, sugar-refiners and leather-workers are however

Manufactures of Beekaner and Sind.

particularly expert in their respective vocations, and some capital might be advantageously invested in these and other branches of trade did not the expense of carriage stand so heavily in the way. The principal manufactures of Sind appear to be coarse blue cloths, of which both the raw material and the indigo dye are I believe produced on the spot. Brass cups and dishes are made at Khanpoor, and tolerably well turned wooden boxes are to be seen at Ahmudpoor, but they cannot rival the beautiful articles of the latter kind manufactured at Pakputun on the right bank of the river Ghara 120 miles N. E. of Buhawulpoor. The celebrated watchmaker and the silk stuffs of this city have already been noticed in the Journal; and very good fire-arms are made by Buhawul Khan's workmen, though not equal to those of Khyrpoor or Hydurabad.

Of Jodhpoor.

The manufactures of the Jodhpoor country are rather more varied in their nature than those already enumerated, particularly as regards hard-ware, of which considerable quantities are said to be made at Nagor. The sword cutlery of Sirohee is famous throughout all India, but this little principality lies immediately outside Marwar on the south side of Jodhpoor. Glass bottles are said to be made at Nagor, as well as all common articles of iron, steel and brass; and the capital is itself celebrated for its fine turning-work in ivory and the *pitarahs* or portmanteaus of embossed red leather which are made here; and Jodhpoor is also celebrated for the manufacture of military accoutrements, though I must confess that the native shooting-tackle which I obtained here was of very inferior workmanship, though the bullet pouches and other apparatus were made of blue velveteen embroidered with gold, and the mountings of the powder-flasks, &c. were all of pure silver.

Domestic furniture.

The few articles of domestic furniture required by the Marwarees and their neighbors appear to be neatly constructed: they seem to trouble themselves little about tables, chairs or stools, but their beds are very nicely made, and are frequently suspended from the beams of the chamber ceiling by iron chains tinned over and provided with hooks which can be attached at pleasure to the rings at each corner of the *charpaee* or bed-stead. At Bikumpoor one of these beds is sustained by large chains composed of elephants and parrots cast in brass and linked together with hooks of the same metal. The children's cradles are also a very pretty article of manufacture, being little wooden cots swinging from a round slender beam which is supported on four neat legs joined together in pairs at the top, but distended at the feet like the letter V inverted; the whole being prettily painted and ornamented with turner's work.

COMMERCE.

Commerce of Marwar and Buhawulpoor.

Commercial speculations appear to be carried on to a considerable extent by the merchants of Marwar, which country produces several articles that might be exported largely, such as salt, wool, buffalo-horns, hides, bone-dust for manure, bark for tanning, and perhaps many others, beside camels, horses, oxen and sheep. The principal imports appear to be iron, extract of sugar-cane or coarse sugar, copper, brass, wheat, cotton-cloth, drugs and dyes for home consumption: but a vast deal of traffic appears to take place in the great commercial cities Palee, Jodhpoor, Jesulmer, &c. in such articles as opium, bales of silk and piece-goods, which are neither produced in these territories nor are required in any very large quantities for home consumption: the carriage of these articles, however, including the more bulky commodities, such as corn and salt gives employment to thousands of camels and other carriage-cattle, and conduces much to the prosperity of these States. The export trade at Buhawulpoor seems likely to be confined to rice, wheat and indigo; its imports being much the same as those of Marwar, and it may perhaps partake in a slight degree of the benefits derivable from transit duties on opium, horses from Afghanistan, and dried fruits from Bokhara.

Communication with foreign parts.

That the countries eastward of the Indus enjoy a pretty extensive communication with foreign parts may be inferred from the fact of my having seen what appeared to be excellent French brandy and Scotch whiskey at Koochawun in Marwar: Delhi scarves, ivory toys from Heerat, and American dishes of cast glass, at Beekaner; to say nothing of a China teapot which I obtained at the latter place, and a case of English needles at Jodhpoor. The sugar of Rohilkund finds its way across the Upper Dooab into these districts either by way of Jugadree and Bheewanee, or by Hatrass, Bhurtpoor and Jaipoor. The rock-salt of Lahor is transported across the Desert, the opium of Malwa and Haroutee comes through the passes of Ajmer, and gold-thread, slab-copper, and other valuable articles, I believe, are brought from the eastward, by way of Delhi, Muttra, or Agra. English guns, pistols, and watches are to be seen at Jodhpoor, Jesulmer, Buhawulpoor and Beekaner; and I have heard a musical work-box merrily playing " La Parisienne" in the palace of the latter capital.

Opium trade.

The transit trade in opium is an affair of such magnitude that the following items of native information about this drug as exported from Haroutee to Dumaun may be useful, even though the details may not be very well authenticated. Camels which are loaded with opium at Palee are said to clear out at once for Damaun by a payment of three hundred and thirty-five roopees for

each load, which covers every item of duty, freight and insurance; the loads consist of forty *païlees* of ten *kucha sers* apiece, (at the rate of fifty-seven roopees weight per *ser,)* which makes a total of ten *kucha muns* or about six and a half *pukka muns* exclusive of package, poppy-leaves, &c.; hence the expense incurred at this rate is eight roopees six annas for every *païlee* (or five hundred and seventy roopees weight) of the drug.

Conveyance of it from Kotah.

In ordinary cases the opium is loaded at Kotah in masses called *païlo,* weighing twenty-five seers each; and every camel-load is ten maunds of Palee weight (that is, fifteen *tukkas* of *duboosahee paisa* per *ser),* or eight *pukka muns,* of which seven and a half maunds are opium, and the remaining half maund consists of the stuff called *punnee* or *bhooree, i. e.* poppy-petals?—and the pukka maund contains forty seers, each of which weighs eighty-five *Shahjuhanee* roopees. The *bardana* or package by which the opium is protected consists of two tanned hides, each weighing five seers; also coarse canvas of *tát-puttee,* also weighing five seers, and four pieces of the thick felt called *numda.*

Amount of the freight or carriage.

The camels used for the conveyance of the opium are hired at the following rates.

From Kotah to Jesulmer, twenty-five roopees;
From Jesulmer to Tatta, sixteen roopees;
From Tatta to Kurachee Bundur, four roopees,

the total freight per camel from Kotah to the port called Kurachee Bundur being forty-five roopees; and from this place the drug is shipped off for Dumaun, Madras, and other ports. The total quantity of land carriage is taken in round numbers at (320) three hundred and twenty kos, the distances being

From Kotah to Merta, one hundred kos;
From Merta to Jesulmer, one hundred kos;
From Jesulmer to Tatta, one hundred kos;

and from Tatta to Kurachee Bundur, twenty kos.

The more correct distance would perhaps be as follows:

From Kotah to Ajmer, 132 miles, or	66 kos,
From Ajmer to Merta, 44 miles, or	22 kos,
From Merta to Choumoo,	51 kos,
From Choumoo to Pohkurn,	18 kos,
From Pohkurn to Jesulmer,	30 kos,
From Jesulmer to Hydurabad,	106 kos,
and from Hydurabad to Kurachee Bundur,	58 kos.
Grand Total of land carriage,	351 kos

It is believed that the following list of transit duties paid upon each camel-load of opium is grossly over-rated, but it may perhaps include a sum paid as *jeewakhion* or insurance, which is also called *beema;* viz.

Transit duties on Opium.

At Boondee,	12	Roopees.
At Ajmer,	20	„
At Merta,	4	„
At Jodhpoor,	15	„
At Choumoo,	1	„
At Pohkurn,	13	„
At Jesulmer,	23	„

Total in Rajwara, 88 Roopees.

Total at Tatta or at Kurachee Bundur, 175 Roopees ;

the latter sum being paid in full of all toll through the territories of Meer Mohumud Alee ? of Hydurabad ; hence the grand total of transit duties on each camel-load of opium from Kotah to Kurachee Bundur amounts to (263) two hundred and sixty-three roopees. Taking the total of land carriage at 320 kos, the hire of each camel at 45 roopees, and the amount of tolls (with insurance ?) at 263 roopees as above stated, the expense of transporting each camel-load of opium, say six hundred and forty pounds weight, would be about one roopee per kos, or a shilling a mile.

CURRENCY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

General remarks on the *mun* and *ser*.

In giving the above details respecting the opium trade, frequent mention has been made of the native weights commonly called *maund* and *seer*, the proper names of which are *mun* and *ser:* even in Hindoostan the absolute weight of these two quantities are seldom the same in any two contiguous districts, but their relative values never change, there being always forty of the latter to one of the former. In roughly converting Indian into English weights, it is convenient to consider the *ser* as two pounds, and the *mun* as eighty pounds ; or in very rough computations, thirty *muns* may be taken as the equivalent of a ton. The *roopee*, or else the *paisa*, is almost always taken as the standard by which the *ser* is regulated, but the traveller will find that not only the silver and copper coin bear no exact affinity to each other in neighboring countries, but even in the same State and the same city the relative proportion between the two is constantly fluctuating.

Comparison between the different roopees.

In the Statistical Tables which accompany this report the weights of various local *sers* are given, sometimes in roopees and sometimes in paisas, and

by way of establishing some kind of a standard of comparison between the various roopees current about Buhawulpoor and Beekaner, the following Table of their weights and dimensions is subjoined.

Number.	Name of Roopees.	Where current.	Weight in Grains.	Diameter in inches.	Thickness in inches.
1	..	Heerat or Kabool, ...	146	0.875	0.125
2	Nanukshahee, ...	Punjab, ...	172	0 900	0.070
3	..	Shikarpoor, ...	176	0.860	0.120
4	..	Buhawulpoor, ...	171	0.920	0.110
5	Choubees Suna, ..	Buhawulpoor, ...	172½	0.705	0.190
6	..	Ahmudpoor, ...	127	0.810	0.120
7	Guj Sahee?	Beekaner?	176	0.945	0.110
8	Kuldar, ...	Furukhabad, ...	180?	1.035	0.100

No. 1 is a very neat coin with a *tooghra* inscription in the Persian character; it seems to have no particular distinguishing symbol, and its actual value is unknown.

No. 2 is a very coarsely executed coin, rather oval in shape with a clumsy attempt at a Persian inscription; its symbol is a broad pointed leaf, or something like a mason's trowel  and its value is 16¾ *kuldar anas.*

No. 3 is a tolerably neat coin with a Persian legend; its value is 16¼ *anas* of the *kuldar* or *sonat* roopee, and its distinguishing symbol is a bush .

No. 4 is a coarse coin with a Persian inscription, and has a distinguishing mark, shaped like an inverted heart ; it is considered to have very little alloy, and is equal in value to the *kuldar* roopee.

No. 5 is a very pretty though rather dumpty coin of a slightly oval shape, and bears a Persian legend; it is not pure silver, and is only worth 15 anas, having no particular mark.

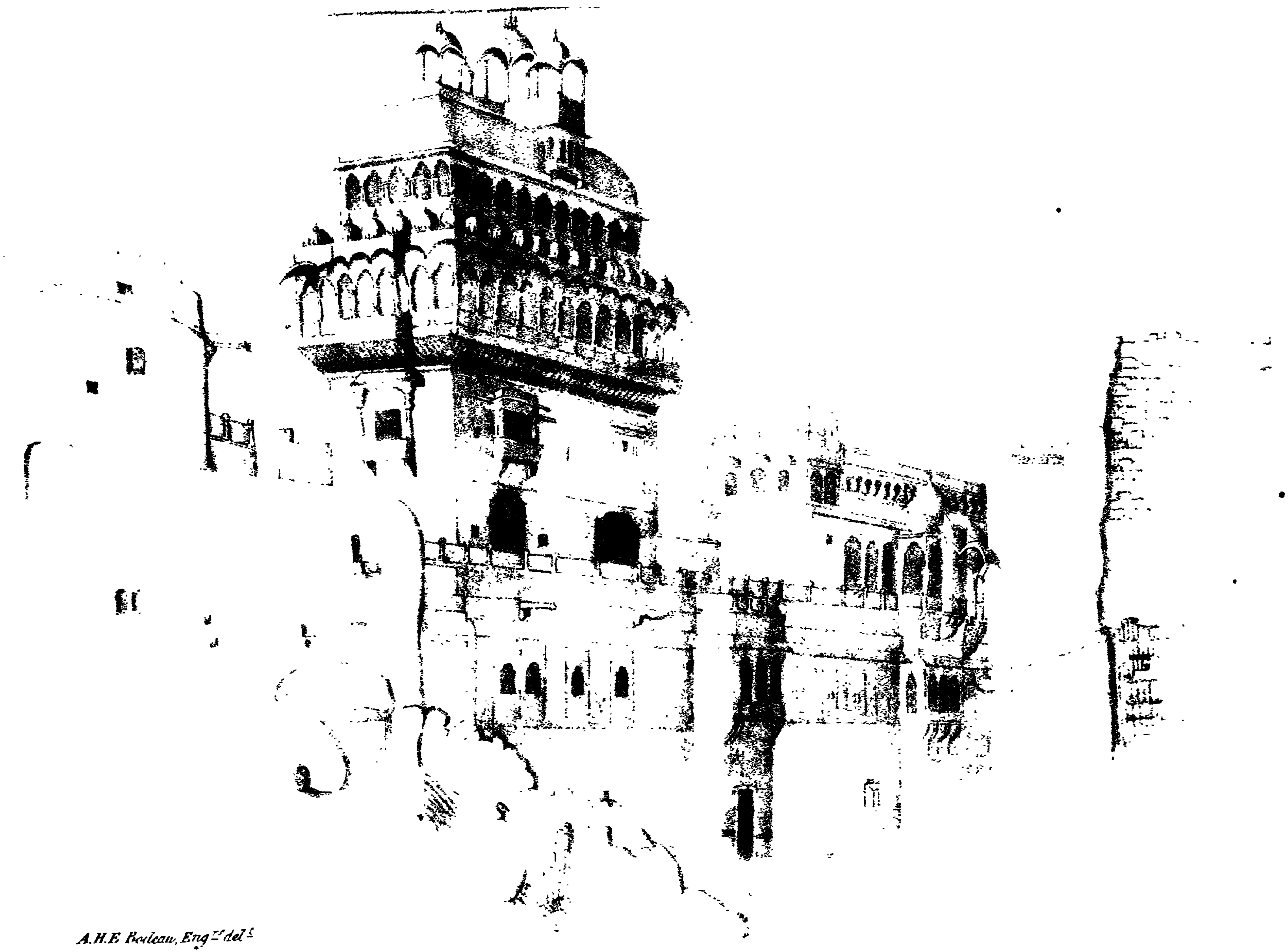
No. 6 is a tolerably neat coin with a Persian inscription; it is distinguished by a symbol like a small branch of a date tree , and is only worth 12 kuldar anas.

No. 7 is a neat coin with an odd attempt at a Persian legend; it is, I believe, a little more valuable than the kuldar roopee, and its inscription is headed thus .

No. 8 is the common *kuldar* or sonat roopee issued from the Company's mint at Futtehgurh, and current all over Upper India, including a great part of Rajwara and the Mahratta country.

Other kinds of roopees.

In addition to the roopees here enumerated numerous other coins of the same name are current both in Rajwara and Sind. There appears to be no mint for silver at Jesulmer, the roopee called Ukheshahee being current here



A.H.E. Boileau, Engrs. del.

House of Salim Singh, Mehta, late Minister to the Rawul of JESULMER from the South West

Lithographic Press, Calcutta

as well as in the Daodpotra country; but in Marwar there are at least five mints, viz. Jodhpoor, Nagor, Sachor, Palee, and Sojut, so there may well be a diversity of these coins at Jodhpoor. The Jaipoor roopee is current over a considerable extent of country, including Shekhawutee, and the large Jaipoor *paisa* called *jhar-sahee* has a still greater currency, being received into circulation at Alwur and Bhurtpoor as well as all through Dhoondhar: it takes its name from *jhar*, "a bush," as all the Jaipoor coins bear a clumsy imitation of the *dhak* or *chool* tree  .

Copper currency.

The *paisa* of Jodhpoor is a large coarse copper coin valued at nearly half an *ana*, whereas the *khijooria paisa* of Sind is little more than a fourth of its value, being only the seventh part of an *ana*; and the copper currency of Jesulmer is still more diminutive, consisting of small farthings or mites called *Dehooreea* or *Deoree*, fourteen of which go to one *paisa*, and thirty-one of the latter make one roopee. The *Deorees* are very irregular both in shape, size, and device, but 14 of them weigh only 7 grains less than an English penny, and their average weight may be taken at $266 \div 14 = 19$ grains, though the individual pieces vary from 9 to 28 grains; their mean diameter is about half an inch, the extremes being 0.395 and 0.580: a small coin of this kind is very convenient in a country where the small shells called *kouree* (or *cowree*) are not current as fractional parts of a *paisa*, and where their value is not understood as in Hindoostan.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Low state of Science.

The state of science among the Rajpoots and Daodpotras can hardly be wondered at, though nearly at its lowest ebb; for among a pastural and agricultural people whose nobles are but one degree richer or better taught than themselves, scientific information of any kind would naturally be unknown and unsought, unless it tended either to increase their herds and crops or to repel their enemies; nearly the only change in the manner of life among these people being from the sickle to the sword, and vice versâ, at least where the alternate occupations of fighting and tilling the soil are not incompatible with their prejudices of caste. There are numerous Joshees in the Jodhpoor country, but how few of them have the most distant idea of the science of astrology or astronomy *(jotish)* from which they derive their name: a few bold imposters may announce themselves as adepts in Geomancy *(ruml)*, and we fell in with an old rogue of this kind at Buhawul Khan's court, who professed to perform divination, and gave us a specimen of his art.

Apparatus for telling fortunes.

He was provided with some brass dice, through each of which a hole was drilled, so that it might be mounted on a thick wire, that served as an axis,

allowing the four dice which were fastened together to have a free rotatory motion like the rings of a puzzle-padlock; and the whole divining rod thus constructed was nearly the same shape and size as the common Indian dice called *pansa*. A few of these dice and a small thin board of hard wood, with a quantum sufficit of cunning, constituted the old *Rummal's* whole stock in trade, in which we had little faith, especially as he had persisted in prophecying good luck to Shah Shooja, the ex-king of Kabool, whom we met as a fugitive on the skirts of the Desert. When a question is proposed to the fortuneteller he rolls the dice over and over in one hand many times, and at last throws them on to the little board; his answer being framed according to the accidental disposition of the numbers on each of the uppermost squares, which are of course carefully inspected.

Practice of Medicine.

Though the higher branches of mathematics and the physical sciences are quite unknown, yet is arithmetic cultivated in a certain degree, and the art of medicine is practised to a considerable extent; even a taste for natural history may be discovered in the occasional formation of a menagerie, and of horticulture in the noble gardens at the different capitals. It is not, however, to be understood that arithmetic is studied or medicine taught as abstract sciences, for the practical part only appears to be attended to in each; and their deficiency in the healing art may be understood from my being applied to by a person attached to the court of Beekaner for medicines to cure a complaint with which the Raja was troubled, but which the individual who carried off the remedies declared to be for his own use. On another occasion, when the Jesulmer Vakeel was laid up with a fever at Jodhpoor, an ordinary dose of calomel and emetic tartar astonished him so that he cleared all the people out of his tent, and assured me solemnly that he was going to die!

Mechanical Arts.

The mechanical arts are practised with considerable success in the capital cities, as shown by the watch-maker at Buhawulpoor, the portrait-painter and sculptor at Beekaner, the ivory-turners at Jodhpoor, and a great variety of handicraftsmen in other places: nor is their architectural skill by any means to be despised, whether it be applied to such massive works as those which cover the great gate of the citadel at Jodhpoor, or to such delicate structures as the interior of the *Guj-muhul* at Beekaner. This is almost the only branch of art, in cultivating which large sums have been lavished by the various Rajas, and this too for the mere reason that it is conducive to their personal comfort as well as to their future glory.

Different styles of Architecture.

Striking diversities of architectural style are apparent in different parts of the tract of country under consideration, which may easily be explained by

local circumstances. The huts of the poor villagers in the greater part of the Bagur or sandy country, are naturally composed of such materials as are procurable on the spot: the most common shrubs are *kurcel*, *ak* and *phog*, of which the former is too flimsy and the latter too tough to be wattled into walls. so the *ak* is used for this purpose, and is thatched with *chug* or with the stems of *bajra* or any thing else that is found most convenient; and both the circular walls of the huts and their conical roofs are often belted round with grass-ropes or hay-bands to make them more secure. Where a better class of houses is required, plenty of fuel is at hand for the burning of bricks, though water and fire-clay are rather more difficult to be procured; but there is much calcareous earth under the sand, which yields very tolerable lime, and many good houses seem to be built in this manner, the *kejra* or *chokur* tree being used for roofing. The most permanent kind of buildings are of course those of hewn stone without any mixture of brick or wood work, in which class may be reckoned the pagodas at Bikumpoor, which are said to have existed for eighteen centuries; and those of Jesulmer and Beekaner also appear to be many hundred years old. and some of them are very beautiful. Many of the different palaces seem to be built of the same material too; *i. e.* of plain stone without any mixture of timber, and in consequence all the rooms are so narrow as to be spanned by a single slab of freestone; or should a larger chamber be required, as for a hall of audience, its ceiling which forms the floor of the upper story is obliged to be supported by massive pillars at small intervals, which have a disagreeable effect.

Sacred buildings.

The immediate vicinity of quarries of good building stone at many of the chief cities in Rajwara, contributes much to the solidity and grandeur of the different edifices both public and private, nor have any pains been spared in embellishing these materials, though there is nothing in this part of the world that can rival the temples on Mount Aboo in richness, or the places at Deeg in purity of architectural design. The Muha Mundur and the Pasban ka Mundur at Jodhpoor are modern edifices, but are well worth examination as specimens of the sacred architecture of the present day, and the Jain temples both at Jesulmer and Beekaner will serve as specimens of the taste of old times. They are all surmounted by tall pointed spires with gilded pinnacles, and are covered with carving within and without, beside which their courts are made the receptacle of as many images of Boodha as can find standing room round the walls. In other countries the Mohumudan mosques are generally the most conspicuous buildings in each city; but in the northern parts of Rajwara, excepting the large *musjid* at Merta I hardly remember a

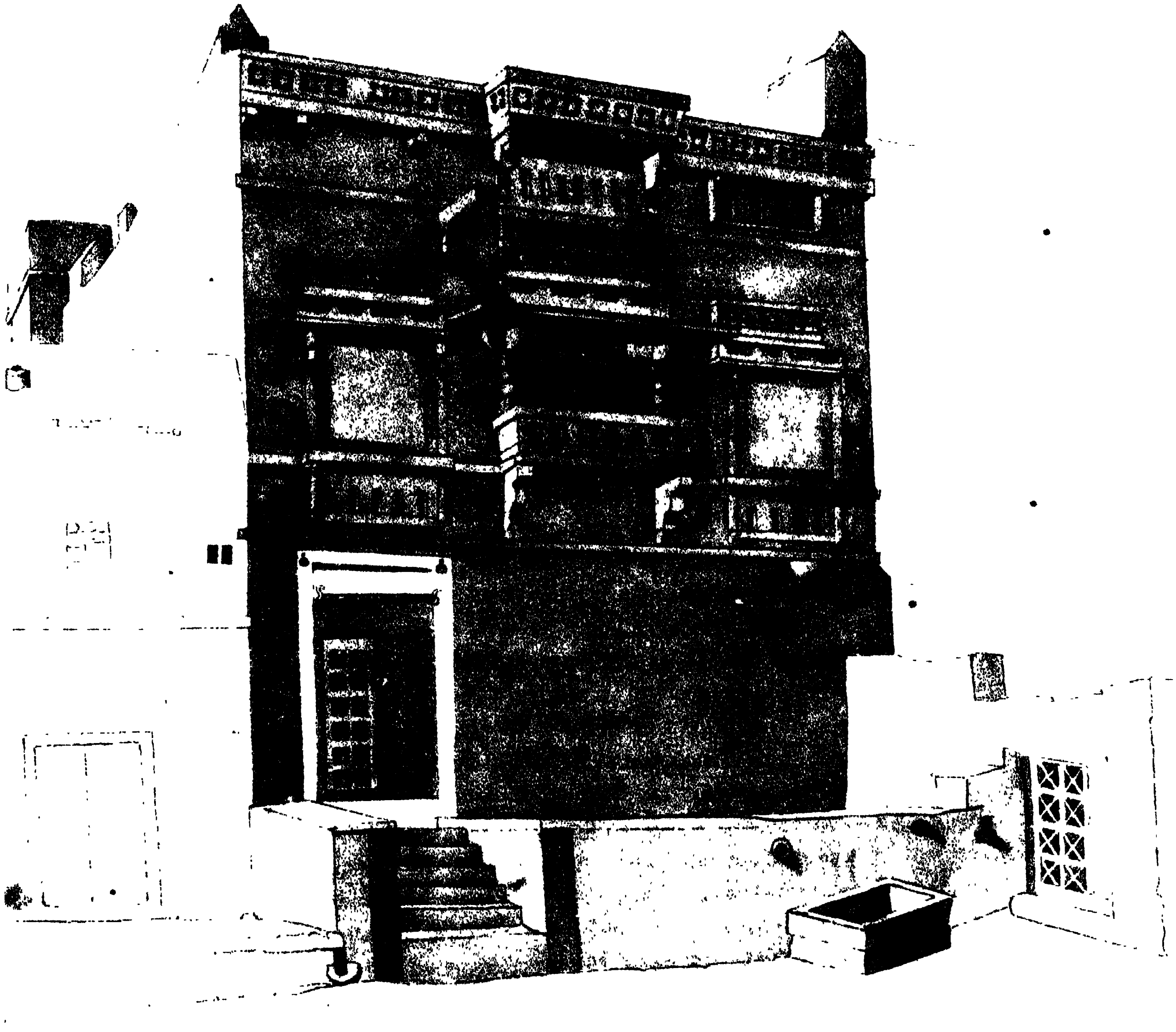
single Moosulman edifice of any importance: in Sind, however, the case is widely different, for the *durgah* at Ooch and the mosques at Buhawulpoor, Ahmudpoor and Khanpoor are four of the finest buildings in all the Daodpotra country, though they would look very poor beside those at Delhi and Agra.

Royal edifices.

It has already been observed that in some of the royal buildings in Rajwara a want of space in the principal chambers is a prominent fault; but it is one which scarcely admits of remedy from the impossibility of trusting to stone beams for the roofs or floors and the difficulty of procuring wooden ones: iron joists seem to be quite out of the question just now, though they may come into use at some future period. The palaces of Jaipoor and of Beekaner have already been fully described in the Journal, at least as far as we had opportunities of examining them; and they appeared much richer than those at Jodhpoor or Jesulmer, the latter being very inferior within, though its external appearance is rather imposing. The houses of the Daodpotra Khan will not bear the designation of "palace," being plain and almost shabby brick buildings, and if his private place of abode at Dilawur in the Desert is no better than the public buildings at Buhawulpoor, Dera and Khanpoor, he is certainly the worst lodged sovereign on this side the Indus.

Domestic Architecture in Sind.

The common style of building in this part of Sind, though somewhat similar to that among the poor peasants in Marwar, is much superior to the latter; for the enormous quantity of large tamarisk or *juhoo* jungul furnishes them with poles and sticks of a better quality than the *ak* or milk bush; and though timber of great length and size are scarce, yet *bulees* or small beams of a moderate scantling are easily procurable. Even the largest dwelling-houses appear to be built with a great economy both of bricks, lime, and timber; for though the wealthy natives like to have a large airy room, they do not like the expense either of thick walls or stout beams. The method adopted to avoid this is to make the beams so slight that the roof trembles under the tread of any person who walks upon it, and instead of making the walls of one uniform thickness they are carried up of the full thickness only immediately under the beams and the intervening bays are filled up with a thin shell of masonry, which is crossed at intervals by a horizontal rib of brick-work as thick as the vertical pillars which form the rest of the wall. The ceilings and cornices are sometimes richly and elaborately painted with rather gaudy colors, in which red and green predominate; and the place of windows is supplied by wooden lattices wrought into a variety of minute but symmetrical patterns like the marble screen round the tomb in the Taj at Agra; but instead of being carved



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Huwelee of Muhu Singh Mehta : Kamdar

JAISULMER.

Oriental Lithc. Press. Calcutta.

out of a solid slab or plank, they consist of a number of small pieces of wood curiously fitted together.

The domestic architecture in Rajwara, where stone abounds, is of a different character, and the most ordinary class of merchants' houses at Jesulmer may be described as follows. The frontage is generally very small, and in the instance of the *huwelee* of Muha Singh, which is taken as one of the plainest kind, it is only about 24 feet; the basement story which is painted red, being perfectly plain, with nothing but a door leading into the inner court, and a couple of small slits instead of windows to give light to the lumber-room which occupies this part of the house. The upper floor or principal story is very neat, the front consisting of a small projecting balcony of heavy but not inelegant construction, flanked by two latticed windows each about four feet square and ornamented with very tasty architectural devices both below and above the lattices, the whole being formed of massive slabs of yellow limestone: and the stone canopy which surmounts the balcony is carried upwards with appropriate ornaments until it meets a second balcony or lounging seat which projects from the centre of the battlements of the flat roof, and is like them neatly embellished with cut stone panels. Each story is furnished with a long stone spout to carry off the water, the whole of which finds its way through the streets without the aid of gutters: the inhabitants care little for this, as each house is raised four feet or more above the street by a plain stone terrace about six feet broad; and in the front of these terraces are bedded long blocks of stone, the ends of which are left sticking out, and are fashioned into either knobs or rings, so that camels and other cattle may be tied to them.

Description of an ordinary house at Jesulmer.

The interior arrangement is very simple, and generally consists of a very small court only a few feet square exactly in the middle of the house and open to the sky, sundry water-spouts being also directed into this area, whence the united streams are again discharged by another vent into the street. It is singular that so much fine rain water should be allowed to run to waste in a city like Jesulmer where this article is so scarce, but the respectable Hindoos would consider water so collected as impure, though it might be at once drained off from the roof to a well in the centre of the area. The family water-apparatus occupies one side of this little court, and the *rusora* or kitchen another side; nor is the *Sethnee* or merchant's wife ashamed to be seen superintending this part of the menage. One or two narrow and steep stair-cases of stone lead from the corners of the area to the upper story and the roof, which is occasionally arranged so that the females of the family may also be able to take the air here; the principal bed-room occupies the front side of the square, and is really

Interior arrangement.

a very comfortable room, fitted up with the swinging beds already noticed. The back part of the house is devoted to store-rooms, and the two side faces of the square contain narrow chambers, &c. with a profusion of odd but convenient little nooks and cupboards built into the thickness of the wall. Pretty cradles and beds are provided for the children, long wooden pegs neatly painted project from the wall for the purpose of hanging up clothes, and, in short, every thing wears an appearance of comfort, the more pleasing as it is quite unexpected.

House of Salim Singh.

The house of Salim Singh Muhutto late Minister to the Rawul at Jesulmer, is by far the handsomest private structure in this city, and is carried to the height of five stories beside an upper one surmounted by five cupolas, the whole of which are framed of wood. The lower story is a dead blank as usual, except the door, which is nearly in the middle of the building, and a small window or two; the first floor is nearly as plain, but the second floor or third story has some neat balconies at the Zunana end, which is on the right side of the entrance. The fourth story is hardly worth notice, but the fifth contains a very pretty room fitted up as *sheesh-muhul,* that is to say, richly ornamented with mirror-work and paintings, and surrounded by an elegant projecting gallery supported by large stone corbels fashioned into the shape of hundreds of pigeons or doves: the gallery is sheltered by large projecting eaves of a graceful drooping form surmounted by a small row of exquisitely white domes. The wooden story which crowns this *sheesh-muhul* has its pillars and window-shutters with the inside of its cupolas painted red, and the outside a dull green or some such color, which contrasts well both with the white domes and with the yellow limestone of which the rest of this edifice is built. The expense of erecting this building must have been very great, though there are many stone-masons at Jesulmer, and building materials are quarried on the spot.

FORTS AND CITIES.

General remarks.

The principal forts and cities which we visited have already been minutely described in the Journal, but an enumeration of them together with the chief places which we did not see may be of use; and they will be given in the order in which we entered the respective territories. It must be premised, however, that the hill forts of Jodhpoor and Jesulmer seemed the only ones likely to give an European army much trouble, the forts of Beekaner. Pohkurn, Mojgurh, &c. being all of them in the plain and quite unable to resist battering by heavy guns. The forts in principal cities of the Daodpotra country appear to be of the most contemptible kind, even Buhawulpoor being

defended by nothing but a crumbling mud wall; and some of the frontier forts of Jesulmer and Beekaner, though built of masonry, are nearly in the same useless state.

Principal places in Beekaner.

The chief cities and towns in the Beekaner territory (nearly all of which are provided with pukka forts) are as follows, and those cities which are defended by a town wall are marked with an asterisk.

Alsir, Anúpgarh, Bádinú, Bahádrá, ? Bhatner, ? Bídásir, Bígoh, *Bíkáner Bimlú, Bíthnok, Chárwás, *Chúrú, Dádrerá, Desnok, Fathihábád, ? Gáribdesir, Ghángú, Ghariálá, Jaitpúr, Koïláth, Mahájin, Málásir, Míngnú, Nímá, Púngal, Rájaldesir, *Rájgarh, Rájpúra, *Ratangarh, *Rení, Sáewá, Sándwá, Sánkhú, Sáthún, Súbhágdesir, Sújángarh, Súratgarh, ? Thiráno, with several others on the northern frontier which have escaped my notice, particularly in the direction of Buhadra, Bhutner, and Futtehabad, none of which, I believe, actually belong to Beekaner.

In Jesulmer.

The principal places in the Bhatee country are Baláná, Báp, Bárú, Bikampoor, Bínjoráí, Birmsir, Birsilpúr, Chándhan, Devíkot, Girrájsir, Jesalmer, Kánod, Kishangarh, Láthí, Mohangarh, Náchná, Nawáthalá, Nohar, (which has been seized by the Dáodpotrás and called by them Islámgarh,) Nok, Rámgarh, Rukhanpúr (which is now a Dáodpotrá fort, called Ghaosgarh), Rúpsí and Thánot. Púngal or Poogul is also a Bhatee fort, but has long since fallen under the government of Beekaner. Jesulmer is the only town in the Bhatee territory that is surrounded by a *shuhur-punah* or rampart.

In Buhawulpoor.

The chief towns in the Daodpotra country are tolerably numerous, and those among them which have forts worth mentioning (except Dilawur, Marot, and perhaps one or two others) may be distinguished by their names terminating in the syllables "*garh*" and "*kot*." Ahmadpúr, Ahmadpúr-Lammá, Amíngarh, Baháwalpúr, Bíjnot, Diláwar, Díngarh or Traihára, Ghaosgarh or Rúkhanpúr, Ghaospúr, Gurjiáná, Ikhtiárgarhí, Islámgarh, Khánpúr, Kot-kaïm-raís, Márot, Mírgarh, Mojgarh, Mubarakpúr, Nawá-kot, Pabarwálí, Phúlará, Tárindá and U'ch, are the principal places belonging to Buhawul Khan, and Buhawulpoor is, I believe, the only one of them possessing any thing like a *shuhur-punah*.

In Marwar.

Marwar has so many fine cities and towns, with both hill-forts and *gurhees* in the plains that it will be convenient to divide them into two classes, viz. those which are *khalsa* or belonging to Government, and those which are in the hands of *Thakoors* or feudatory Barons of Jodhpoor; and though some of the following may be classed erroneously, the principal places are believed to be right. The Royal towns are Bálotrá, Bhainslána, Bísalpúr, Chákú, ?

Champásir, ? Dechú, Dídwáná, Giráb, Jálor, Jodhpúr, Kornra, Mandor, Márot, ? Mertá, Múndwa, Ondú or U'du, Pachbadrá, Páli, Parbatsir, ? Pátodí, Phalodí, Phalsúnd, Rás, ? Sáchor, Sámbhar, Sandera, ? Sheo or Síw, Siwáná, Sojat. ? The towns not under the immediate authority of the Raja of Jodhpoor are A'sop, A'ú or A'wá near Sojat, A'ú or A'wá near Phalodí, Bahádrájún, Bálmer, Bhaniáná, Bichálá, Búrsú, Chaomú, Chotan, Gará, or Guro, Jáhil, ? Jasol, Jaitáran, Júná, Kaliánpúr, Khátú, Kotrá, Kuchávan, Ládnú, Mítrí, Nagar-Guro, Nagar-Mewá, Nágor, ? Nímáj, Pánchwá, Pípár, Pohkarn, and Ría. The hill forts are Bálmer, *Jálor, Jasol, *Jodhpúr, Kotrá, *Kuchávan, Mandor, Márot, Mítrí, Pánchwá, Parbatsir, ? *Ría, Sáchor, ? Siwáná, ? &c., but some of these are very contemptible; and the principal forts in the plains are Bahádrájún, Búrsú, Ládnú, *Mertá, *Nágor, Nímáj, ? Phalodí, *Pípár, and *Pohkarn; those which have *shuhur punahs* or a separate town-wall, being distinguished by an asterisk, as before.

ROADS.

Means of communication.

The means of internal communication between the various cities in the northern parts of Rajwara are so limited in consequence of the extreme sandiness of the soil, that wheeled carriages are very little used for the transport of goods to distant markets; but the light Marwar carts are every where in constant use even on the borders of the desert for conveying grain to short distances, or for carrying water from village to village, in which case a large earthen pot is tied upright in the middle of each cart. Camels are universally employed for the carriage of gruff goods, and smaller packets or despatches of money are also conveyed by *shootur-suwars* or camel-riders; but the letters of merchants and even royal missives appear to be occasionally forwarded by *kasids* or foot-runners, who perform journeys of very great length without relief, as the system of *daks* or relays of messengers at different stages has not been generally introduced.

Conveyance of a field-piece in Jesulmer.

The nature of the roads in Jesulmer may be guessed from the difficulty experienced in conveying a couple of light field-pieces to the frontier to salute the Rawul during his stay at Girrajsir. One was, I believe, drawn to a considerable distance from the capital toward the frontier by bullocks; the other one was carried piece-meal from Bikumpoor to Girrajsir and back again, the gun being dismounted from its carriage, and the wheels separated from the trail, so that the whole could be divided among three camels, each of which was perhaps burdened with three hundred-weight or between four and five

pukka maunds in addition to their pack-saddles and other accoutrements. The road from Bikumpoor to Girrajsir is, however, one of the heaviest in the Jesulmer territory, and it seems that roads for loaded carts might be made with little difficulty from the capital eastward as far as Pohkurn and northward by way of Birmsir to the edge of the great Desert.

Badness of roads in Buhawulpoor, and navigable Canals.

The roads in the Buhawulpoor district are of the worst description, being merely camel-paths in the sandy tracts, or narrow ways between deep wet ditches in the fertile parts of Sind: the former are of course only well suited for camels, and the latter for horses, yet tolerable carriage roads might be made wherever required throughout the whole valley of the Ghara and Indus by making wide embankments and throwing temporary bridges over the numerous canals, large and small, by which the entire lowlands are intersected; nor would this be difficult in the proper season when plenty of materials would be found close at hand for constructing these bridges. The principal channels of the canals are navigable by boats of considerable burden which come down even to the city of Khanpoor, and perhaps the smaller branches and cuts might be made subservient to the transporting of grain and other produce by building small punts and canoes fit for their navigation.

Roads on the Beekaner frontier.

A considerable part of the Beekaner country might also be traversed by carts, much of the soil in the central, southern, and western districts being tolerably hard; but on the eastern frontier the surface of the country becomes so much broken that it almost resembles a sea of sandhills like the western part of the Shekhawutee country, which is contiguous to it; yet in the year 1831 I carried four broad-wheeled tumbrils, of the kind called Quarter Master's carts, from Alwur and Narnoul through the whole of Shekhawutee to Chooroo in Beekaner, and thence by Seekur, Koochawun and Roopnugur to Ajmer with only two bullocks in each cart: nor was any insuperable difficulty experienced in carrying General Stevenson's battering train across the same country in 1834-35, though it was necessary to attach a few extra pairs of bullocks to the long eighteen and twenty-four pounders, and the rear-guard of the army was occasionally obliged to run the mortar-carts up the sandhills by sheer force of hand, the bullocks being unyoked for the purpose.

Roads in Marwar.

The western portion of Marwar partakes so much of the character of the Desert, that its roads must be considered as very little better than simple camel-tracks or as bridle-paths for horses; yet even these difficult roads are so far practicable by wheeled carriages that Captain Bellew carried a *kranchee* the greater part of the way from Ajmer to Jesulmer, and Captains Richards and Walter brought their own vehicles from Deesa to Balmer, from which place a

Shigram-po or " demi-palkee carriage" on two wheels followed us entirely across the little desert to Puchbudra, which is half-way to Jodhpoor, and it might have come the remainder of the way to the capital with much less difficulty. The southern parts of Marwar, between the river Lonee and the Aravulee hills are rocky and much cut up by ravines and nullahs, but there seems to be no obstacle sufficient to prevent a heavy train from traversing the country in a northerly direction from any part of the Goojurat frontier. Access from the eastward would be far more difficult, the passes of Marwar and of Ajmer being almost the only means of introducing a large army into the Jodhpoor country between the Surohee frontier and the Sambhur Lake. The soil between Jodhpoor and Merta is hard, and heavy guns might travel by way of Peepar if the roads were put in order for them. I have never seen the northern part of Marwar toward Nagor, but I believe that its soil resembles that of the Beekaner country; but on both sides of the Nagor district, that is to say, either at Phulodee or Koochawun, carts might be brought into common use if camels were not so much more convenient.

Collection of Routes and Stages.

During my various wanderings through these parts, numerous collections have been made of routes and stages between the different towns in Rajwara and the neighboring countries, as will be found in the annexed sheets many of which are filled with marches not generally known, and several of them have been measured by my own Perambulator, particularly the following:

From Patun near Narnoul, to Beekaner 183 miles.

From Beekaner viâ Bap to Jesulmer, 188 miles.

From Jesulmer viâ Bawuree to Girrajsir, 136 miles.

From Bikumpoor near Girrajsir to Balmer, 201 miles.

From Balmer viâ Balotra to Jodhpoor, 132 miles.

From Jodhpoor viâ Peepar and Merta to Ajmer, 120 miles.

From Ajmer viâ Kishungurh to Jaipoor, 84 miles.

From Jaipoor viâ Deosa, Manpoor and Wer to Agra, 150 miles,

which amount altogether to 1,194 miles. Many other routes extending to several hundreds of *kos* have been put down from native information; and where such data could be ascertained, the number of *bunyas*, quality of the water, and other useful memoranda have been added.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Statistical Tables.

The abovementioned sheets of Routes are followed by other sheets of Statistical Tables, containing the number of houses in Jaipoor, Kishungurh, Jodhpoor, Jesulmer, Buhawulpoor, and many of the principal towns in these

States, together with the *Nirikh* or Commercial Price Current of the articles usually exposed for sale in their markets. In assigning the amount of population to each city, five inhabitants have been allowed to every house, according to native custom, and supposing the males and females to be equal in numbers the five persons may arbitrarily be taken as the father, mother, a boy, a girl, and the superannuated grandfather or grandmother of the family. Where infanticide prevails, it is however probable that the males would slightly outnumber the females, in which case there might be three of the former counted for two of the latter; but female infanticide is really so rare that I believe the proportion of the two sexes to be very nearly balanced.

Want of full Tables of Population and Revenue.

It is to be regretted that no census was taken of the city of Beekaner, and also that I was unable to collect an account either of the total populations of the countries through which we travelled or of the amount of revenue collected by the Government of each State. A tolerably close approximation to the entire amount of population might perhaps be made by counting the number of villages in any fixed number of square miles, with the average number of houses which they are known to contain; the application of these factors to the measured area of the country would give one-fifth of the number of its inhabitants, or the total amount of its population capable of bearing arms. In like manner a rough guess might be made at the amount of revenue; but such speculations would suit the political economist rather than the mere traveller, and in the present instance the guesses made on such data would differ so much from the true amounts, that the results would be more curious than useful.

ROUTES THROUGH VARIOUS PARTS OF RAJPOOTANA,

COLLECTED BY

LIEUTENANT A. H. E. BOILEAU, *Engineers.*

From Patun *in Tonrwutee to* Beekaner *viâ Nuwulgurh, Futehpoor, Rutungurh, and Badinoo.*

Patun is a considerable city, the capital of a rocky country called Tonrwutee, or Buteesee, inhabited chiefly by the Tonr tribe of Rajpoots, (whose chief, the Rao Luchmun Singh, resides at Patun) and by Meenas, who are notorious thieves. Latitude 27° 47′ north, Longitude 75° 59′ East.

	M.	F.	Y.
Neem ka Thana in Jaipoor, 200 houses, 60 bunyas, 100 wells. A very bad carriage-road running about W. S. W. from Patun through a pass called Muhawa ka Ghat. The first 5 kos stony and the last 3 kos sandy to Neem ka Thana.	13	6	28
Gohala, 400 bunyas, 125 shops, 150 wells. A small mud-walled town lately belonging to Thakoor Sham Singh, Shekhawut. Tolerable road running W. S. W. and fertile country from Neem ka Thana.	10	5	103
Oodepoor in Shekawutee, 1,000 houses, 400 bunyas, 350 wells. A considerable town, lying close to W. of a paved pass called Baghora ka Ghat, with rocky hills for many miles on the N. and S. sides. Indifferent road from Gohala.	10	5	163
Purusrampoora in Shekhawutee, 200 houses, 50 bunyas, 20 shops, 150 wells. A very small and poor town; indifferent road running N. W. through a well cultivated country along the bed of a river from Oodepoor.	7	6	76
Nuwulgurh in Shekawutee, 5,000 houses, 500 bunyas, 700 shops, 60 wells. A considerable town surrounded by a stone wall with a citadel. Rather jungulee road, running N. W. across a moderately cultivated country from Purusrampoora.	8	4	187
Bulahra in Shekhawutee, 500 houses, 100 bunyas, 4 wells. A small town with a good pukka fort, jungulee country. Road W. N. W. belonging to the Rao Raja of Seekur.	10	2	95

	M.	F.	Y.
Futehpoor in Shekhawutee, 10,000 houses, 2,000 bunyas, 700 shops, 30 wells. A considerable walled city, with a citadel of stone; formerly capital of the Kaimkhanee Nuwabs, but now belonging to Seekur. Woody road running W. N. W. from Bulahra.	13	1	101
Beerumsir in Beekaner, 1 bunya, 1 well 63 cubits deep. A small village near which is a rocky hillock, 200 feet high, furnishing some poor copper ore. Rather woody road W. N. W. from Futehpoor.	10	4	147
Rutungurh in Beekaner, 700 houses, 75 bunyas, 6 wells 82 cubits deep, =115 feet. A neat walled townwith a small citadel on a high sand-hill. Road W. N. W. or W. by N. and tolerable cultivation of *bajra* from Beerumsir.	11	6	207
Rajuldesir in Beekaner, 283 houses, 75 bunyas, 11 shops, 6 wells (3 broken) 72 cubits deep. A small town with four Martello towers. Sandy road running W. S. W. with many *bajra* fields.	9	3	07
Duderoo in Beekaner, 130 houses, 3 bunyas, 1 well 196 feet deep. A good village: sandy road S. W. by W. Very sweet water.	9	5	184
Eendpalsir ka Bas in Beekaner, 50 houses, 1 well 274 feet deep: is the largest of 7 contiguous villages, with separate wells. Brackish water; sandy road W. S. W. Little cultivation.	11	4	204
N. B. 2½ kos, or 4½ miles W. N. W. of Eendpalsir ka Bas, the road passes Reerwee, a large village with 5 bunyas, 3 wells.			
Oopnee Kilansir in Beekaner, 70+100 houses, 22 bunyas, 2 wells 75 cubits deep. Two good villages lying close together. Moderately sandy road W. by N. with few trees, and a little cultivation.	13	0	25
N. B. 5 kos, or 9 miles west of Oopnee Kilansir, the road passes Sawutsir, a village of 60 houses.			
Badinoo in Beekaner, 200 houses, 15 bunyas, 1 well 271 feet deep. A large village. Pretty good road W. by S. with few sand hills. Tolerably sweet water.	12	0	167
Moondsir in Beekaner, 120+80 houses, 6 bunyas, 3 wells 291 feet deep. Two good villages close together within sight of Beekaner city. Road W. by N. Tolerably cultivated country.	8	1	42

	M.	F.	Y.
N. B. 3 kos or 6 miles W. N. W. of Moondsir is Napasir a village of 100 houses with 6 bunyas.			
Gadhwala in Beekaner, 40 houses, 3 bunyas, 1 well 270 feet deep. A small village lying close to the N. E. side of a large park called "Johur," said to be 12 kos in circuit, and celebrated for its breed of camels and horses. Very sweet water. Road W. N. W. Flat country with few sand-hills, and tolerably well cultivated.	12	5	133
Beekaner, 10,000 houses, wells 243 feet deep. A handsome walled city 3½ miles in circuit, the capital of a Raja of the Rahtor tribe of Rajpoots who has a fortified palace ½ mile N. E. of the city. Tolerably hard road W. by N. through an open country, but with the Johur jungul to the left from Gadwala.	9	3	65
Total from Patun to Beekaner,	183	3	207

In addition to the above, there are several other routes from Patun to Beekaner, which chiefly break off about Futehpoor and Rutungurh. Those which diverge to the southward by Charwas and Beedasir are more circuitous, but water is found much nearer to the surface and supplies are more abundant. Two routes are subjoined from Futehpoor and two from Rutungurh to Beekaner.

Supplementary Routes, in continuation of the route from Patun to Beekaner.

From Futehpoor in Shekhawutee, south-west, to Karungo in Shekhawutee 5 kos, Shihandun in Beekaner (a small village) 5 kos, Hurasir 6 kos, Charwas 6 kos, Beedasir 4 kos, Duderoo 6 kos, Jukhasir 6 short kos, Bapioo 4 kos, Likhmeesir 3 kos, Badinoo 4 kos, Moondsir 4½ kos, Napasir 3 kos, Gadhwala 3 kos, Beekaner 5 kos.

Total 64½ kos.

From Futehpoor south-west to Karungo in Shekhawutee 5 kos, Soobhagdesir in Beekaner 5 kos, Hurasir 7 kos, Charwas 6 kos, Sarungsir 4 kos, Sandwa 4 kos, Tihandesir 7 kos, Jusrasir 5 kos, Koocher 7 kos, Kesurdesir 6 kos, Gadhwala 4 kos, Beekaner 5 kos.

Total 65 kos.

From RUTUNGURH in Beekaner, westward to Oodera 2 kos, Chumpawasee (brackish water) 1½ kos, Chajoosir 1 kos, Beenadesir (salt water) 3 kos, Lachursir (large village with 2 bunyas) 3 kos, Keetasir (4 bunyas) 5 kos, Beegoh (400 houses, 50 bunyas, 3 wells) 3 kos, Jaisulsir 2 kos, Lukhasir 8 kos, Sheroono 6 kos, Nourungdesir 6 kos, Deokoond and Oodasir 5 kos. BEEKANER 3 kos. Total 49½ kos.

From RUTUNGURH, westward to Palee, 2 kos, Rajuldesir (large village) 3 long kos, Pursneo 4 kos, Keetasir 4 kos, Beegoh (large village) 3 kos, Jaisulsir 3 kos, Salasir (salt water) 3 kos, Himasir 1 long kos, Buneesir 2 kos, and Bhojasir ¼ kos, S. W. of ditto. Lukhasir (large village, with 10 bunyas and 3 wells) 1½ kos, Jodhasir (salt water) 1½ kos, Jhunjeo (large village) 1½ kos, Sheroono (large village) 3 kos, Gosainsir 3 kos, Nourungdesir (3 brackish wells) 3 kos, Raesir 2 kos, Rimilsir or Deveekoond 3 kos, BEEKANER 3 kos. Total 47 kos.

From BEEKANER to JESULMER.

From the usual place of encampment at the well called Umritsir ¾ mile E. N. E. of BEEKANER.

	M.	F.	Y.
Nal, 200 houses, 30 bunyas, 2 wells 135 cubits deep. A large and good village. Tolerable road running W. by N. close to north of the city of Beekaner.	8	1	139
Gujner, 75 houses, 6 wells 20 feet deep. A small village with two large tanks and a hunting palace of the Raja Guj Singh. Hard road winding S. W. by S. from Nal.	10	7	213
N. B. At 2½ kos, or 5½ miles S. W. of Gujner pass the village of Chandnee.			
Koïlath, 30 houses, no bunya; supplies from Chondasir 1½ miles S. S. E. A small village beside a very large tank, where a celebrated fair is held on the full moon of the month Kartik, or October. Hard and woody road S. W. from Gujner.	10	1	41
N. B. One kos, or 2 miles W. N. W. of Koïlath is the large village of Mudh.			

	M.	F.	Y.
Dihatra, 100 houses, 13 bunyas, 2 wells 192 cubits or 309 feet deep. A good village in Beekaner with 2 tanks and some wheat-fields. Open country and hard road W.S.W. from Koïlath.	10	6	128
N. B. 3 kos or 5¾ miles W. S. W. of Dihatra is Rawunheree, the last village in the Beekaner territory.			
Nokra, two small villages in Jesulmer, 35+25 houses, 4 bunyas, with one tank of indifferent water, and no well. Hard road W. S. W. and open country, with very little cultivation from Dihatra.	14	5	75
Sirrud, 65 houses, 4 bunyas. The largest of four villages of the same name, having a good tank and numerous wells of sweet water about 60 cubits deep. Open country and road S. W. by S, alternately hard and sandy.	15	7	111
Bap, 130 houses. A considerable village, with a very fine tank called "Megrasir," and numerous wells. Open grassy country S. W. by W. from Sirrud.	11	0	80
Shekhasir, a deserted village, with a good tank. Supplies brought on from Budhaora about half-way between Bap and Shekhasir. Good road S. W. and open country.	10	6	207
Sheehur, 50 houses, 1 bunya, 1 well 149 cubits deep. A small Bhatee village. Road S. W. alternately stony and sandy, winding through a woody and rather undulating country. Sheehur is close to the Jodhpoor frontier, and the well is ⅛ mile N. N. E. of the village.	12	3	121
N. B. 3 kos or 6½ miles W. N. W. of Sheehur is the marauding village of Tekra, close to the Jodhpoor frontier.			
Chahin, 100 houses, 4 bunyas, 5 wells 120 cubits deep. Indifferent road W. N. W. through thin jungul and over grassy plains viâ Tekra to Chahin, a thievish village close to Jodhpoor.	16	3	137
Nouathula, 100 houses, 30 bunyas, 2 wells 130 cubits deep and brackish water. A bad road S. W. with numerous sand hills viâ Tota, 3 kos W. S. W. and Eta 3 kos S. W. and thence 2 kos south to Nouathula, a large village, in the middle of which is a little fort.	17	6	112
Sodakhor, 50 houses, 4 bunyas, 1 well. A good village with excellent water, and a very small fort. Moderate road W. S. W. from Nouathula viâ Buhadra 3 kos, with a dry river 100 yards broad, 1 kos S. W. of ditto, running north.	14	5	95

		F.	Y.
Chandun, 60 houses, 6 bunyas, 1 well. Rather sandy road W. S. W. Flat grassy country with a little cultivation.	8	5	181
Basungpeer, 30 houses, 1 bunya. A small village with a tank, and low hills to north and west. Tolerable road W. S. W.	14	0	204
from Chandun and bad stony road W. by S. over a barren hilly country from Basungpeer to the city of JESULMER.	11	2	184
Total from BEEKANER to JESULMER,	188	2	48

From RUTUNGURH in Beekaner N. N. E. to BUHDRA.

To Jaleo 2 kos, Goreesir 1 kos, Shelo 3 kos, Sathuro (salt water) 2 kos, Beenasir (salt water) 3 kos, CHOOROO 4 kos, Sirsulo (salt water) 3 kos, Rajpoora (salt water) 5 kos, Gotro (salt water) 5 kos, Choubaro (salt water) 4 kos, Rae Sulano (salt water) 4 kos, Kurunpoor (salt water) 3 kos, BUHADRA (salt water) 3 kos.

Total 42 kos.

From RUTUNGURH due north to NOHUR or Nousir ?

To Hoodera 2 kos, Nousireea (salt water) 1 kos, Golasir 2 kos, Meloosir (salt water) 3 kos, Urwasee-Khilaria (salt water) 3 kos, Doolareesir 2 kos, Oodasir (salt water) 3 kos, Meetasir (salt water) 3 kos, Huriasir 3 kos, Aspalsir 4 kos, Khejreea (salt water) 2 kos, Juteeseesur 5 kos, Kansir 6 kos, Theerano 3 kos, Naneeo 3 kos, Birkalee 3 kos, Nousir ? or NOHUR 6 kos.

Total 54 kos.

From RUTUNGURH in Beekaner N. by W. ? to BHUTNER.

To Hoodera 2 kos, Nousireea (salt water) 1 kos, Hansasir (salt water) 2 kos, Chotureeo (Charun ka) 2 kos, Paboosir (salt water) 2 kos, Roopleesir 3 kos, Dungar (salt water) 2 kos, Kilanpoor (salt water) 2 kos, Soohaee ? 3 kos, Ramseesir (salt water) 3 kos, Maïlsir 4 kos, Halasir (salt water) 1 kos, Hurdesir (salt water) 3 kos, Sandasir 3 kos, Sawor 3 kos, Kalasir (salt water) 3 kos, Jodhasir 5 kos, Phulor (salt water) 2 kos, Porko 3 kos, Raotsir 4 kos, BHUTNER 15 kos.

Total 68 kos.

From RUTUNGURH *N. N. W. to Soorat Gurh.*

From Rutungurh to Kilanpoor or Kilansir, as above, 16 kos; to Oodasir 3 kos, Bisro 2 kos, Malsir 6 kos, Hunsree Sawur 5 kos, Beesursir 3 kos, Bundhasir 3 kos, Photur 2 kos, Tookuree 8 kos, SOORUTGURH 10 kos.

Total 58 kos.

From Duderoo in Beekaner, (10 kos west-south-west of RUTUNGURH*) north-ward to the British Frontier*

To Lachursir 5 kos, Mumoosir 5 kos, Bhadasir 3 kos, Bujrawoo 3 kos, Meeteesir 3 kos, Ramseesir 2 kos, Malsir 4 kos, Halaseesir 1 kos, Bhaneepoora 1 kos, Hurdesir 3 kos, Burjagsir Juteesir? 1½ kos, Dhunseeo 5 kos, Soorjunsir 1½ kos, Neemlo 3 kos, Bhagwanasir 3 kos, Beerkalee 3 kos, Khurkus (belonging to the Europeans) 2 kos.

Total 49 kos.

Roads from BEEKANER *to* JESULMER.

To Suroopdesir 5 kos, Bholasir 2 kos, Boodhoo ka 1 kos, Hathula 4 kos, Jujjoo 1½ kos, Dantara 5 kos, Hindoo Singh kee kotlee 2 kos, Tokla (in Jesulmer) 3 kos, Nokra 3 kos, Sirrud 7 kos, Uspasoo 2 kos, Gudhna 2 kos, Bap ka Talao (a Jesulmer Thana) 2 kos, Bawuree (in Jodhpoor) 5 kos, Buree Bawuree 1 kos, Sakla ka Bas 4 kos, Khara (Para Madesir?) 5 kos, Ramdeoro 5 kos, Oodaneeo (half in Jodhpoor and half in Jesulmer) 6 kos, Bas 2 kos, Lathee 7 kos, Basunee or Basungpeer 5 kos, JESULMER 5 kos.

Total 84½ kos.

Another Route from BEEKANER *to* JESULMER, *running chiefly through the Jodhpoor territory.*

To Suroopdesir 5 kos, Basee Basree 3 kos, Lalmundesir 1 kos, Jaisinghdesir 3 kos, Muthiano 3 kos, Neuja ? ½ kos, Keedasir 5 kos, Dasooree 2 kos, Chakoo 4 kos, Moderee 7 kos, Nuneoo 5 kos, Godurlee 2 kos, PHULODEE 2 kos, Beetria 3 kos, Kharwo 5 kos, Ramdeoro 6 kos, Kala 3 kos, Oodaneeo 3 kos, Lathee 6 kos, Sodakhor 3 kos, Chandun 4 kos, Basungpeer 7 kos, JESULMER 5 kos.

Total 87½ kos.

Another Route from Beekaner to Jesulmer.

To Gujner 8 kos, Mudh-Kotree 3 kos, Dihatra 6 kos, Nokra (in Jesulmer) 8 kos, Sirrud 7 kos, Nuoo Gam 3 kos, Budhaora 7 kos, Bawuree (in Jodhpoor) 4 kos, Bawuree (Doosree) 1 kos, Bunetee 3 kos, Khara 3 kos, Ramdeoro 6 kos, and thence as above to JESULMER 31 kos.

Total 90 kos.

From Beekaner to Nagor in Marwar.

To Ooderamsir 3 kos, Desnok 5 kos, Raedeesir 2 kos, Parwa 2 kos, Nekho Beekasir 1 kos, Bhugoo 7 kos, Ulae 4 kos, Balan 2 kos, Balooa 3 kos, NAGOR 2 kos.

Total 31 kos.

From Beekaner to Jodhpoor.

To Ooderamsir 3 kos, Desnok 5 kos, Maniano 4 kos, Chandesir 3 kos, Koodsoo 2 kos, Han[illegible]ir 4 kos, Kukoo Sarooto 5 kos, Tatwas 2 kos, Panchoree 4 kos, Sathee ko 3 kos, Beerloko 2 kos, Tapoo 4 kos, Hasanee Dhanee 2 kos, Thoba 4 kos, Newro 3 kos, Bhusar 4 kos, Muthuneeo 2 kos, Rampooro 2 kos, Deyeejur 3 kos, JODHPOOR 3 kos.

Total 64 kos.

From Beekaner to Jaipoor viâ Deedwana, Koochawun and Marot in Marwar.

To Gadhwala 5 kos, Kilansir 2 kos, Ramsir 3 kos, Koochor 3 kos, Sadawas 2 kos, Chokatra 6 kos, Tirundesir 2 kos, Oothala 4 kos, Gudpha 3 kos, Choukee 3 kos, Neembee 2 kos, Khoree 1 kos, Burdoo 2 kos, Nourungpoora 3 kos, DEEDWANA 3 kos, Naota 2 kos, Paoto 1 kos, Chapuree 2 kos, Keechuk 1 kos, Molas 2 kos, Neemod 3 kos, Ranasir 2 kos, KOOCHAWUN 3 kos, Heeranee 2 kos, Kerpoora 1 kos, Gogor 1 kos, Koosheeo 2 kos, MAROT 2 kos, Theekreea and Lona 2 kos, Sunodhia 2 kos, Kotee 3 kos, Jogner or Jobner 2 kos, Kaluk 2 kos, Puchar 3 kos, Bumboree 3 kos, Gowindpoora 3 kos, Jothwaro 2 kos, JAIPOOR 2 kos.

Total 92 kos.

From BEEKANER *to* BHUTNER.

To Nagasir 6 kos, Gesur 1 kos, Malsir 3 kos, Bundha 5 kos, Hunsera 4 kos, Undeseeo 1 kos, Roja 3 kos, Kankurwalo 3 kos, Butena 3 kos, MUHAJUN 5 kos, Gesooro 1 kos, Meetreeo 3 kos, Kuwurpalsir 5 kos, Dookrano Bhojawalo 5 kos, Budopal 3 kos, Futehgurh 7 kos, BHUTNER 5 kos.

Total 63 kos.

From BEEKANER *Eastward to* RENEE *and* RAJGURH.

To Oodasir 3 kos, Pemasir 2 kos, Punporia 2 kos, Bumloo 1 kos, Raneesir 2 kos, Raneeoo 3 kos, Surara 3 kos, Hemara ½ kos, Rajera 1½ kos, Rajpoora 3 kos, Kharero ¾ kos, Basee 5 kos, Kaloo ½ kos, Garibdesir 4 kos, Kohesur 3 kos, Keekasir 2 kos, Rangaeesir 2 kos, Malugsireeoo 4 kos, Malsir 2 kos, Bookulsir 4 kos, Chejra 2 kos, Lalmanee 5 kos, Muheree 2 kos, Koeenoo 3 kos, Gujwas Ghureeanoo 4 kos, Khultwas 3 kos, RENEE 2 kos, Dudreo 7 kos, Baseeoko 3 kos, RAJGURH 4 kos.

Total 83¼ kos.

From BEEKANER *viâ Poongul to* BUHAWULPOOR.

To Sobhasir 5 kos, Budral 3 kos, Mairasir 2 kos, Ubras 2 kos, Kurneesir 4 kos, Sheerasir 7 kos, POONGUL 5 kos, (whence the great Desert is to be crossed to) Mojgurh 4 kos, Powarwalee 16 kos, Humecheea ? 6 kos, BUHAWULPOOR 2 kos.

Total 92 kos.

From MUNDRELA *in Shekhawutee to* BHEEWANEE.

To Bujao 1½ kos, [Dhunario 1½ kos, Ghoomunsir 1½ kos, Pilanee 1 kos, Rae Pilanee (2nd) 1 kos, Koojulwa 3 kos, Sakhun 2 kos, Sakhun (2nd) 3 kos, Panthree 1½ kos, Muro 2½ kos, Soojrolo 5 kos, Suha 2 kos, Teesree Suha 2 kos, Nourungpoora 2 kos, Doodhooa 2½ kos, Khoree 3 kos, Koorla 3½ kos, Lalsir 1¼ kos, Mesula 2 kos, Sookhunio 1½ kos, Thirpalee 3 kos, Dhanee 4 kos, Pokra 7 kos, BHEEWANEE 5 kos.

Total 62¼ kos.

From Jaipoor to Rewaree, viâ Narnoul.

To Amber 3 kos, Koosur 1½ kos, Koh 2 kos, Achrol 2 kos, Chundwajee 2 kos, MUNOHURPOOR 3 kos, Bhawuro 6 kos, Antelo 1 kos, Paoto 4 kos, Pragpoora 1 kos, Pootlee 5 kos, KOT 1 kos, Boodhwal 5 kos, Puthunwas 2 kos, Sirohee 3 kos, Mandee 3 kos, NARNOUL 1 kos, Bachod Agwanee 4 kos, Mandun 4 kos, Ghat 5 kos, REWAREE 5 kos.

Total 63½ kos.

From Jaipoor to Jhoonjhnoo in Shekhawutee.

To Hurmara 4 kos, Rajwas 2 kos, Choumoo 3 kos, Atawo 3 kos, Khejrolee 3 kos, Mou-Moondro 3 kos, MADHOPOOR 3 kos, Houd-Doolepoora 4 kos, Rampoora 2 kos, Kotree 3 kos, OODEPOOR 3 kos, Eendurpoora 1 kos, Jaitpoora 3 kos, Dhumora 2 kos, Buhorkee 2 kos, Jakhul 2 kos, Jaree 4 kos, JHOONJHNOO 4 kos.

Total 51 kos.

From Jaipoor, Northward, to Patun.

To Hurmaro 4 kos, Nangul 3 kos, Moreejo 3 kos, Bhopas 3 kos, Newa 3 kos, Bilundpoora 2 kos, Lusuro 2 kos, Nangul 2 kos, Tilokpoora 2 kos, Thoee 3 kos, Cheeplata 3 kos, Ghata 1 kos, Todo 2 kos, Dureebo 1 kos, Noulano 4 kos, PATUN 1½ kos.

Total 39½ kos.

From Jaipoor to Seekur in Shekhawutee.

To the Bandee Nudee 4 kos, Nangul 1½ kos, Jawuto 2 kos, Sirsulee 2 kos, Kalot 2 kos, Aleesir 2 kos, Bhootero 1½ kos, Kishunpoora 1 kos, (Teja Bramun kee—) Dhanee 2 kos, Abas 1 kos, Khatoo 1 kos, Gotee 3 kos, Raepoora 2½ kos, Mukshoodapoor ½ kos, Tilokpoora ½ kos, Jhalro 2 kos, SEEKUR 4 kos.

Total 32½ kos.

From Jaipoor to Runthumbor.

To Jhalano 2 kos, Lalawlo 2½ kos, Sheodaspooro 3 kos, Chundaleeo 1 kos, CHATSOO 3 kos, Lalpoor 3 kos, Salo-Kuraro 3 kos, Butentee 8 kos, Pilawro 3 kos, Bugwuntgurh 4 kos, RUNTHUMBOR 7 kos.

Total 39½ kos.

From POHKURN *in Marwar to* JODHPOOR.

To Logwa 4 kos,	100 houses,	3 bunyas,	4 wells.
Murlo or Mundla 6 do.	125 ditto,	5 ditto,	2 do.
Dechoo 4 do.	200 ditto,	20 ditto,	3 do.
Lorto 6 do.	50 ditto,	———	1 do.
Choumoo 4 do.	200 ditto,	20 ditto,	3 do.
Cheraee 3 do.	60 ditto,	8 ditto,	7 do.
Banako 1 do.	50 ditto,	5 ditto,	
Burna ke bustee 3 do.	25 ditto,	———	1 do.
Usheea 3 do.	300 ditto,	30 ditto,	2 do.
Bhaiasher 6 do.	60 ditto,	20 ditto,	
Muthaneeo 1 do.			
Rampoora 2 do.	———	5 ditto,	2 do.
Deojur 3 do.	100 ditto,	50 ditto,	40 do.
JODHPOOR 3 do.			

Total 49 kos.

From POHKURN *southward to* BALMER, *a Bombay Outpost, viâ Phursood and Sheo, or Seeoo.*

To Birlee 2 kos,	Brackish water,	———	1 well.
Marwo 3 do.	100 houses,	5 bunyas,	2 wells. {1 brackish. 1 sweet.
Bhuneeana 4 do.	200 ditto,	20 ditto,	Sweet water.
Dantul 3 do.	25 ditto,	no ditto,	1 well, salt.
Phoolasir 3 do.	100 ditto,	5 ditto,	sweet water,
Phursood 2 do.	200 ditto,	30 ditto,	sweet water,
Kisoolo 3 do.	125 ditto,	5 ditto,	2 wells, sweet,
Ruteoo 3 do.	100 ditto,	6 ditto,	2 wells of brackish water. A tank 1 kos to right of village.
Oondoo 4 do.	200 ditto,	20 ditto,	1 tank of sweet water ¾ kos from the village.
Kasmer 3 kos,	100 ditto,	5 ditto,	3 wells,
* Mokha 3 do.	80 ditto,	8 ditto,	water in tank ?

(* There is another road from Mokha or Mokhabpoor, vide infra.)

Beesoo 4 kos, (a collection of 3 villages,)		3 bunyas,	sweet water,
Sheo or Seeoo 5 do.	150 houses,	40 ditto,	sweet water,
Kotro 3 do.	sweet water,	20 ditto,	1 well,

Aklee 2½ do.	100 houses,	no bunyas,	sweet water,
Besaro or Bishalo 7 kos,	200 ditto,	30 ditto,	2 wells, sweet,
Bhadres 4 do.	50 ditto,	5 ditto,	sweet water,
Gehoon 4 do.	50 ditto,	2 ditto,	1 well, salt.
BALMER 2½ kos.			

Total 65 kos.

N. B. The above is a very circuitous road, and the following leads more direct to Balmer from Mokha or Mokhabpoor:

To Nagurda 3 kos,	100 houses,	5 bunyas	1 well, sweet.
Neemla 3 do.	———	4 ditto,	no wells.
Bhadkho 2½ do.	100 ditto,	———	sweet water.
Baitsha 1½ do.	40 ditto,	no ditto,	no water.
Kotas? (or Kavus, deserted?) 5 kos.			
Jaleepo 3 do.	70 ditto,	2 ditto,	sweet water.
BALMER 4 kos,			

Total from POHKURN 55 kos.

From BALMER northward to JESULMER.

To Jaleepa, 3 kos, Koompuree or Kupoorree 3 kos, Badko 2 kos, Neemla 2 kos, Sheo 5 kos, Goonga 2 kos, Rajlaïl 5 kos, Beejoraee (in Jesulmer) 4 kos, Deveekot 4 kos, Keeta 4 kos, Dhunwo 4 kos, JESULMER 5 kos.

Total 43 kos.

From BALMER in Marwar to UMURKOT in Sind.

To Lugera 1 kos, Marooree 2 kos, Jusaee 2 kos, Seeanee 4 kos, Ram Singh ka Gudra 9 kos, Palonee 6 kos, Deenod 4 kos, Katra 6 kos, UMURKOT 5 kos.

Total 38 kos.

N. B. Different versions of these Routes will be found below.

From JODHPOOR southward to JALOR.

To Salwas 5 kos, Hurcha 3 kos, Roeecha 3 kos, Chotee Roeecha 2 kos, Doodaro 3 kos, Khairut (Babajee kee) 2 kos, Munzil 3 kos, Katup 3 kos, Bhoranee 4 kos, Rakhee 3 kos, Nethee or Metano? 2 kos, Sakhrano 2 kos, JALOR 4 kos.

Total 39 kos.

From JODHPOOR *viâ* NAGOR *to* DEEDWANA *in Marwar.*

To Chainpoor ke Baree 1 kos, Soorpoora 1½ kos, Loree 2 kos, Tupookro 1½ kos, Guganee 2½ kos, Lonwaso 1½ kos, Sheo kee Shekh ½ kos, Joonee Muth 1 kos, Kulawas 2½ kos, Beeranee ½ kos, Oostura 3 kos, Guderee 1½ kos, Basunee 4 kos, Manukpoor 2 kos, Gowa 3 kos, Sheel Guwo 1 kos, Khurnal 3 kos, Sheemranee 2 kos, Imruteeo Nathoo 2 kos, Manasir 2 kos, NAGOR 1 kos, Sòmura 7 kos, Kheeala 8 kos, Uthseengo 8 kos, Koleeo 3 kos, DEEDWANA 3 kos.

Total 68 kos.

Another route from JODHPOOR *to* NAGOR.

To Nunetra 7 kos, Bawuree 2 kos, Luwero 2 kos, Gujsinghpoora 11 kos, Manikpoor 2 kos, Ganwa 2 kos, Khurnal 5 kos, Imrateeo Nathoo 2½ kos, NAGOR 2½ kos.

Total 36 kos.

From JODHPOOR *to* MERTA *in Marwar.*

To Boolò Khokro 3 kos, Kooree 1 kos, Buchkulo 3 kos, Peepar 3 kos, Nandun 1½ kos, Manduleeo 4 kos, Boreedo or* Booroondha 3½ kos, Eendwar 4 kos, Mairtria 4 kos, MERTA 2 kos?

Total 29 kos.

* *Several Routes from this place to* Nagor, Palee, Sojut, Ajmer, *and* Ladnoo *will be found below.*

Another route from JODHPOOR *to* MERTA.

Goojuras 3 kos, Boras 2 kos, Jajeewa 2 kos, Jalee 3 kos, Ramras 2 kos, Reea 4 kos, Eendwur 5 kos, Busareea 4 kos, Malas, 4 kos, Khuwaspoora 4 kos, Gugrano 3 kos, Koonjlo 2 kos, Basanee 2 kos, MERTA 4 kos,

Total 44 kos.

From JODHPOOR *south-westward to* SIWANA.

To Pal 3 kos, Nahrnudee 3 kos, Khoodalo 4 kos, Dewato 5 kos, Rawuldhanee 5 kos, Sumdhuree 5 kos, Bamuniee 3 kos, Deooto 3 kos, SIWANA 3 kos.

Total 34 kos.

From JODHPOOR *to* POHKURN *in Marwar.*

To Goïla kee Dhanee 3 kos, Naro 1 kos, Eendurkhee 1 kos, Baloro 2 kos, Cheendalyo 5 kos, Panchlo 2 kos, Choumoo 4 kos, Lorto 5 kos, Tateeo 2 kos, Dechoo 2 kos, Murlo 4 kos, Lonawo? 4 kos, POHKURN 4 kos.

Total 39 kos.

From JODHPOOR, *E. S. E. to Bheelwara.*

To Nandra 3 kos, Beesulpoor 6 kos, Chandelawa 3 kos, Kapurlo 2 kos, Bhawuee 4 kos, Jhoorlee 2 kos, Bheelwara 1 kos.

Total 21 kos.

From JODHPOOR *eastward to* JAITARUN, *&c.*

To Nandra 3 kos, Beesulpoor 6 kos, Chandelawa 2 kos, Kapurlo 2 kos, Bhawuee 4 kos, Peechar 2 kos, Khareeo 2 kos, Burko 2 kos, Raneewalo 2 kos, JAITARUN 2 kos, Tootaro 2 kos, Lan 2 kos, Ghurawure? (a Mart) 2 kos.

Total 33 kos.

From JODHPOOR *north-westward to* PHULODEE.

To Tuhee 3 kos, Rampooro 4 kos, Bhainsar 3 kos, Mauteeo 2 kos, Khetasir 3 kos, Khabra 2 kos, Khungara kee Dhanee 2 kos, Hurleeo 3 kos, Lohato 5 kos, Cheelo 4 kos, PHULODEE 4 kos.

Total 35 kos.

From Boreeda or Booroondha, 10 *kos, S. S. W. of* MERTA *in Marwar, northward to* NAGOR.

To Beedano 2 kos, Gun 2 kos, Gudhee 1 kos, Lamo 2 kos, Koopara 3 kos, Ooladhunee 3 kos, Kujwano 3 kos, Moondwo 5 kos, Kheyee 1½ kos, NAGOR 3½ kos.

Total 26 kos.

From Booroondha south-westward to PALEE.

To Paleesur Huriano, or Hureea Dhano 2 kos, Raneeganw 2 kos, Soomaro 1 kos, Bhagunee 1 kos, Rampoora 1 kos, Bheelwaro 3 kos, Tharanee 3 kos, Meso 1 kos, Roopas 2 kos, Gagroolo 2 kos, Basunee 2 kos, Bungotree 1 kos, Bhangur 2 kos, Bhumolaee 1 kos, PALEE 3 kos.

Total 27 kos.

From Boreeda or Booroondha, near MERTA *in Marwar, southward to* SOJUT.

To Bheelwara as above 10 kos, Jutee 3 kos, Jelo 2 kos, SOJUT 3 kos.

Total 18 kos.

From Booroondha near MERTA *to* AJMER.

To Korae ? 3 kos, Moongdhuro 1½ kos, Leeleea 1½ kos, Junsutabaj 2 kos, Bhuwal 2 kos, Butulee 2 kos, Roeesa 1 kos, Roeesee 1 kos, Beejathal 3 kos, Goïndgurh 3 kos, Nand 3 kos, Pohkurjee 2 kos, AJMER 3 kos.

Total 18 kos.

From Booroondha northward to LADNOO *in Marwar.*

To Beedano 1½ kos, Gudro 2½ kos, Basunee 1 kos, Garo 2 kos, Pulodee 2 kos, Jalo 2 kos, Beedun 1½ kos, Ganguto 2½ kos, Gudheeoo 1 kos, Lamo 2 kos, Koompara 3 kos, Ooladhun 3 kos, Dewal 1½ kos, Neemree 3 kos, Koonchara 2 kos, Jalanoo 3 kos, Jaïl 3 kos, Basunee 3 kos, Doogoľee 5 kos, LADNOO 5 kos.

Total 48½ kos.

From BALMER *in Marwar viâ* JESULMER *across the Great desert to* KHAIRPOOR *in Sind.*

To Kupooree 6 kos, Badkha 4 kos, Neemla 2 kos, Sewa 5 kos, Goonga 2 kos, Rajraïl 4 kos, Khorul 1½ kos, Beejoraee 4 kos, Meelanee 4 kos, Deveekot 3 kos, Dabilo 6 kos, JESULMER 6 kos, Kharopa (with jungul for many kos), 18 kos, Kishungurh 35 kos, and Bigulyawe ? 6 kos, with 24 kos of desert beyond it to Subzul ka kot, and Khara or KHAIRPOOR ? 12 kos.

Total 142½ kos.

From BALMER *in Marwar to* UMURKOT *in Sind.*

To Lugera 1 kos, Atee 3 kos, Meetree 1 kos, Jusae 2 kos, Seeanee 6 kos, Judro 15 kos, Pitkhan 4 kos, Shekra 11 kos, Rotalo 4 kos, Katar 13 kos, UMURKOT 3 kos.

Total 63 kos.

From AHMUDPOOR *in Sind, by Bheekumpoor, and Phulodee to* POHKURN *in Marwar.*

To Meerana 6 kos, DERAWUR or Dilawur 9 kos, Futehgurh 18 kos, (no water,) Beejanot 18 kos, (salt water,) Tawureewalo 20 kos, (salt water,) BHEEKUMPOOR 4 kos, (sweet water,) Nok 8 kos, Soonra 1 kos, Sheora 1½ kos, Gaduna 5 kos, Bap in Jesulmer 2 kos, Mular (in Jodhpoor) 5 kos, PHULODEE 3 kos, Beetree 2 kos, Khara 6 kos, Eka 5 kos, POHKURN 3 kos.

Total 116½ kos.

From AHMUDPOOR *in Sind to* BUHAWULPOOR.

To Ghoskhan ke Khoo 4 kos, Sirrapir 1 kos, Choubheeta (a ruined Gurhee? to right of road) ½ kos, Husun-duriaee 1 kos, Kookara (Charun ka) ½ kos, Sunkhee-jooree 1 kos, Noorpoor ¾ kos, Chandunee ke Chundranee 1¼ kos, Moonshee ke Khoo 1 kos, Soojawalee ¾ kos, Mustee ka Nula 2 kos, Kusee ke Khoo 1 kos, Hoosun-dubaee 2 kos, BUHAWULPOOR 2 kos.

Total 18¾ kos.

Another Route from AHMUDPOOR *in Sind.*

To Noorpoor 7 kos, Chandun 1½ kos, Sheelanee 4 kos, BUHAWULPOOR 6 kos.

Total 18½ kos.

From BUHAWULPOOR *to* BEEKANER.

To Powarwala 8 kos, (sweet water,) Kalapuhar 10 kos, (sweet water,) Champoo 6 kos, (sweet water,) Surot 6 kos, (sweet water,) Talao (a tank without any village) 12 kos, Lunkha 14 kos, (salt water,) Sutasir 6 kos, (2 wells of sweet water,) Pemeewala 4 kos, (sweet water,) Lakhoosir 12 kos, (1 well salt and 1 sweet water,) Noorsir 6 kos, (water in shallow pits called *beree*,) Sobhasir 5 kos, (sweet water,) BEEKANER 5 kos.

Total 94 kos.

Another Route from BUHAWULPOOR *to* BEEKANER.

To Powarwala 8 kos, (sweet water,) Mojgurh 16 kos, (sweet tank,) Susadha 16 kos, (no village,) Bera 17 kos, (salt water,) POONGUL 3 kos, (sweet water,) Kurneesir 14 kos, (salt water,) Ubrasir 6 kos, (6 wells choked up, and no village,) Meeralaee 4 kos, (salt water,) Budrasir 4 kos, (sweet water,) Sobhasir 4 kos, (sweet water,) BEEKANER 4 kos.

Total 96 kos.

From BUHAWULPOOR *to* BAP *in Jesulmer.*

To Powarwala 8 kos, (5 wells of sweet water,) Kala Puhar 10 kos, (sweet water,) Mojgurh 7 kos, (sweet tank,) Rookhunpoor 24 kos, (salt water and no water on the road unless it rains,) Birsilpoor 12 kos, (sweet water in reservoirs, and salt wells: no water on the road,) Peerasir 2 kos, Sirrud 15 kos, (sweet water,) Bap ka Talao 7 kos.

Total 103 kos.

From Buhawulpoor to Mooltan.

To Adhabhaw? 3 kos, Sadeeala 3 kos, Koondee 2 kos, Kuloowala 2 kos, Pohur? 3 kos, Bohun 4 kos, Khoodaee Teergurh 5 kos, Purtunoo 3 kos, Likotee 4 kos, Lara kee bustee 2 kos, Kesurpoor 3 kos, Mooltan 5 kos.

Total 39 kos.

From Ooch in Sind E. S. E. to Ahmudpoor.

N. B. From Ghos khan kee Ghat on the river Punjnud to Ooch is 3 kos, thence to Husun Duriao Peer 1½ kos, Boodum ke khoo 1 kos, Mohania kee bustee 1 kos, Khoorumpoor 1½ kos, Khoorumpoor kee Choukee ¼ kos, (a shady place with two Bunyas and one well of sweet water,) Mohania kee bustee 2 kos, Lieutenant Mackeson's house 2 kos, Ahmudpoor ¾ kos.

Total from the Ghat 13 kos.

From Pohkurn in Marwar, Southward to Puchbhudra.

To Doondsir 4 kos,	50 houses,	no bunyas,	2 wells, sweet.
Bhankreea 3 do.	———	4 bunyas,	1 well, sweet.
Kuraoo 3 do.	———	5 ditto,	sweet water.
Someesir 4 do.	150 ditto,	———	1 well, brackish.
Sooareea 4 do.	100 ditto,	7 ditto,	1 well, salt.
Shera 5 do.	150 ditto,	10 ditto.	
Burneeoo 4 do.	60 ditto,	no ditto,	1 well, salt.
Patodeeo 4 do.	100 ditto,	40 ditto,	6 small wells, sweet
Puchbhudra 5 kos.			

Total 36 kos

From Pohkurn in Marwar E. S. E. to Merta.

To Looga? or Lohwa (sweet water) 4 kos, Mundla (sweet water) 5 kos, Dechoo (salt water) 4 kos, Tanteeo (sweet water) 2 kos, Lorto (sweet water) 2 kos, Choumoo (salt water) 1 kos, Pancholee (sweet water all the way hence to Merta) 4 kos, Gindaleea 2 kos, Ghewreeo 1 kos, Toorree 3 kos, Bhuser or Bhainser 2 kos, Doojee (a second) Bhainser 1 kos, Joot 2 kos, Raeeka kee Dhanee 2 kos, Baoree 2 kos, Ruteeo 2 kos, Mulana 2 kos, Oostra 3 kos, Soorpoora 3 kos, Narsira 3 kos, Rujlanee 3 kos, Hursora 5 kos, Lamo 5 kos, Kuluroo 3 kos, Merta 3 kos.

Total 69 kos.

From POHKURN *in Marwar to* BEEKANER.

To Eka (sweet water) 3 kos, Khara (salt water) 5 kos, Kuluranee Bustee (no water) 4 kos, Beetureea (sweet water) 2 kos, PHULODEE (sweet water) 2 kos, Godrolee (sweet water) 2 kos, Nuneoo (sweet water) 2 kos, Moderee (sweet water) 5 kos, Chakoo (sweet water) 7 kos, Dasoree (salt water) 4 kos, Khedasir (sweet water) 2 kos, Nunioo (salt water) 5 kos, Siwanee (sweet water) 3 kos, Jaisinghdesir (sweet water) 2 kos, Lalundesir (sweet water) 3 kos, Suroopdesir (sweet water) 5 kos, BEEKANER (sweet water) 4 kos.

Total 60 kos.

From POHKURN *in Marwar viâ Jesulmer and Haidurabad in Sind, to the Seacoast at* KURACHEE BUNDUR, *west of the mouths of the* INDUS.

To Oodania 6 kos, Lathee 6 kos, Sodakhor 3 kos, Chandun 5 kos, Basungpeer 5 kos, JESULMER 5 kos, Khabo or Khal? 10 kos, Sumuj Jhurelee 7 kos, Bairaoo (across the Desert without water) 30 kos, Lodur 10 kos, Naro 16 kos, Meethoo Dher 8 kos, Meerpoor 4 kos, Meerpoor (2nd) 3 kos, Teento 8 kos, HAIDURABAD 10 kos, (cross the river Indus, sweet water, on this side of,) Kotree 3 kos, KURACHEE-BUNDUR 55 kos, without any intermediate village, but there are both river water and shallow wells.

Total 194 kos.

From JESULMER *viâ* JODHPOOR *to* PALEE.

To Basungpeer 5 kos, Chandun 6 kos, Sodakhor 4 kos, Lathee 3 kos, Oodania 6 kos, POHKURN 6 kos, Logo? 4 kos, Tedeea 3 kos, Murlo 3 kos, Dechoo 4 kos, Tanteeo 2 kos, Lorto 3 kos, Choumoo 6 kos, Pancholo 4 kos, Chundaleeo 2½ kos, Ghewro 2 kos, Tiworee 4 kos. Baluroon 2 kos, Idarokho 2 kos, Narsuro 2 kos, JODHPOOR 5 kos, Kooree 3 kos, Mogro 2 kos, Kankanee 2 kos, Neelo 1 kos, Royut 3 kos, Moongolo 2 kos, Kharro 3 kos, PALEE 4 kos.

Total 98½ kos.

From JESULMER *north to* NOHUR *or* ISLAMGURH.

To Burumsir 4 kos, Mooldesur 3 kos, Mudda 5 kos, Hatho 5 kos, Dohur 12 kos, NOHUR 8 kos.

Total 37 kos.

Another Route from JESULMER *to* NOHUR.

To Kathoree 7 kos; 200 houses, 5 bunyas, 1 tank, sweet, 1 well, salt.

Mudha 9 kos; 100 houses, 1 bunya, 1 well, sweet, with 1 tank of sweet water called Kohareesir, and quarries of *Mooltanee muttee.*

Nohur 23 kos; 100 houses, 10 bunyas, 5 wells of sweet water, 105 cubits deep.

Total 39 kos.

N. B. The Fort of Nohur is called Islamgurh and belongs to Buhawulpoor in Sind.

From CHEEKUMPOOR *south-westward to* JESULMER.

To Bharmsir 3 kos,	————	5 bunyas,	2 wells, salt.
Nachna 13 do.	200 houses,	20 ditto,	salt water.
Mohungurh 18 do.	300 ditto,	40 ditto,	7 wells, sweet.
Kinod 7 do.	100 ditto,	5 ditto,	sweet water.
Charoo 3 do.	40 ditto,	2 ditto,	salt water.
JESULMER 7 do.			

Total 51 kos.

From BHEEKUMPOOR *N. N. E. to* POOGUL.

To Charunwala (2 wells of salt water) 4 kos, Birsilpoor (salt water) 12 kos, POONGUL (desolate road through the Desert) 18 kos.

Total 34 kos.

From BHEEKUMPOOR *south-eastward to* BAP.

To Nok 8 kos, Sheora 2 kos, Baree 4 kos, Bap 2 kos.

Total 16 kos.

From BHEEKUMPOOR *N. N. W. to* BUHAWULPOOR.

To Taeenwala 4 kos, Beejnot 20 kos, Khangurh 12 kos, DILAWUR (in the Desert) 24 kos, Meethero 10 kos, BUHAWULPOOR 20 kos.

Total 90 kos.

From KHANPOOR *in Sind to* BUHAWULPOOR.

To Jetha Potha 2 kos, Birozabad 6 kos, Mamookot 4 kos, Ullabad 6 kos, Uderee 2 kos, Dabree or Thawree? 3 kos? Jampur 5 kos, Koospur 4 kos, AHMUDPOOR 6 kos? BUHAWULPOOR 18 kos.

Total 56 kos.

For the Route from Ahmudpoor to Buhawulpoor vide supra.

Another Route from KHANPOOR *to* BUHAWULPOOR.

To DILAWUR 24 kos, Mithra 12 kos, Puburwalee 12 kos, BUHAWULPOOR 12 kos.

Total 60 kos.

Another Route from KHANPOOR *to* AHMUDPOOR.

To Sajan kee Bustee 4 kos, Sumab-kot 4 kos, Baree 4 kos, Nousara (Noua) 4 kos, Nousara (Poorana) 4 kos, Kedawala 4 kos, Urgut 6 kos, AHMUDPOOR 2 kos.

Total 32 kos.

From BALOTRA *in Marwar N. E. to* JODHPOOR.

To Moongro 2 kos, Kooree 3 kos, Putaoo 1 kos, Surwuree 3 kos, Kulianpoor 3 kos, Urbo 1 kos, Dolee 2 kos, Mulbo 2 kos, Katwas 3 kos, Khudala 1 kos, Narnudee 2 kos, Pal 3 kos, JODHPOOR 3 kos.

Total 29 kos.

Another Route from BALOTRA *to* JODHPOOR.

To Hoondol or Oordloo 2 kos, Janiana 1 kos, Parloo 3 kos, Kharwo 2 kos, Kanklo 2 kos, Soorpoora 2 kos, Daheepoora 2 kos, and Daheepoora (2nd) 1 kos, Sewaleea 2 kos, Dho 2 kos, Lonawa 2 kos, Khatwas 2 kos, Khoodalo 1 kos, Narnudee 2 kos, Pal 3 kos, JODHPOOR 3 kos.

Total 32 kos.

A third Route from BALOTRA *to* JODHPOOR.

To PUCHBHUDRA 3 kos, Newaee 3 kos, Rewaro 2 kos, Tuseengree 2 kos, Mutlee 3 kos, Gungawas 2 kos, Kolanoo 2 kos, Puraleeo 2 kos, Kuranee 2 kos, Jhuwar 3 kos, JODHPOOR 6 kos.

Total 30 kos.

From BALOTRA *in Marwar, south-westward viâ Sindree to* NUGUR *and* GOORA *on the Lonee River.*

To Suruksiree and Tapra 5 kos, Kooloree 3 kos, Bhooka 3 kos, Loeero 2 kos, Nakooro (deserted) 2 kos, SINDREE (on the left bank of the Lonee River) 1 kos, Paĭl 5 kos, Surro 2 kos, Kharwa 1 kos, Khudalo 2 kos, Jaleekhara 2 kos, Ooderee ? (or Oondree) 2 kos, Dadlao 1 kos, Mutao 1 kos, NUGUR (right bank) 1 kos, GOODO or GOORA (right bank of the Lonee River) 3 kos.

Total 20 kos.

From MERTA *in Marwar, W. S. W. toward* BALMER.

To Kaluroo 2 kos, Lambo 2 kos, Buklias 2 kos, Godh 3 kos, Rujlanee 4 kos, Narsira 2 kos, Barloo 2 kos, Biraee 4 kos, Tooree (6 kos? or) 10 kos, Dewuro 7 kos, Kulwanee 3 kos, SINDREE? 12 kos, Ijan Gam or Oojur Gam? 10 kos, BALMER 20 kos.

Total 83 kos.

N. B. The latter part of the above is doubtful.

From MERTA *southward to* SOJUT.

To Aklee 4 kos, Leelia 3 kos, Kaloo 2 kos, Beejakoree 3 kos, Jaitarun 2 kos, Chawuto 3 kos, Modo 1½ kos, SOJUT 2 kos.

Total 20½ kos.

From MERTA *S. S. W. to* PALEE.

To Bhooranee 2 kos, Khakurkee 2 kos, Butganw 1 kos, Koorria 2 kos, Deengurnoo 2 kos, Shinado 2 kos, Jak 2 kos, Kaleeona 1 kos, Lorko Kharo 1 kos, Beelwaro 2 kos, Tharanee 3 kos, Mewo 2 kos, Roopas 2 kos, Gagurro 2 kos, Beesna 3 kos, Khamer 1 kos, Bhanger 1 kos, Bhamolaee 2 kos, PALEE 3 kos.

Total 36 kos.

Another Route from MERTA *to* PALEE, *(Doubtful.)*

To Kankurkee? 4 kos, Koorria 3 kos, Karree 2 kos, Neemod 1½ kos, Latotee ½ kos, Khareeo 3 kos, Beelwaro 2 kos, Tharanee 2 kos, Mewo 1 kos, Gagurro 3 kos, Bhanger 2 kos, PALEE 3 kos.

Total 27 kos.

From MERTA *E. S. E. to* AJMER.

To Chaondo 4 kos? Juraoo 2 kos, Reea 2 kos, Alunwas 2 kos, Lotooa 2 kos, Nand 2 kos, Pohkurjee 3 kos, AJMER 3 kos.

Total 20 kos.

Another Route from MERTA *to* AJMER.

To Gooree 4 kos, Lampolaee 1 kos, Padoo 2 kos, Toteenoo 3 kos, Tullo 2 kos, Goodho 1 kos, Thawlo 1 kos, Batee Ghatee 2 kos, AJMER 5 kos.

Total 21 kos.

From MERTA *north to* DEEDWANA.

To Sheerano 5 kos, Doomunee 2 kos, Tetasree 2 kos, Chananee 5 kos, Bhaio 1 kos, Surnawra 2 kos, Kharo 2 kos, Raneeganw 2 kos, Balo 7 kos, DEEDWANA 3 kos.

Total 31 kos.

From MERTA *viâ Purbutsir, E. N. E. to* JAIPOOR.

To Netra 3 kos, Baguro 3 kos, Palree 3 kos, Neemree 3 kos, Rajloto 2 kos, Bhakuree 2 kos, Bagot 3 kos, Konlad 2 kos, Roeetee 2 kos, PURBUTSIR 3 kos, Dhandolee 2 kos, Korree 3 kos, Bukoorwalo 3 kos, Koorseeano 3 kos, SAMBHUR 5 kos, Khoodeero 3 kos, Jobner 4 kos, Kaluk 2 kos, Peechar 2 kos, JAIPOOR 9 kos.

Total 62 kos.

From MERTA *E. N. E. to* PURBUTSIR.

To Netra 2 kos, Baguro 2 kos, Palree 3 kos, Neemree 2 kos, Rajloto 2 kos, Bhakuree 2 kos, Meerasee 2 kos, Rabrias 2 kos, Sheelod 3 kos, PURBUTSIR 3 kos.

Total 23 kos.

From MERTA *N. N. W. to* NAGOR.

To Bado 2 kos, Bhadwaree 3 kos, Jaloro 2 kos, Khujwano 2 kos, Moondwo 5 kos, Bas 2 kos, NAGOR 3 kos.

Total 19 kos.

From MERTA *viâ Nagor to* BEEKANER.

To Jaloro 5 kos, Basunee 2 kos, Deswal 2 kos, Khujwano 2 kos, Moondwo (a fair held here) 5 kos, NAGOR 5 kos, Beekasurwo 4 kos, Chirrano 5 kos, Urwo 3 kos, Nokha 2 kos, Tinadanoo 6 kos, Desnok 4 kos, Peeraspoora 5 kos, BEEKANER 3 kos.

Total 53 kos.

From MERTA *W. N. W. to* POHKURN.

To Kaluroo 2 kos, Lambo 3 kos, Hursulo 4 kos, Rijlanee 3 kos, Narsiro 2 kos, Dhanee 2 kos, Mulana 3 kos, Jhoojtee 3 kos, Tooree 4 kos, Ghewro 3 kos, Gindalo 2 kos, Pancholee? 3 kos, Choumoo 4 kos, Lorto? 4 kos, Dechoo 5 kos, Mundlo 5 kos, Lowa 4 kos, POHKURN 4 kos.

Total 60 kos.

From MERTA W. S. W.? to JODHPOOR.

To Basunee 4 kos, Gagrano 1 kos, Poorurloo 2 kos, Khuwaspoora 2 kos, Choukree 2 kos, Sheearo 2 kos, Koorsano 2 kos, Jouwaso 4 kos, Reea 1 kos, Bankleea 1 kos, Bhochkuleea 2 kos, Khoor 3 kos, Bhawullo 4 kos, JODHPOOR 7 kos.

Total 37 kos.

From MERTA north-east to KOOCHAWUN.

To Kurkwalo 3 kos, Sheerano 3 kos, Eerrwo 2 kos, Rawulia 4 kos, Bajolee 2 kos, Khirkee 2 kos, Tutaro and Uro 2 kos, Dhanolee 2 kos, Khalra 3 kos, Borwar 2 kos, Mukrana (quarries of white marble) 2 kos, Jhoosursiree 2 kos, KOOCHAWUN 5 kos.

Total 34 kos.

From MERTA E. N. E. to MAROT.

To Netreea 3 kos, Bugree 3 kos, Palree 3 kos, 'Neemree 2 kos, Rajloto 2 kos, Bhankree 2 kos, Bagot 3 kos, Konlad 2 kos, Roeetee 2 kos, PURBUTSIR 3 kos, Bilawut 4 kos, Naoon 4 kos, MAROT 6 kos.

Total 40 kos.

From BEESULPOOR, 10 *kos east of JODHPOOR, viâ Merta and Nagor to BEEKANER.*

To Charla 2 kos, Kupurla 3 kos, Boyul 1 kos, Tilwasunee 3 kos, Beerarolo 2 kos, Raneeganw 3 kos, Hureeadano 2 kos, Boroodo 3 kos, Beentun 3 kos, Eendawaree 3 kos, Satulsa 2 kos, MERTA 2 kos, Bhootun 3 kos, Bageera 4 kos, Burlo 2 kos, Heengolee and Soorpoora 2 kos, Budhaoro 2 kos, Budhaoro (Koomharon ka) 4 kos, Parasro 3 kos, NAGOR 4 kos, Kukoo Bhukoo 4 kos, Pichooa 4 kos, Desnok 9 kos, Baree 4 kos, BEEKANER 5 kos.

Total 79 kos.

From PEEPAR in Marwar E. N. E. to AJMER.

To Raoota 4 kos, Hureeadano and Sooguneeo 4 kos, Hurtun 1 kos, Khairareeo 3 kos, Phalko 3 kos, Kaloo 3 kos, Lameea 2 kos, Dewureeo 3 kos, Koorkee 4 kos, Govindgurh 7 kos, Pohkur 6 kos, AJMER 3 kos.

Total 43 kos.

From P*EEPAR south-south-west to* P*ALEE.*

To Kapurlo 5 kos, Aleea 3 kos, Hungam 1½ kos, Lonro ¾ kos, Chopura 1½ kos, Doorla 3 kos, Neemlee 3 kos, PALEE 3 kos.

Total 20¾ kos.

From S*HEO in Marwar south-east to* B*ALOTRA.*

To Nagurda 5 kos, Jhak 5 kos, Kheempsir 3 kos, Koolod 4 kos, Cheereea 4 kos, Jhoond 2 kos, Karoparo 1 kos, Chan 5 kos, BALOTRA 5 kos.

Total 34 kos.

From S*HEO N. N. W. to* J*ESULMER.*

To Goongaee 1½ kos, Rajral 4½ kos, Beejoraee 4 kos, Bheelanee 2 kos, Deokot 4 kos, Bas 2 kos, Dhunwa 5 kos, JESULMER 5 kos.

Total 28 kos.

From S*HEO south-west to* U*MURKOT in Sind, under the Khosa, Chief of Rajsir.*

To Jhaplee 5 kos, Bhatlee 5 kos, Hursenee 7 kos, Girab 12 kos, Narpar 6 kos, Leelwo 5 kos, Thoro 6 kos, Kharo 7 kos, UMURKOT 3 kos.

Total 56 kos.

N. B. Sheo is a small town of 208 houses, 60 bunyas, and 7 wells 24½ cubits deep, beside a tank close to the village containing water all the year. There is a Jodhpoor Thana with 2 guns here.

From J*ESULMER north-eastward to* G*IRRAJSIR.*

		M.	F.	Y.			M.	F.	Y.
To Basunpeer,	..	11	4	40	Bawuree,	..	14	5	180
Sodakhor,	..	22	7	140	Sirrud,	..	25	6	140
Nouathula,	..	14	7	0	GIRRAJSIR,	..	18	2	206
Sheehur,	..	27	4	100					
					Total,	..	135	6	146

From G*IRRAJSIR westward to* B*EEKUMPOOR.*

		M.	F.	Y.			M.	F.	Y.
To Googulialo,	..	21	1	120	Beekumpoor,	...	4	7	212
					Total,	...	26	1	112

From BEEKUMPOOR *in Jesulmer viâ Phulodee, Pohkurn, and Sheo to* BALMER *in Marwar.*

	M.	F.	Y.
To Nok, a considerable village of 100 houses, no bunya, and 9 wells, with abundance of very sweet water at 32 cubits. Much arable ground; road tolerable.	15	0	137
Bap, a considerable village of 130 houses close to the Jodhpoor Frontier, with a very fine tank and good hard road.	16	2	168
Boundary of Jesulmer, .. 5 2 135			
Mulahur, in Jodhpoor, .. 10 3 20			
(A large village), and thence .. 4 7 63 to			
PHULODEE the capital of a Jodhpoor purgunnah, contains from 2,000 to 3,000 houses, with a small fort of stone, and four tanks that fail in the hot weather. The well-water is brackish, but only 20 cubits deep.	20	4	218
Khara; 200 houses, 4 bunyas, 4 tanks, hard road and little cultivation.	17	0	57
POHKURN, a considerable walled city containing 3,000 houses, with an excellent citadel of stone, and two large tanks, one close to W. of the fort. Wells 20 feet deep.	16	0	153
Bhuniana, a large village of 400 houses, with a small fort. First part of the road from Pohkurn stony and barren; the latter sandy and cultivated.	22	5	46
Bheekoraee, 100 houses. Tolerable road.	10	0	40
Oodoo, 100 houses. Sandy country; brackish water in well 125 cubits deep.	14	6	127
(Kanasir 6 7 29 beyond Oodoo.)			
Bheear or Bheemar. Good road; sweet water in well, 123 cubits deep.	11	7	182
N. B. From Camp by the well to the village of Bheear, .. 1 3 131			
Thence to Beeswa, .. 9 7 160			
And thence to Sheo, .. 7 2 83			
SEEW or SHEO, the capital of a purgunnah, is a small town of 150 houses, 30 bunyas, 7 wells of brackish water, and 1 tank. Indifferent road, sandy and pebbly.	18	5	154
Sheo to Tara, .. 3 5 137			
Tara to Aklee, .. 7 0 40			
Thence to Bisala, .. 10 2 170			

				M.	F.	P.
Bisala, a large village, barren road.				21	0	127
Bisala to Bhadrez,	4	1	70			
Thence to Gehoon,	8	5	20			
And Gehoon to Balmer,	3	7	150			
Balmer or Barmer. Sandy road. A small town lying close to west of a range of rocky hills dividing the great from the little Desert. A British outpost of cavalry and infantry from Deesa is stationed here. Wild country, but plenty of sweet water in wells.				16	6	20
Total from Beekumpoor to Balmer,				201	1	110

The above is a circuitous Route, but water and provisions are procurable.

From Balmer viâ Balotra to Jodhpoor.

				M.	F.	P.
To Bandra, a deserted village ½ kos from the inhabited village of Bandra which has 150 houses, and 4 bunyas.				7	5	165
Camp Doraee or Jorae, a village of 60 houses (no bunya) with sweet water at 3 fathoms in the bed of a large dry tank.				5	1	24
Camp Baïtoo or Waïtoo, a considerable village of 125 houses, 4 bunyas, and 2 wells of brackish water at 69 cubits.				13	4	88
Camp Chandeora or Chandsira, 100 houses and 10 bunyas, with some kucha wells. Road sandy and undulating.				11	6	95
Gol, a small village of 50 houses, with 1 bunya, on the right bank of the Lonee Nudee, ½ kos east of the infal of a little river called Leek.				6	7	34
Camp Baghondee, a village of 70 houses, 2 bunyas, with many *kucha* wells and a large shallow tank.				4	3	36
Camp Balotra, by a circuitous road passing through the following places.				19	0	103
Akhundee, 2 kos,	4	5	94			
Samhura, 3 kos,	6	0	40			
Jel or Jerula, 2 kos,	4	2	110			
Balotra city, 2 kos,	3	3	140			
City to Camp, ¼ kos,	0	4	159			

Balotra is a large town of 1,335 houses, with 525 bunyas on the right bank of the Lonee Nudee. Being on the high road to Dwarka it swarms with religious mendicants, and has also numerous workers in leather, wood and ivory, with a good *bazar*. On the opposite side of the Lonee is the ruined town of Jusol, lately containing 3,000 houses, and 300 shops; and 7 miles north of Balotra is the town of Puchbhudra, celebrated for its salt-works.

	M.	F.	
From Balotra to Moongara Ramsen.	3	3	26
From Moongara Ramsen to Kooree.	8	0	60
Camp Putaoo, a poor village of 60 or 80 houses, with one bunya.	2	2	101
Surburee.	7	0	179
Kulianpoor, a very large village (with brackish water).	6	6	60
Uruba or Urwa,	2	6	70
Camp Dolec; there are 3 contiguous villages of this name, each of which has a well containing the only sweet water procurable for many miles.	3	3	33
Mulba, 2 kos.	4	3	187
Khatawas or Khutola, 3 kos.	6	6	90
Khundala, 1 short kos.	1	7	60?
Camp Nahrnudee 2 kos. A good village with one well and 2 tanks.	3	7	219
Bonra or Bora nudee $\frac{1}{8}$ kos to right, and Basunee $\frac{1}{4}$ kos to left of road.	2	7	181
Pal, (and Khema ka Kooa $1\frac{1}{2}$ kos from the south side of Jodhpoor.)	3	0	190
Jalor Durwazu or south gate of JODHPOOR.	5	6	10
Soostee Durwazu or Sojut gate of ditto.	0	4	180
Camp JODHPOOR. East of the city.	0	2	94
Total from BALMER to JODHPOOR,	132	2	85

The first half of the above road is through a barren country with the steep sand hills of the little desert to the right hand nearly all the way from Balmer to the Lonee Nudee. The latter half, from Balotra to Jodhpoor is over a level and rather woody country, tolerably cultivated, with abundance of fresh water excepting in the neighborhood of Kulianpoor.

From JODHPOOR *to* AJMER, *viâ Beesulpoor, Peepar,* MERTA, *and Reea.*

	M.	F.	Y.
To Deegaree, 70 houses, 1 bunya, 2 wells.	3	3	159
Nandra, 200 houses, 7 bunyas, 3 wells, 1 tank.	2	3	100
Ranee kee Choukee, no village, 1 tank, 1 well.	5	0	170
Peepul kee Choukee ? 2½ kos.			
Beesulpoor, 800 houses, 100 shops, 70 pukka wells, water at 10 to 15 cubits.	8	1	10
Danteewala, 100 houses, 5 bunyas.	3	0	210
Chodhon. 150 houses, 3 bunyas, 20 wells, sweet water at 11 fathoms.	5	2	90
Jateeara, 100 houses, 3 bunyas, 9 wells.	2	7	180
Peepar, a walled town, 3,000 houses, 760 bunyas. Tank.	6	4	160
Khoorencha, 100 houses.	2	2	180
Jatwala.	2	0	150
Mundalia, large village, 20 bunyas.	5	6	70
A rocky ghat 2 kos beyond ditto.			
Booroondha, 350 houses, 60 shops, 4 wells sweet water and 1 tank.	8	2	180
Beetun.	3	4	00
Indawara, 200 houses, 20 bunyas.	7	4	100
Satulsa or Sathela, 150 houses, 2 kos beyond ditto.			
MERTA (distant from Jodhpoor 76 0 108).	9	2	109
Puchrolee, 100 houses, 10 bunyas.	4	2	71
Choundee, 30 houses, 1 bunya.	2	4	10
Juraoo, 125 houses, 5 bunyas.	4	1	10
Reea, a hill fort, 700 houses, 200 bunyas.	3	5	111
Aluniawas, 600 houses, 200 bunyas.	5	1	189
Larpoora, 700 houses, 40 bunyas; belonging to Jodhpoor.	5	0	80
Nand (E. I. C.) 150 houses, 2 bunyas.	5	2	00
Pooshkur, a celebrated lake and place of pilgrimage, 2,000 houses, 300 shops.	5	5	120
Nag ka Ghata, a rocky pass.	3	2	130
Ana Sagur Ghat.	3	0	90
AJMER, north gate of the city.	0	2	40
The Superintendent's house, (N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.)	1	1	22
Total from JODHPOOR to AJMER,	119	5	101

N. B. The carriage road from Pooshkur to the city is more circuitous. Indifferent carriage road all the way from Jodhpoor to Ajmer.

From AJMER *viâ* KISHUNGURH *to* JAIPOOR.

From the Superintendent's house, 1 mile N. E. of the city of Ajmer to

Googula, 150 houses, 1 bunya.	4	1	130
Gugwana, 200 houses, 7 bunyas.	2	5	190
KISHUNGURH, 12,000 houses, 1,000 bunyas, the capital of a small independent territory under a Rahtor Rajpoot, Raja Kulian Singh.			
Ajmer gate of Kishungurh.	9	3	80
Delhi gate of the city.	1	3	40
A Baolee at Naiagam kee Choukee.	4	6	180
Bandur Sindree, 250 houses, 18 bunyas, under Kishungurh.	5	4	70
Mehta, 35 houses, 1 bunya.	3	5	70
Kairo, 35 houses, 1 bunya.	1	4	190
Pursolee, 125 houses, 6 bunyas, half way from Kairo to Doodhoo.			
Doodhoo, a fort, 700 houses, 135 bunyas. A considerable town with mud ramparts, under Jaipoor. Wells 16 cubits deep. (To the farther side of the town.)	10	3	90
Gudhiana, 60 houses, no bunyas.	4	5	140
Paloo, 60 houses, 1 bunya.	4	2	80
Gurota, 150 houses, 31 bunyas.	5	4	120
Samota, a Shamlet ½ beyond ditto.			
Muhil, 125 houses, 25 bunyas.	4	0	200
Chitrolee, 25 houses, no bunyas.	2	1	00
Bugroo, 500 houses, 50 bunyas.	1	6	00
Demee, 60 houses, no bunya.	2	6	00
Sarungpoora, 60 houses, 1 bunya.	4	1	60
Bakrota, 100 houses, 12 bunyas.	3	7	150
Baoree, 40 houses, 8 bunyas.	1	0	210
Cross the Soostee Nudee.	3	4	180
Residency Gate at Majee ka Bagh two miles S. W. of JAIPOOR.	2	0	40
Total from AJMER to JAIPOOR.	84	0	20

For the distance from the Residency to Jaipoor City, vide infra.

From Jaipoor to Agra, viâ Deosa Manpoor, Wer, and Futtehpoor-Seekree.

From the Residency gate at Majee kee Bagh, ¾ kos, north-east,

	M.	F.	Y.
To the Ajmer gate of Jaipoor.	1	6	00
Sanganer gate, south of the city.	0	4	20
Ghata gate, near E. end of city.	0	4	20
Rocky pass or ghat begins.	1	3	20
End of ghat, passable by carts.	1	0	180
Palree, 60 houses, 2 bunyas.	2	1	210
Kanota, 400 houses, 7 bunyas.	3	3	110
Khera, 200 houses, 20 bunyas.	4	1	160
Mohunpoora, 100 houses, 25 bunyas.	4	2	80
Dado, 100 houses, 3 bunyas.	4	7	170
Ora, 15 houses, no bunya.	1	4	90
Jutwara, 300 houses, 30 bunyas.	2	1	20
Badhna, 300 houses, 6 bunyas.	3	3	60
Jeerota, 100 houses, 5 bunyas.	1	4	180
Jeerota (2nd), 15 houses, no bunya.	0	4	80
Deosa, 3,000 houses, 300 bunyas, a hill fort and town wall.	3	4	20
Kala kho, 100 houses, 25 bunyas.	8	5	160
Doobee (2 kos), 70 houses, 20 bunyas.			
Kailaee (½ kos), 100 houses, 4 bunyas.	4	4	150
Sikundra, 400 houses, 100 bunyas.	3	2	30
Kootee, 25 houses, no bunya.	3	1	90
Manpoor, 800 houses, 300 bunyas, a walled town with good mud bastions on the right bank of the Bangunga river.	3	3	190
Poonurpara, 100 houses, 2 bunyas.	2	6	200
Lotbara, 60 houses, 8 bunyas.	2	0	80
Bisala, 100 houses, 7 bunyas.	2	2	100
Balaheree, 500 houses, 100 bunyas.	2	6	90
Gwarkee, 40 houses, 2 bunyas.	2	2	130
Hoorra, 150 houses, 8 bunyas.	1	0	80
Ram gurh, 500 houses, 20 bunyas.	3	0	140
Moua, a walled town with a neat mud fort, 2,000 houses, 500 bunyas.	1	0	80
From the east side of Moua Ramgurh to			
Lalpoora, 20 houses, no bunya.	3	7	1[illegible]

This is the last Jaipoor village, and the Bhurtpoor territory begins.

	M.	F.	Y.
Bhoosawur, 3,000 houses, 300 bunyas.	3	5	40
Nurhur, 15 houses, no bunya.	3	0	40
Jugjeewunpoor, 20 houses, 1 bunya.	1	7	60
Meenawas, 125 houses, 2 bunyas.	2	2	100
WER, a fortress, 9,000 houses, 800 bunyas.	0	3	200
Lohasir, 20 houses, no bunya.	4	3	60
Goordha, 150 houses, 5 bunyas; in the middle of the Bangunga	3	3	60
Fursoh, 400 houses, 45 bunyas.	2	7	100
Panganw, 50 houses, no bunya.	2	5	180
Harolee, 150 houses, 1 bunya.	2	6	100
Puchoona, 400 houses, 20 bunyas.	2	5	100
Behrolee, 100 houses, 2 bunyas.	1	6	00
Muhil, 150 houses, no bunya.	2	0	60
Khanwa, 500 houses, 50 bunyas.	3	0	20
Davur 200 houses, 6 bunyas.	3	2	180
Bhopoor, 100 houses, 2 bunyas.	1	0	20
(Here the Bhurtpoor territory ends.)			
FUTTEHPOOR-Seekree, under Agra (E. I. C.), 1,200 houses, 800 bunyas.	5	0	140
Kuroulee or Kirawulee, a small town; low swampy road.	7	1	00?
Mirhakoor, a very large village.	5	2	00?
Sihare ka Serai.	2	0	00?
Puthoulee.	1	5	00?
AGRA Cantonment.	5	7	00?
Total from JAIPOOR to AGRA.	150	2	140

END OF ROUTES.

POPULATION TABLES.

N. B. In the following Tables the population is taken according to the estimate given by a native, viz 5 persons per house; out of which may be reckoned adult males ¼; adult females ¼; aged and noneffective adults ⅛; children ⅜.

AHMUDPOOR, IN SIND.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Baghwan (*or* Malee ?),	Gardeners,	110	..	550	..
Bhat,	Poets,	..	3	..	15
Bhatee,	Converted *Rajpoots* ?	20	..	100	..
Bhurbhoonja,	Grain-parchers,	50	12	250	60
Bhutiara,	Cooks,	40	..	200	..
Bihishtee, *or* Suka, *or* Mushkee,	Water-carriers,	100	..	500	..
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	100	..	500
Ditto Puleewal,	Tradesmen,	..	10	..	50
Ditto Ucharuj,	Sextons ?	..	2	..	10
Bukr-kusaee,	Butchers,	50	..	250	..
Bunya,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Siraogee,	Jain Merchants ?	..	5	..	25
Cheepee,	Calico printers,	..	? 100	..	500
Chejara,	Bricklayers,	40	..	200	..
Chhara,	Rice-cleaners,	..	20	..	100
Choora *or* Bhungee ?	Sweepers,	..	? 50	..	250
Chooreegur-dant ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	3	..	15	..
Ditto-lakh ka,	Ditto of Lac,	4	..	20	..
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	70	..	350
Dal-dulen,	Pea-splitters,	..	30	..	150
Dikhanee,	Shop-keepers ?	100	..	500	..
Dirkhan *or* Khatee,	Carpenters,	..	50	..	250
Fukeer,	Beggars,	20	30	100	150
Ghisiara,	Grass-cutters,	.	50	..	250
Gooroo (Chumar ka),	Confessors ?	..	7	..	35
Hulalkhor,	Sweepers,	? 50	..	250	..
Jachuk,	Funeral-drummers,	..	2	..	10
Jhoolawa,	Weavers,	125	..	625	..
Kapree,	Beggars from *Bunyas*,	..	30	..	150
Katheegur,	Wood-sellers,	..	60	..	300
Keera,	Growers of *Singhara*,	..	20	..	100
Khutree,	Scriveners ?	..	150	..	750
Kirar,	Tradesmen,	..	1,000		5,000
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	60	..	300
Kooncha-bund,	Brush-makers,	.	10	..	50
Koonjura,	Green-grocers,	20	..	100	..
Kular,	Distillers,	..	20	..	100
Kulaeegur,	Tinners of pots,	. 5	..	25	..
Kumungur,	Bowyers,	4	..	20	..
Kusaee, *see* Bukr-kusaee,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Kusera *or* Tuthera,	Braziers,	..	4	..	20
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	20	..	100	..
Meerasee,	Musicians,	..	25	..	125
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	50	..	250	..
Mohania,	.. .. ..	..	150	..	750
	Carried forward...	811	2,070	4,055	10,350

AHMUDPOOR, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	811	2,070	4,055	10,350
Moonj-kee-jewree-banten, ...	Makers of *moonj* ropes, ...	..	30	..	150
Mootsudee, ...	Writers, ..	20	..	100	..
Mujawur ?	Attendants on the Saint's Shrine,	3	..	15	..
Mushkee, *see* Bihishtee, ...	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Nachnee, ...	Female-dancers, ...	..	40	..	200
Naee, ...	Barbers, ...	50	3	250	15
Pinara, ...	Cotton-bowers, ...	40	..	200	..
Rungrez, ...	Dyers, ...	10	..	50	..
Saikulgur, ...	Polishers, or Sword-cutlers, ..	20	..	100	..
Sipahee, ...	Soldiers, ...	1,500	..	7,500	..
Sirkeegur, ...	Basket-makers, ...	..	20	..	100
Sonar, ...	Goldsmiths, ...	25	35	125	175
Soonya, ...	Beggars on Saturday, ...	..	40	..	200
Telee, ...	Oilmen, ...	..	40	..	200
Shops in the Bazar 665.					
	Grand Total of AHMUDPOOR,..	2,479	2,278	12,395	11,390

BALMER in Jodhpoor or Marwar.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Bias, *or* Muhajun-ka-Purohit, ..	Chaplains to Merchants ?	..	5	..	25
Brahmun (Sachor), ...	Priests, ...	..	200	..	1,000
Ditto Ucharaj, ...	Undertakers, ...	..	15	..	75
Bunya, ...	Merchants, ...	..	..	..	..
Ditto Muhesree, ...	Shop-keepers, ...	..	1	..	5
Ditto Oswal, ...	.. ..	..	150	..	750
Cheepee, ...	Calico-printers, ...	..	20	..	100
Durzee, ...	Tailors, ..	..	15	..	75
Gola, ...	Slaves of *Rajpoots*, ...	..	25	..	125
Goojur, ...	Cowherds, ...	..	50	..	250
Kolee, ...	Weavers, ...	..	25	..	125
Koomhar, ...	Potters, ...	..	4	..	20
Malee, ...	Gardeners, ...	..	13	..	65
Megwal or Chumar, ...	Coblers and Porters, ...	..	30	..	150
Mochee, ...	Shoemakers	..	10	..	50
Moosulman (Powar), ...	Mohumudan Artillery-men, ..	7	..	35	..
Naee, ...	Barbers, ...	..	10	..	50
Rajpoot (Rahtor), ...	*Rajpoot* Landholders ?	..	60	..	300
Sonar, ...	Goldsmiths, ...	..	9	..	45
Wazeer ?	Servants, ...	..	50	..	250
	Grand Total of BALMER,..	7	692	35	3,460

Jain Temples of Parusnath 2. Wells (sweet) in town 4. Water at 15 fathoms. Uncemented stone fort on hill with 1 gate and 1 tank, but no well. 5 guns and 70 *Zumbooruks* (swivels ?) taken away to Jodhpoor, and 100 houses of Brahmuns deserted.

BALOTRA in Jodhpoor or Marwar.

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	Houses. *Moosulman.*	Houses. *Hindoo.*	Population. *Moosulman.*	Population. *Hindoo.*
Aheree *or* Roonga ?	Watchmen ?	..	20	..	100
Bheel,	Bowmen,	.	40	..	200
Bhungee,	Sweepers,	..	10	..	50
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	70	..	350
Ditto Daïma,	.. .. ..	..	25	..	125
Ditto Dakot,	Sextons ?	..	30	..	150
Ditto Lowana,	Camel-loaders,	..	125	..	625
Ditto Puleewal *or* Bora,	Traders,	..	50	..	250
Ditto Sarsood,	.. .. ..	..	25	..	125
Bunyas,	Merchants,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Muhesree,	. .. ..	..	100	..	500
Ditto Oswal,	. .. ..	.	225	..	1,125
Ditto Ugurwal,	. .. ..	..	200	..	1,000
Cheepa,	Dyers,	10	..	50	..
Chooreegur-dant-ka,	Bracelet-makers and turners of *Ivory*,	30	..	150	..
Ditto lakh ka, *see* Muneehar,	. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Chumar *or* Megwal ?	Coblers and Porters,	..	100	..	500
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	20	..	100
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	30	.	150
Jutia *or* Raegur ?	Tanners,	.	40	..	200
Keer,	Basket-makers and growers of *Singhara*,	..	7	..	35
Khutree,	Calico-printers,	..	70	..	350
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	17	..	85
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	42	..	210
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	50	..	250	..
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	11	..	55	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	9	..	45
Rajpoot,	Fighting Tribe,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Bhatee,	*Ditto* from Jesulmer ?	..	10	..	50
Ditto Rahtor,	*Ditto* from Jodhpoor ?	..	5	..	25
Rungrez,	Dyers,	4	.	20	..
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	30	..	150
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	15	..	75
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	35	..	175
	Grand Total of Balotra,	105	1,350	525	6,750

Camels of burden 2,000. Shops in the market 200. Wells of masonry 125, and sweet water at 10 cubits.

BANDUR SINDREE in Kishungurh.

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	Houses. *Moosulman.*	Houses. *Hindoo.*	Population. *Moosulman.*	Population. *Hindoo.*
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Daïma,	.. .. ..	..	5	..	25
Ditto Dakot,	.. .. ..	..	5	..	25
Ditto Goojur Gor,	.. .. ..	..	15	..	75
Ditto Gor,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Ditto Pohkurna,	.. .. ..	..	30	..	150
	Carried forward,	..	65	..	325

BANDUR SINDREE, *Continued.*		Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*				
	Brought forward..	..	65	..	325
Brahmun, Purohit Pareek,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Ditto Sreemala,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Becjaburgee,	.. .. ..	..	3	..	15
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	20	..	100
Ditto Oswal,	.. .. ..	..	4	..	20
Ditto Ugurwal,	.. .. ..	..	2	..	10
Chakur,	Servants,	..	10	..	50
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	3	..	15
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	100	..	500
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	2	..	10
Goojur,	Cow-herds ?	..	10	..	50
Jakeea, *see* Rajpoot,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	100	..	500
Jolaha,	Weavers,	30	..	150	..
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	6	..	30	..
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	15	..	75
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	7	..	35	..
Ditto Sipahee,	*Ditto* Soldiers,	10	..	50	..
Rajpoot,	Fighting Tribe,	..	86	..	430
Ditto Jakeea ?	*Ditto*,	..	10	..	50
Ditto Nurooka,	*Ditto* from Alwur ?	..	70	..	350
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	3	..	15
	Grand Total of Bandur Sindree,..	53	523	265	2,615

Shops 20. Empty ditto 20 Wells (sweet) 60. Brackish wells 40, on the south side of the town, and 5 to 10 cubits deep. A Thannah of 20 Suwars. Mundurs of Shamees 7.

BANGURSIR in Jesulmer.		Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Bhatee Rajpoot,	Cultivators ?	..	30	..	150
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	2	..	10
Chumar,	Coblers ?	..	10	..	50
Ditto Megwal,	Porters,	..	10	..	50
Jat,	Cow-herds ?	..	1	..	5
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	1	..	5
Naee,	Barbers,	..	1	..	5
Uheree *or* Roonga ?	Game-killers,	..	10	..	50
	Grand Total of Bangursir,..	..	65	..	325

Gosain ka Mut 1.

BEESULPOOR near Jodhpoor.		Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Aheree,	Watchmen,	..	15	..	75
Bhungee, &c.,	Sweepers, &c.,	..	100	..	500
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	50	..	250
Bunya, Muhesree and Oswal,..	Merchants and Shop-keepers,..	..	30	..	150
	Carried forward,..	..	195	..	975

BEESULPOOR, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	Houses. *Moosulman.*	Houses. *Hindoo.*	Population. *Moosulman.*	Population. *Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	..	195	..	975
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	15	..	75
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	80	..	400
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	7	..	35
Dholee,	Drummers,	..	10	..	50
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	400	..	2,000
Jutia,	Tanners,	..	5	..	25
Lohar,	Ironsmiths,	..	3	..	15
Megwal ?	Porters,	..	50	..	250
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	..	20	..	100
Rahbaree,	Camel-men,	..	10	..	50
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	5	..	25
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	10	..	50
	Grand Total of BEESULPOOR,..	..	810	..	4,050

Shops 100. Wells (pukka) 70. Water at 15 cubits, and at 10 cubits near the nudee.

BHEEKORAEE near Pohkurn in Jodhpoor.

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	Houses. *Moosulman.*	Houses. *Hindoo.*	Population. *Moosulman.*	Population. *Hindoo.*
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	1	..	5
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	4	..	20
Charun,	Bards,	..	50	..	250
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	10	..	50
Meerasee,	Mendicants who beg from Charuns,	..	1	..	5
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..		..	5
1 sweet well, and 1 salt ditto,	Grand Total of BHEEKORAEE,..	..	67	..	335

BHUNEEANA near Pohkurn in Jodhpoor.

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	Houses. *Moosulman.*	Houses. *Hindoo.*	Population. *Moosulman.*	Population. *Hindoo.*
Bheel,	Bowmen,	..	10	..	50
Bhungee *or* Choora ?	Sweepers,	.	1	..	5
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	..	..	
Ditto Puleewal,	Trading *ditto*,	..	60	..	300
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	30	..	150
Chumar *or* Megwal ?	Coblers and Porters,	..	40	..	200
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	1	..	5
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	5	..	25
Kathee *or* Burhaee,	Carpenters,	..	20	..	100
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	2	..	10
Lukhera *or* Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	..	1	..	5
Malee,	Gardeners,		5	..	25
Rajpoot,	Fighting Tribe.		150	..	750
Sipahee,	Soldiers,		40	..	200
	Grand Total of BHUNEEANA,..	..	365	..	1,825

Devee ka than 1. Thakoor ka Mundur 2. A *Kuchee Gurhee* with one gate, 24 wells 3 fathoms deep. Sweet water. 1 broken tank.

BHUROONDA (or Boreeda ?) near Merta in Jodhpoor.

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Houses.* *Moosulman.*	*Houses.* *Hindoo.*	*Population.* *Moosulman.*	*Population.* *Hindoo.*
Bawureca,	Game-killers,	..	12	..	60
Bhamee,	Sellers of Fodder ?	..	20	..	100
Bhat,	Poets,	..	10	..	50
Bheel,	Bowmen,	..	10	..	50
Brahmun Daïma,	Priests,	..	30	..	150
Bunya, Muhesree,	Merchants and }	..	30	..	150
Ditto Oswal,	Shop-keepers, }	..	50	..	250
Chakur,	Servants,	..	20	..	100
Charun,	Bards,	..	20	..	100
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	20	..	100
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	20	..	100
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	9	..	45
Jutia,	Tanners,	..	10	..	50
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	5	..	25
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	4	..	20
Kusaee,	Butchers,	10	..	50	..
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	15	..	75	..
Rahbaree,	Camel-men,	..	20	..	100
Rajpoot,	Fighting Tribe,	..	30	..	150
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	5	..	25
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	4	..	20
	Grand Total of BHUROONDA,	25	329	125	1,645

Shops 60. Wells 4, sweet water. One tank south of the village.

BIKUMPOOR or Bheekoonpoor in Jesulmer.

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Houses.* *Moosulman.*	*Houses.* *Hindoo.*	*Population.* *Moosulman.*	*Population.* *Hindoo.*
Aheree *or* Roonga,	Game-killers,	..	5	..	25
Brahmun (Pohkurnia),	Priests,	..	80	..	400
Bunya (Muhesree),	Shop-keepers,	..	25	..	125
Chakur,	Servants to Priests,	..	7	..	35
Cheepee,	Washermen ?	..	1	..	5
Chumar *or* Megwal ?	Coblers and Porters,	..	20	..	100
Doom,	Drummers,	..	2	..	10
Gooroo (Chumar ka),	Confessors ?	..	5	..	25
Koomhar,	Potters,	10	. 5	50	25
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	..		..	..
Naee (Khuwas ?),	Barbers,	..	5	..	25
Raegur *or* Jutia,	Tanners,	..	7	..	35
Rajpoot (Bhatee ?),	Cultivators ?	..	8	..	40
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	5	..	25
Soothar,	Carpenters,	..	8	..	40
	Grand Total of BIKUMPOOR,	10	183	50	915

Shops 25. *Tanka* 1. Wells 2, and 2 stopped up. Salt-water at 25 and 30 fathoms. 150 *Koonds* and 250 camels belonging to Brahmuns.

BIRSILPOOR in Jesulmer.		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
Bhurboonja,	Grain-parchers,	..	2	..	10
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	40	..	200
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	50	..	250
Ditto Oswal,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Chakur,	Servants,	..	60	..	300
Cheepee,	Washermen ?	..	5	..	25
Choora *or* Bhungee ?	Sweepers,	..	20	..	100
Chumar *or* Megwal ?	Coblers and Porters,	..	70	..	350
Doom,	Drummers,	..	20	..	100
Dur ? *or* Dirkhan,	Carpenters,	..	15	..	75
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	2	..	10
Goojur,	Milk-sellers,	..	2	..	10
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	10	..	50
Naee,	Barbers,	..	5	..	25
Pardia *or* Shikaree,	Game-killers,	..	10	..	50
Rajpoot,	Fighting Tribe,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Bhatee,	.. .. ..	..	5	..	25
Ditto Ditto Bumckmul,	.. .. ..	..	15	..	75
Ditto Ditto Kadir,	.. .. ..	..	11	..	55
Ditto Gailot,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Ditto Sankla,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Ditto Sindia,	.. .. ..	..	22	..	110
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	5	..	25
Soothar,	Turners,	..	2	..	10
	Grand Total of Birsilpoor,	..	401	..	2,005

Eleven Wells of very salt water of which one is in the Fort.

BUGROO in Jaipoor.		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
Aheree,	Watchmen ?	..	40	..	200
Bejara *or* Bungur,	Weavers,	..	50	..	250
Bhungee,	Sweepers and other low people,	..	100	..	500
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	100	..	500
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	200	..	1,000
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	150	..	750
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	80	..	400
Goojur,	Cow-herds ?	..	40	..	200
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	100	..	500
Jutia *or* Raegur,	Tanners,	..	50	..	250
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	20	..	100	..
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	80	..	400
Rajpoot,	Fighting Tribe,	..	70	..	350
	Grand Total of Bugroo,	20	1,060	100	5,300

Wells 200. Sweet water at 7 cubits. 80 shops. 11 very large gardens.

BUHAWULPOOR in Sind.		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
Arora,	Merchants,	..	2,000	..	10,000
Baghwan, (*see* Malee,)	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Bhatee,	Converted Rajpoots ?	80	..	400	..
Bhurboonja,	Grain-parchers,	50	10	250	50
Bhutiara,	Cooks,	? 25	..	125	..
Biloch,	Camel-drivers,	40	..	200	..
Bisatee,	Pedlars,	25	..	125	..
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	125	..	625
Ditto Boora,	Sextons ?	..	10	..	50
Ditto Dakot,	Beggars ?	..	80	..	400
Ditto Ucharaj,	Undertakers ?	..	20	..	100
Bunya,	Merchants and Shop-keepers,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	40	..	200
Cheepee,	Washers and Calico-printers,	..	150	..	750
Chejara,	Bricklayers,	20	..	100	..
Choora *or* Bhungee ?	Sweepers,	..	70	..	350
Ditto,	Watchmen,	..	125	..	625
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	125	..	625
Dihkanee ?	Shop-keepers ?	150	..	750	..
Dirkhan, (*see* Kathee,)	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Dulal,	Factors,	..	40	..	200
Fukeer,	Beggars,	25	..	125	..
Goshee,	Milk-sellers,	..	125	..	625
Jhoolawa,	Weavers,	100	..	500	..
Jutia *or* Raegur,	Tanners,	..	70	..	350
Kaghuzia,	Paper-makers,	20	..	100	..
Kanjuria *or* Nachnee,	Dancers,	..	125	..	625
Kareegur-reshm-ka,	Silk-weavers,	45	..	225	..
Kathee *or* Dirkhan,	Carpenters,	..	80	..	400
Keera,	Growers of *Singhara*,	..	50	..	250
Khuradee,	Turners,	..	20	..	100
Khutree,	Scriveners,	..	80	..	400
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	60	..	300
Kular *or* Daroogur,	Distillers,	? 20	? 20	100	100
Kumungur,	Bowyers,	12	..	60	..
Kusera, (*see* Tuthera,)	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	40	..	200	..
Lohar,	Blacksmiths,	..	20	..	100
Malee *or* Baghwan,	Gardeners,	..	125	..	625
Meerasee,	Musicians,	..	40	..	200
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	90	..	450	..
Moosulman,	Mohumudans of various kinds,	2,500	..	12,500	..
Mucheemar,	Fishermen,	.	125	..	625
Mullah,	Boatmen,	..	30	..	150
Naee,	Barbers,	80	..	400	..
Noreea,	Marwar Merchants,	..	20	..	100
Or,	Diggers of earth,	..	100	..	500
Pinara,	Cotton-bowers,	50	..	250	..
	Carried forward,	3,372	3,885	16,860	19,425

BUHAWULPOOR in Sind, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Moosulman.	Hindoo.	Moosulman.	Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	3,372	3,885	16,860	19,425
Raegur, (*see* Jutia,).	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Rungrez,	Dyers,	30	..	150	..
Rufoogur,	Darners and Embroiderers, ..	60	..	300	..
Shamee,	Religious Mendicants,	..	40	..	200
Saikulgur,	Polishers,	10	..	50	..
Sirkeegur,	Basket-makers & Rope-makers,	..	40	..	200
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	? 55	? 55	275	275
Sooeemar,	Tailors,	125	..	625	..
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	25	..	125
Tuthera *or* Kusera,	Braziers,	..	30	..	150
Urq-kadee ? *or* Gundee,	Perfumers,	20	..	100	..
	Grand Total of Buhawulpoor,..	3,672	4,075	18,360	20,375
Shops in the market 1445. Wells in the city 130, water from 13 to 15 cubits. Gardens 17.					
DEOSA in Jaipoor.					
Brahmun Daïma,	Priests of various kinds,	..	100	..	500
Ditto Goojur Gour,	.. .. ..	..	50	..	250
Ditto Gour,	.. .. ..	..	400	..	2,000
Ditto Khundelwal,	.. .. ..	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Puleewal *or* Bora,	.. .. ..	..	50	..	250
Ditto Purohit Pareek,	.. .. ..	..	70	..	350
Ditto Sookool,	.. .. ..	..	40	..	200
Ditto Sunawar,	.. .. ..	..	125	..	625
Bunyas Beejaburgee,	Merchants and Shop-keepers,..	..	20	..	100
Ditto Dusa,	Servants of *Ugurwala*,	..	5	..	25
Ditto Khundelwal,	.. .. ..	..	400	..	2,000
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	60	..	300
Ditto Siraogee,	.. .. ..	..	100	..	500
Ditto Ugurwal,	.. .. ..	..	50	..	250
	Total Brahmuns and Bunyas,..	.	1,770	..	8,850
	Total of various other castes, about..	..	5,230	..	26,150
	Grand Total of Deosa,..	..	7,000	..	35,000
One large hill fort and 3 small ones. Wells 350, of which 200 are *Mafee* and 50 *Khalsa*, let for 2,400 rupees per annum. Transit Duties farmed for 1,600 rupees : much *Al* produced here.					
DOODHOO in Jaipoor.					
Aheree,	Game-killers,	..	40	..	200
Bhureea,	Brass-founders,	..	2	..	10
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	150	..	750
Ditto Dakot,	Sextons,	..	30	..	150
Ditto Khundelwal,	.. .. ..	..	40	..	200
	Carried forward,..	..	262	..	1,310

DOODHOO in Jaipoor, *Continued.*		Population.		Houses.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward...	..	262	..	1,310
Brahmun Sookool,	.. .. ..	..	25	..	125
Ditto Ucharuj,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Beejaburgee,	.. .. ..	..	20	..	100
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	80	..	400
Ditto Oswal,	.. .. ..	..	30	..	150
Ditto Siraogee,	.. .. ..	..	100	..	500
Ditto Ugurwal,	.. .. ..	..	2	..	10
Burwa,	Genealogists,	..	7	..	35
Chakur,	Servants,	..	20	..	100
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	20	..	100
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	120	..	600
Dhadee,	Drummers,	..	10	..	50
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	5	..	25
Goojur,	Cow-herds ?	..	40	..	200
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	100	..	500
Jogee,	Religious Devotees,	..	12	..	60
Jolaha,	Weavers,	40	..	200	..
Jutia,	Tanners,	..	30	..	150
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	15	..	75
Koombar,	Potters,	..	20	..	100
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	6	..	30	..
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	125	..	625	..
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	15	..	75	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	35	..	175
Rajpoot,	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Kungharot,	.. .. ..	..	70	..	350
Rana *or* Dom,	Musicians,	..	20	..	100
Rawuleea,	Puppet-dancers,	..	7	..	35
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	25	..	125
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	15	..	75
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	10	..	50
	Grand Total of DOODHOO,..	186	1,110	930	5,550

Mundurs 10. Shops 350. Kucha town-wall and pukka citadel with 3 guns. 7 wells in the city and 100 wells outside, 20 cubits deep.

EKKA (near Pohkurn) in Jodhpoor.					
Bheel,	Soldiers,		10	..	50
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	3	..	15
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	2	..	10
Goomuteea ?	Moosulman servants,	10		50	
Ditto Sutara,	Players on the Guitar ?	3		15	
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	5	..	25
Megwal *or* Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	60	..	300
Rajpoot,	Fighting Tribe,	..	60	..	300
	Grand Total of EKKA,..	13	140	65	700

Tank water and *Beree* or shallow *kucha* wells with 3 cubits water.

GHURIALA in Beekaner.		Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*				
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	10	..	50
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	7	..	35
Chakur,	Servants,	..	10	..	50
Choora,	Sweepers,	..	10	..	50
Chumar,	Coblers and Port.rs,	..	20	..	100
Pottee,	Cultivators,	..	30	..	150
Raegur,	Tanners,	..	5	..	25
Rajpoot, (Bhatee,)	Fighting-men,	..	40	..	200
	Grand Total of GHURIALA,	..	132	..	660
Two wells 35 fathoms deep, brackish water.					
GIRRAJSIR in Jesulmer.					
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	20	..	100
Bungur,	Weavers,	..	30	.	150
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	45	..	225
Ditto Siraogee,		..	20	..	100
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	5	..	25
Chumar *or* Megwal,	Coblers and Porters,	..	20	..	100
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	6	..	30
Rajpoot Bhatee,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Ditto Burseengha,	.. .. ..	..	30	..	150
Ditto Purihar,	.. .. ..	..	125	..	625
Roonga *or* Uheree,	Game-killers,	..	20	..	100
	Grand Total of GIRRAJSIR,	..	321	..	1,605
JAIPOOR.					
Aheree,	Watchmen,	..	600	..	3,000
Bed *or* Baid,	Physicians,	..	250	..	1,250
Bhat,	Poets,	..	200	..	1,000
Bheel,	Bowmen,	..	80	..	400
Bhungee,	Sweepers,	.	700	..	3,500
Bhurwa,	Pimps,	.	250	..	1,250
Bhutiara,	Cooks,	..	600	..	3,000
Biloch,	Camel-men,	150	..	750	..
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Boora,	Undertakers,	..	80	..	400
Ditto Bora *or* Puleewal,	Merchants,	..	500	..	2,500
Ditto Dakot,	Sextons,	..	1,100	..	5,500
Ditto Gor,	.. .. ..	..	17,000	..	85,000
Ditto Kapree,	Who beg from Bunyas,	..	500	..	2,500
Ditto Keertunia,	Musicians and Dancers,	..	40	..	200
Ditto Khundelwal,	.. .. ..	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Pohkurna,	.. .. ..	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Purohit,	Family priests ?	..	..	..	..
	Carried forward,	150	22,500	750	112500

JAIPOOR, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	150	22,500	750	112500
Brahmun Purohit Khutria, ...	Chaplains of State,..........	..	200	..	1,000
Ditto Ditto Pareek,..........	Private Chaplains ?..........	..	350	..	1,750
Ditto Sreewunt,............	.. .. ..	..	250	..	1,250
Ditto Sunawud,............	.. .. ..	..	1,100	..	5,500
Bunya,..................	Merchants and Shop-keepers,..	..	..	..	..
Bunya Beejaburgee, ...	.. .. ..	..	1,000	..	5,000
Ditto Dusan,..............	Servants of *Ugurwalas ?*	..	100	..	500
Ditto Muhesree,............	.. .. ..	..	4,000	..	20,000
Ditto Oswal, ...	.. .. ..	..	900	..	4,500
Ditto Siraogee, ...	.. .. ..	..	5,500	..	27,500
Ditto Ugurwal, ...	.. .. ..	..	5,000	..	25,000
Burhaee,..................	*See* Kathee,..............	..	..	..	..
Burwa,....................	Genealogists, ...	..	100	..	500
Chakur, ...	Servants of Thakoors, ...	..	450	..	2,250
Cheepee, ...	Calico-printers, ...	..	3,000	..	15,000
Chejara, ...	Masons, ...	1,100	..	5,500	..
Chitramee, ...	House-painters, ...	..	200	..	1,000
Choonput, ...	Lime-burners,..............	..	450	..	2,250
Chooreegur dant ka, ...	Bracelet-makers of Ivory, ...	100	..	500	..
Ditto Lakh ka, ...	*See* Muneehar,..............	..	..	..	..
Chumar, ...	Coblers and Porters, ...	..	500	..	2,500
Ditto Megwal,............	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Dhoondee, ...	Religious Devotees, who veil their mouths, ...	..	125	..	625
Dom, ...	Horn-blowers and Drummers,..	..	200	..	1,000
Durzee, ...	Tailors,..................	..	1,200	..	6,000
Fukeer, ...	Mendicants,................	500	..	2,500	..
Ghisiara, ...	Grass-cutters,..............	..	350	..	1,750
Goojur, ...	Cow-herds ?..............	..	500	..	2,500
Hijra, ...	Eunuchs,..................	..	80	..	400
Hukeem,..................	Physicians, ...	900	..	4,500	..
Jat,......................	Cultivators,................	..	1,000	..	5,000
Jogee,....................	Religious Devotees,..........	..	250	..	1,250
Ditto Kumphuta,..........	*Ditto* with split ears, ...	..	100	..	500
Jolaha,..................	Weavers,..................	700	..	3,500	..
Joshee Puchrunga, ...	Religious Devotees, ...	..	100	..	500
Jureea,..................	Lapidaries, ...	..	125	..	625
Jutia, ...	Tanners, ...	..	300	..	1,500
Kaith	Writers, ...	..	2,500	..	12,500
Kahar,..................	Bearers of Banghees, ...	..	250	..	1,250
Ditto Muhra, ...	*Ditto* of Palkees,..........	..	550	..	2,750
Kathee, ...	Carpenters,................	..	300	..	1,500
Keer, ...	Basket-makers and growers of *Singhara*,..............	..	200	..	1,000
Khalpeea, ...	Tanners of Goat-skins,........	..	125	..	625
Khuteek,..................	Parchment-makers,..........	..	250	..	1,250
Koomhar,..................	Potters, ...	..	500	..	2,500
Koonjura, ...	Green-grocers,..............	550	..	2,750	..
Kuleegur, ...	White-washers, ...	200	..	1,000	..
	Carried forward,..	4,200	54,605	21,000	263025

JAIPOOR, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Houses.* *Moosulman.*	*Houses.* *Hindoo.*	*Population.* *Moosulman.*	*Population.* *Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	4,200	54,605	21,000	263025
Kulwar,	Distillers,	..	1,100	..	5,500
Kusbee,	Prostitutes,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Pathur,	*Ditto* who eat meat,	..	1,300	..	6,500
Kusaee,	Butchers,	250	..	1,250	..
Kusera, *see also* Tuthera,	Braziers,	..	1,000	..	5,000
Kuthawa,	Wood-men,	..	225	..	1,125
Lohar,	Iron-smiths,	..	200	..	1,000
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	2,000	..	10,000
Meena,	Thieves,	..	200	..	1,000
Meerasee,	Mendicants,	..	150	..	750
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	? 150	? 300	750	1,500
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	3,000	..	15,000	..
Muhawut,	Elephant-drivers,	125	..	625	..
Muhra,	*See* Kuhar,	..	..	..	..
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	200	..	1,000	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	500	..	2,500
Naichagur,	Makers of Pipe-snakes,	50	..	250	..
Nalbund,	Farriers,	200	..	1,000	..
Niaria,	Refiners and Assayers,	..	350	..	1,750
Numdia,	Felt-makers,	200	..	1,000	..
Ogur,	Devotees who eat in any company,	..	140	..	700
Pewundee,	Fruiterers,	..	900	..	4,500
Puthurphor,	Stone-cutters or Quarriers,	600	..	3,000	..
Raegur, *see also* Jutia,	Tanners of sheep-skins,	..	200	..	1,000
Rahbaree,	Camel-men,	..	103	..	515
Rajpoot, (Thakoors ?)	.. .. ..	..	2,000	..	10,000
Rana,	Musicians of state,	..	125	..	625
Rungrez,	Dyers,	250	..	1,250	..
Salotree,	Horse-doctors,	350	..	1,750	..
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Suujogee,	*Ditto* who marry,	..	1,500	..	7,500
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	900	..	4,500
Suka,	Water-carriers,	400	..	2,000	..
Tatgur ?	Canvas-makers,	100	..	500	..
Topchee,	Game-killers,	..	200	..	1,000
Tamolee,	Pan-sellers,	..	300	..	1,500
Tuthera,	Brass-smiths,	..	500	..	2,500
	Grand Total of JAIPOOR,..	10,075	68,798	50,375	343990

Indur ban or Elephant cars 4. Pukka Mundurs with spires 1,400. Shops in the market about 21,000.

JESULMER.

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Houses.* *Moosulman.*	*Houses.* *Hindoo.*	*Population.* *Moosulman.*	*Population.* *Hindoo.*
Aheer, (*see Jat,*)	Milk-sellers,	..	..	..	..
Arora, *see* Rora,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Bhat,	Poets,	..	10	..	50
Bhatee Rajpoot,	.. .. ..	..	200	..	1,000
	Carried forward,..	..	210	..	1,050

JESULMER, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	..	210	..	1,050
Bheel,	Archers of the State,	..	125	..	625
Bhungee,	Sweepers,	..	4	..	20
Bhurboonja,	Grain-parchers,	..	3	..	15
Brahmun,	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Dakot,	Undertakers,	..	10	..	50
Ditto Keertunia,	Musicians,	..	20	..	100
Ditto Pohkurnia,	.. ..	..	1,000	..	5,000
Ditto Puleewal,	Tradesmen,	..	50	..	250
Ditto Ucharuj,	Sextons,	..	10	..	50
Bungur,	Wool-weavers,	..	20	..	100
Bunya,	Merchants,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Muhesree,	.. ..	..	1,350	..	6,750
Ditto Oswal,	of Beekaner ?	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Siraogee,	of Jaipoor ?	..	1,350	..	6,750
Ditto Ugurwala,	of Narnoul ?	..	4	..	20
Burgee (Chumar ?)	Porters of the state,	..	15	..	75
Chakur,	Servants of the ditto,	..	200	..	1,000
Charun,	Bards,	..	20	..	100
Cheepa,	Washermen ?	..	40	..	200
Chejara,	Masons,	200	..	1,000	..
Chooreegur dant ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	20	..	100	..
Chumar,	Tanners ?	..	125	..	625
Churwadars,	Horse-breakers,	..	50	..	250
Durzee,	Tailors,	.	100	..	500
Goojur, (*see* Jat,)	Milk-sellers,	..	..	..	..
Gundee,	Perfumers,	3	..	15	..
Jat, (and other tribes,)	Milk-sellers,	..	100	..	500
Jogee,	Ascetics,	..	40	..	200
Kapree,	Horn-blowers,	..	10	..	50
Kathee *or* Soothar,	Carpenters,	..	30	..	150
Keer,	Growers of *Singhara*,	..	40	..	200
Khutree,	Calico-printers,	..	62	..	310
Koombhar,	Potters,	..	60	..	300
Kular,	Distillers,	..	8	..	40
Kunchunee, (*see* Nachnee,)	Prostitutes,	..	..	..	..
Kusaee,	Butchers,	50	..	250	..
Kusera,	Braziers,	..	10	..	50
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	3	..	15	..
Lohar,	Blacksmiths,	..	7	..	35
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	300	..	1,500
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	..	100	..	500
Muhawut,	Elephant-drivers,	10	..	50	..
Muneehar,	Bracelet-makers of Lac,	10	..	50	..
Nachnee,	Dancing-women,	..	40	..	200
Naee,	Barbers,	..	50	..	250
Puladar,	Porters,	150	..	750	..
Puthurphora *or* Silawut,	Stone-cutters or Quarriers, ..	160	..	800	..
Rebaree,	Camel-drivers,	..	50	..	250
	Carried forward,..	606	5913	2,030	29,565

JESULMER, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	606	5913	2,030	29,565
Roonga, (*see* Uheree,).........	.. .. .	..	..	..	..
Rora, ...	Sind Merchants,............	..	20	..	100
Shamee, ...	Religious Mendicants, ...	..	40	..	200
Sipahee, ...	Soldiers, ...	540	..	2,500	..
Sonar, ...	Goldsmiths, ...	..	125	..	625
Soonee, ...	Soothsayers ?	..	100	..	500
Telee, ...	Oilmen, ...	..	2	..	10
Tumolee,..................	Pan-sellers, ...	..	1	..	5
Uheree *or* Roonga,........	Game-killers, ...	..	10	..	50
	Grand Total of Jesulmer,..	1,106	6,211	5,530	31,055

Tanks named Gorajsir ? Govindsir, Gunga, Sagur, Easur, Lal-ka, Talao, Mool, Sagur, &c. 4 gates with iron bound door. Shops, (Bunya's) 500. Gosain ka muth 50, 3 wells in the city and 2 at the gates, 10 wells in the citadel and 99 bastions.

JODHPOOR.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Moosulman Houses	Hindoo Houses	Moosulman Population	Hindoo Population
Aheer, *see* Buhulwan, ...	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Arbee-baja ?	Musicians, ...	..	125	..	625
Arora.....................	Sind Merchants, ...	..	125	..	625
Atushbazee, *see* Daroogur, ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Banda, ...	Slaves, ...	..	600	..	3,000
Baoree *or* Bawureea, ...	Game-killers and Trackers of thieves, ...	..	80	..	400
Bed *or* Baid, ...	Physicians,................	.	70	..	350
Beeraja ?	.. .. ..	..	200	..	1,000
Beldar,...................	Pioneers of Artillery, ...	..	300	..	1,500
Bhamee, ...	Sellers of Fodder, ...	..	200	..	1,000
Bhat, ...	Poets, ...	..	30	..	150
Bheel, ...	Bowmen (of the state), ...	..	100	..	500
Bhopa,....................	Devotees of Bhairon, ...	..	20	..	100
Bhungut, ...	*Ditto* of Devee, ...	..	50	..	250
Bhungee *and* Choora,.......	Sweepers,..................	..	125	..	625
Bhurbhoonja *or* Keer, ...	Grain-parchers, ...	..	150	..	750
Burheea, ...	Brass-founders, ...	..	40	..	200
Bhutiara,.................	Cooks,....................	..	150	..	750
Bisatee, ...	Pedlars, ...	60	..	300	..
Brahmun, ...	Priests, ...	..	..	..	..
Ditto Bora, *see* Puleewal, ...	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Daïma, *see* Sreemala, ..	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Dakot,..............	Sextons, ...	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Goojur Gor, ...	.. .. ..	..	100	..	500
Ditto Gor, ...	.. .. ..	..	500	..	2,500
Ditto *Ditto* Choumoowal, ...	.. .. ..	..	500	..	2,500
Ditto Keertunia, ...	Musicians and Dancers,......	..	80	..	400
Ditto Pohkurnia, ...	.. .. ..	..	2,000	..	10,000
Ditto Puleewal *or* Bora, ...	Merchants, ...	..	100	..	500
	Carried forward,..	60	5,945	300	29,725

JODHPOOR, *Continued.* Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	60	5,945	300	29,725
Brahmun Purohit Raj ka, ...	Chaplains of the State, ...	..	200	..	1,000
Ditto Sachor, ...	Officers of State, ...	..	100	..	500
Ditto Sarsood, ...	Priests, ...	..	20	..	100
Ditto Sookoot, ...	.. .. ..	..	100	..	500
Ditto Sreemala and Daïma,....	.. .. ..	..	1,000	..	5,000
Ditto Sunawud, ...	.. .. ..	..	80	..	400
Ditto Ucharuj, ...	Undertakers who take fees for burials, ...	..	50	.	250
Buhulwan Aheer?	Carters, ...	..	200	..	1,000
Bunya, ...	Merchants and Shop-keepers, ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Beejaburgee, ...	.. .. ..	..	100	.	500
Ditto Dusan, ...	.. .. ..	..	40	..	200
Ditto Muhesree, ...	.. .. ..	..	1,200	..	6,000
Ditto Oswal, ...	.. .. ..	..	2,000	..	10,000
Ditto Siraogee, ...	.. .. ..	..	80	..	400
Ditto Ugurwal, ...	.. .. ..	..	400	..	2,000
Burhae, *see* Kathee, ...	.. .. ..	..	.	..	..
Burwa, ...	Genealogists, ...	.	40	..	200
Chabooksewar, ...	Horse-breakers, ...	80	..	400	..
Chakur, ...	Servants (of the state), ...	..	300	.	1,500
Charun (Rahtor ka), ...	Bards, ...	.	30	.	150
Cheepee, ...	Calico-printers, ...		350	..	1,750
Chejara, ...	Bricklayers, ...	300	..	1,500	..
Chitramee, ...	Painters, ...	.	70		350
Chobdar, ...	Mace-bearers of state, ...	.	150	..	750
Choonput, ...	Lime, (and brick-burners,)	..	250	..	1,250
Chooreegur dant ka, ...	Bracelet-makers of Ivory, ...	50	..	250	..
Ditto Lakh ka, ...	*Ditto* of Lac, ...	50	..	250	..
Chumar, ...	Coblers and Porters, ...	..	500	..	2,500
Chundur *or* Rungrez, ...	Dyers, ...	150	..	750	..
Daghwala, ...	Cattle branders of the state, ..	40	..	200	..
Daroogur *or* Atushbazee, ...	Firework-makers, ...	125	..	625	..
Dhadee *or* Dholee, ...	Drummers, ...	..	80	..	400
Dhobee, ...	Washermen, ...	..	120	..	600
Dhoondee, ...	Devotees, who veil their mouths,	..	100	..	500
Dhupreewala *or* Thoree, ...	Drummers and Fifers, ...	..	50	..	250
Dom, ...	Horn-blowers?		100	..	500
Durzee, ...	Tailors, ...	..	225	..	1,125
Dusoondee, ...	Mendicants, ...	..	40	..	200
Fukeer, ...	Mendicants, ...	50	..	250	..
Ghisiara, ...	Grass-cutters, ...	.	300	..	1,500
Ghosee, ...	Milk-sellers, ...	100	..	500	..
Ghureea?	Cultivators and Oilmen?	..	500	..	2,500
Golundaz, ...	Artillery-men, ...	200	..	1,000	..
Goojur, ...	Shepherds, ...	..	170	..	850
Goojuratee, ...	Merchants?	..	100	..	500
Gooroo, Chumar ka, ...	Family priests, ...	..	125	..	625
Gosaeen, ...	Religious Devotees, ...	..	300	..	1,500
	Carried forward,..	1,205	15,415	6,025	77,075

JODHPOOR, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	1,205	15,415	6,025	77,075
Gwala,	Cow-herds ?	..	200	..	1,000
Hijra, Khoja, *or* **Khuttra,**	Eunuchs,	..	80	..	400
Hukeem,	Physicians,	40	..	200	..
Humal,	Porters,	..	200	..	1,000
Hurkaru,	Messengers of state ?	..	100	..	500
Jat,	Cultivators of crown lands,	..	350	..	1,750
Jeendee *or* **Zeenee ?** *vide also* **Khogeerdaz,**	Saddlers,	..	50	..	250
Jewree-banten,	Rope-spinners,	..	100	..	500
Jhool-wala,	Wallet-makers for camels,	..	8	..	40
Jogee,	Religious Devotees,	..	..	..	..
Ditto **Kumphuta,**	*Ditto* with split ears,	..	100	..	500
Jolaha,	Weavers,	300	..	1,500	..
Jureea,	Lapidaries,	..	70	.	350
Jutia, *see also* Rungara,	Tanners,	..	200	..	1,000
Kaith	Writers,	..	200	..	1,000
Kuhar,	Bearers of state Palkees, &c.,	..	300	..	1,500
Kapree,	Mendicants who beg from Bunyas,	..	200	..	1,000
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	100	..	500
Keer, *see also* Bhurboonja,	Basket-makers and growers of *Singhara,*	.	100	.	500
Khalpeea,	Tanners of Goat-skins,	..	40	..	200
Khojeer-doz, *see also* Jeendee,	Saddlers,	40	..	200	..
Khoja, *see* Hijra,	..	..	..	..	..
Khulasee,	Gun-lascars,	200	..	1,000	..
Khuleepha,	Persian Tutors,	50	.	250	..
Khuradee,	Turners, (of Ivory,)	50	..	250	..
Khutree,	Shop-keepers,	.	200	..	1,000
Kolee,	Weavers,	..	250	..	1,250
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	125	..	625
Koonchabund,	Brush-makers,	..	100	..	500
Koongur,	Catamites,	100	..	500	..
Koonjura,	Green-grocers,	100	..	500	..
Kulamut,	Singers,	160	..	800	..
Kuleegur,	White-washers,	20	.	100	..
Kulwar,	Distillers,	..	125	..	625
Kumungur,	Bowyers,	150	..	750	..
Kunchunee *or* **Kusbee,**	Prostitutes,	.	800	.	4,000
Ditto **Bhugtin,**	*Ditto* who abstain from animal food,	..	..	..	..
Ditto **Pathur,**	*Ditto* who eat meat,	..	..	..	..
Kusaee,	Butchers,	200	..	1,000	..
Kusera, *see* **Tuthera,**	..	..	..	..	..
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	50	..	250	..
Lohar,	Iron-smiths,	..	60	..	300
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	300	..	1,500
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	40	157	200	785
	Carried forward,..	2,705	19,930	13,525	99,650

JODHPOOR, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	2,705	19,930	13,525	99,650
Moojawur,	Attendants at Shrines,	175	..	875	..
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Bora,	*Ditto* Merchants,	40	..	200	..
Ditto Kaim-khanee,	.. .. ..	100	..	500	..
Muhawut,	Elephant-drivers,	100	..	500	..
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	150	..	750	..
Muzdoornee *or* Peesunharee,.	Female laborers,	200	..	1,000	..
Naee,	Barbers,	40	100	200	500
Ditto Sootgeea,	*Ditto* who attend people after childbirth,	..	200	..	1,000
Nalbund,	Farriers,	100	..	500	..
Nath, (Gosain ?)	Religious Devotees,	..	1,000	..	5,000
Niara *or* Niaree,	Refiners and Assayers of metal,	..	50	..	250
Nobut-wala,	Time-keepers and hour-strikers,	..	60	..	300
Nugarchee,	Kettle-drummers of state,	.	50	..	250
Nuzurbaz,	Marshals of the Court,	..	50	..	250
Oontwala,	Camel-letters,	150	150	750	750
Peesunharee, *see* Muzdoornee,.	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Puchoree Kamdar,	Constables of the state ?	..	1,000	.	5,000
Puthurphor,	Stone-cutters.	200	..	1,000	..
Rahbaree, (*vulgar* Rewaree,)	Camel-keepers of the state, ..	40	40	200	200
Raj, *see also* Chejara,	Bricklayers,	.	150	..	750
Rajpoot,	Fighting-tribes,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Beeka,	*Ditto* from Beekaner ?	..	80	..	400
Ditto Bhatee,	*Ditto* from Jesulmer ?	..	100	..	500
Ditto Keechee *or* Keeta,	*Ditto* from Raghoogurh in Malwa ?	.	125	..	625
Ditto Koomawut Rahtor,	*Ditto*,	..	100	..	500
Ditto Sohmkee,	*Ditto*,	..	80	..	400
Ditto Punechar,	*Ditto*,	..	70	..	350
Rana,	Musicians of state,	..	200	..	1,000
Rufoogur,	Embroiderers,	50	..	250	..
Rungara, *see also* Khalpeea,	Dyers of skins or Tanners,	..	70	..	350
Rungrez, *see* Chundur,	. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sadh *or* Shamee,	Religious Devotees who have a muth,	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Dadoopunt,	*Ditto*,	..	125	..	625
Ditto Dugurbaree,	*Ditto*, *vide* Kooltoot,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Hurdasee,	*Ditto*,	..	100	..	500
Ditto Kooltoot,	*Ditto* who take women of any tribe,	..	700	..	3,500
Ditto Ramadunee,	*Ditto* who have an Usthul,	..	150	..	750
Saikulgur,	Polishers of metal,	40	..	200	..
Shamee, *see* Sadh,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sheeshgur,	Glass-blowers,	40	..	200	..
Sheora,	Conjurers ? of the state,	unknown.			
Sipahee,	Soldiers,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Sindee,	*Ditto* from Sind,	400	..	2,000	..
	Carried forward,..	4,530	24,980	22,650	123900

JODHPOOR, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	4,530	24,980	22,650	123900
Sirkeegur,	Reed-workers,	..	200	..	1,000
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	250	..	1,250
Suka,	Water-carriers,	100	..	50	..
Ditto Purdesee,	*Ditto* for Foreign Troops,	..	200	..	1,000
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	125	..	625
Thoree, *see* Dhupreewala,	..	..	..	..	..
Tumolee,	*Pan*-sellers,	..	50	..	250
Tuthera *or* Kusera,	Braziers,	..	25	..	125
Zeenee *or* Zeengur ?	*Vide* Jeendee,	..	..	..	..
	Grand Total of JODHPOOR,..	4,630	25,830	23,150	129150

Schools, Hindoo, 70 (Chutsal) kept by *Juteas*, 125 ? and by Brahmuns 100. Shops of all kinds in the market 4,000. In the Muha Mundar 1,000 houses, 112 shops. At the Oode Mundar 500 houses, 175 shops.

KANOTA in Jaipoor.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses, Moosulman.	Houses, Hindoo.	Population, Moosulman.	Population, Hindoo.
Bheel,	Bowmen,	..	7	..	35
Bhungee,	Sweepers,	..	5	..	25
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Hurceana-ka,	..	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Puleewal,	Traders,	..	1	..	5
Ditto Sunawud,	..	..	60	..	300
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Dhar,	..	..	3	..	15
Ditto Khundelwal,	..	..	80	..	400
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	40	..	200
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	10	..	50
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Nanee,	Low caste people,	..	40	..	200
Meena,	Thieves ? *or* Watchmen,	..	10	..	50
Naee,	Barbers,	..	10	..	50
Raegur,	Tanners,	..	20	..	100
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	15	..	75
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	10	..	50
	Grand Total of KANOTA,..	..	611	..	3,055

Shops 30. Wells in the town 4 and outside 100 ditto; 3 wells salt and the rest sweet. Water at 30 cubits. 4 Mundurs or temples.

KHANPOOR in Sind.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses, Moosulman.	Houses, Hindoo.	Population, Moosulman.	Population, Hindoo.
Bairaghee,	Religious Mendicants,	..	30	..	150
Bhatee,	Rajpoot Cultivators,	..	500	..	2,500
Bheel,	Game-killers,	..	20	..	100
Bhungee,	Sweepers,	..	50	..	250
	Carried forward,..	..	600	..	3,000

KHANPOOR, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	..	600	..	3,000
Bhurbhoonja *or* Bhojureea, ..	Grain-parchers, ...	..	5	..	25
Bhutiara,................	Cooks,..................	31	..	155	..
Biloch, ...	Camel-drivers,............	300	..	1,500	..
Brahmun,.................	Priests,.................	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Daïma, ...	.. .. ..		..	..	..
Ditto Dakot,..............	Sextons?	..	16	..	80
Ditto Pohkurnia,..........	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Sarsood,............	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Bukr Kusaee, ...	Butchers, ...	2	..	10	..
Charun, ...	Bards, ...	..	2	..	10
Cheepee, ...	Calico-printers, ...	..	70	..	350
Chhara, ...	Rice-cleaners, ...	..	200	..	1,000
Chooreegur dant ka, ...	Bracelet-makers of Ivory, ...	2	.	10	..
Ditto Lakh ka, ...	*Ditto* of Lac, ...	2	..	10	..
Chumar *or* Dherd, ...	Coblers and Porters, ...	..	125	..	625
Dhobee, ...	Washermen, ...	..	20	..	100
Durzee *or* Sooeemar, ...	Tailors and Embroiderers, ...	40	.	200	..
Kanjuria, (*see* Nachnee,)	.. .. ..	.	..	..	..
Kuthee *or* Dirkhan,.........	Carpenters, ...	..	20	.	100
Kirara,..................	Tradesmen, ...	.	1,000	.	5,000
Koomhar,................	Potters, ...	..	15	..	75
Kulwar, ...	Distillers,...............	.	2	..	10
Kumungur, ...	Bowyers, ...	9	..	45	..
Kusaee, *see* Bukr-kusaee, ...	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Lohar, ...	Blacksmiths, (8 shops,)	..	15	..	75
Lubania, ...	Rope-spinners,............	..	20	..	100
Malee, ...	Gardeners, ...	..	20	..	100
Mochee, ...	Shoemakers, ...	10	..	50	..
Mucheemar *or* Mahan, ...	Fishermen, ...	200	..	1,000	..
Nachnee,.................	Female-dancers, ...	..	20	..	100
Or, ...	Diggers of earth, ...	..	20	..	100
Pinara,..................	Cotton-bowers, ...	15	..	75	..
Puthur-phor, ...	Stone-masons,............	15	..	75	..
Sikulgur,.................	Polishers, ...	7	.	35	..
Sipahee, ...	Soldiers, ...	1,000	..	5,000	..
Sonar, ...	Goldsmiths,..............	..	25	..	125
Telee, ...	Oilmen, ...	..	13	..	65
Tuthera *or* Kusea, ...	Braziers, ...	..	20	..	100
	Grand Total of KHANPOOR,..	1,633	2,528	8,165	12,640

KHARA near Pohkurn in Jodhpoor.					
Bheel, ...	Watchmen, ...	..	10	..	50
Bunya,..................	Shop-keepers,............	..	4	..	20
Chumar, ...	Coblers and Porters, ...	..	30	..	150
Goojur, ...	Cow-herds...............	..	20	..	100
Jat, ...	Cultivators,..............	..	100	..	500
	Carried forward,..	..	164	..	820

KHARA, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	..	164	..	820
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	15	..	75
Nace,	Barbers,	..	2	..	10
Rajpoot Rahtor,	.. .. ..	..	20	..	100
Sipahee,	Soldiers,	..	5	..	25
Thoree,	Game-killers,	..	10	..	50
	Grand Total of KHARA,	..	216	..	1,080

One well of salt water. 4 tanks (2 dry.)

KISHUNGURH.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Babur,	Surgeons,	.	40	.	200
Bhamee,	Singers? & Tambourine players,	..	40	..	200
Bhungee,	Sweepers,	..	50	..	250
Bhurwa,	Pimps,	..	20	..	100
Bhutiara,	Cooks,	..	200	..	1,000
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	800	..	4,000
Ditto Dakot,	Sextons ?	..	50	..	250
Bunya,	Merchants and Shop-keepers,	..	.	..	.
Ditto Beejaburgee,	.. .. ..	..	50	..	250
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Oswal,	. . ..	..	110	..	550
Ditto Siraogee,	. . .	..	10	..	50
Ditto Ugurwal,	.. .. ..	..	200	..	1,000
Charun,	Bards,	..	100	..	500
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	100	..	500
Chooreegur dant ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	20	..	100	..
Ditto Lakh ka, *see* Muneehar,		..	.	..	..
Chumar, including Khateek *and* Raegur,	Coblers and Porters, Parchment-makers & Tanners,	.	300	..	1,500
Dhada,	Drummers,	..	30	..	150
Dhobee,	Washermen,	.	100	..	500
Dhoondee,	Devotees who veil their mouths,	..	40	..	200
Goojur,	Cow-herds ?	..	200	..	1,000
Hijra,	Eunuchs,	.	3	..	15
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	50	..	250
Jogee,	Religious Devotees,	..	100	..	500
Jolaha,	Weavers,	200	..	1,000	..
Juria,	Lapidaries,	..	20	..	100
Kaith	Writers,	.	100	..	500
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	125	..	625
Keer,	Growers of *Singhara*,	.	40	.	200
Kolee,	Weavers,	..	70	..	350
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	80	..	400
Koonjura,	Green-grocers,	40	..	200	..
Kulwar,	Distillers,	..	30	..	150
Kusaee,	Butchers of the State,	.	5	..	25
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	..	70	.	350
	Carried forward,..	260	3,433	1,300	17,165

KISHUNGURH, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. *Moosulman.*	Houses. *Hindoo.*	Population. *Moosulman.*	Population. *Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	260	3,435	1,300	17,165
Lohar,	Iron-smiths,	..	50	..	250
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	250	..	1,250
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	..	110	..	550
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	2,000	..	10,000	..
Muhawut,	Elephant-drivers,	15	..	75	..
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	16	..	80	..
Nachnee *or* Kusbee,	Prostitutes,	.	120	..	600
Naee,	Barbers,	..	150	..	750
Niara,	Refiners of metal,	..	12	..	60
Pinara,	Cotton-bowers,	80	.	400	..
Puthur-phor,	Quarriers,	27	..	135	..
Raegur, *see* Chumar,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Rahbaree,	Camel-men,	10	50	50	250
Rajpoot Merteea,	.. ..	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Rahtor, &c.	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Shamee Kooltoot,	Religious Devotees,	..	200	..	1,000
Sheesgur,	Glass-blowers,	10	..	50	..
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	40	.	200
Suka,	Water-carriers,	40	..	200	..
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	100	..	500
Tumolee,	*Pan*-sellers,	..	16	..	80
Tuthera,	Braziers,	..	30	..	150
	Grand Total of KISHUNGURH,..	2,458	4,861	12,290	24,305

Elephants 7. Stables in lower town 3. Houses 10,000? Gardens 20, and in the city 7. Shops 1,100. Schools 7. *Mundurs* 100. *Musjid* 100. Wells in the city 30; wells outside 170. Sweet water on 3 sides at 20 cubits, and salt water on south side: large tank never dry. 125 guns in the citadel. 6 wells (90 cubits deep) in the upper Fort, sweet water. Pukka citadel and town-wall.

MERTA in Jodhpoor or Marwar.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. *Moosulman.*	Houses. *Hindoo.*	Population. *Moosulman.*	Population. *Hindoo.*
Brahmun,	Priests of kinds,	..	1,350	..	6,750
Ditto Daïma,	.. .. ..	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Pohkurnia,	.. .. ..	..	300	..	1,500
Bunya,	Merchants and Shop-keepers,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Beejaburgee,	.. .. ..	..	20	..	100
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	500	..	2,500
Ditto Oswal,	.. .. ..	..	1,400	..	7,000
Ditto Siraogee,	.. .. ..	..	150	..	750
Ditto Ugurwal,	.. .. ..	..	150	..	750
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	25	..	125
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	200	..	1,000
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	150	..	750
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	125	..	625
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	150	..	750
	Carried forward,..	..	4,820	..	24,100

MERTA, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	..	4,820	..	24,100
Lohar,	Blacksmiths,	..	10	..	50
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	..	100	..	500
Naee,	Barbers,	..	80	..	400
Ditto Sootgee,	*Ditto* who attend people after childbirth,	..	20	..	100
Nuwargur,	Tape-makers,	20	..	100	..
Pinara,	Cotton-bowers,	50	..	250	..
Rahbaree,	Camel-men,	..	70	..	350
Rajpoot,	.. ..	..	50	..	250
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	40	..	200
	Grand Total of MERTA,..	70	5,190	350	25,950

N. B. This table seems to be imperfect; no mention being made of the Dhobee, Goojur, Jat, Malee, Sonar, and other useful castes likely to be found in the city.

MITHUN-KOT on the River Indus.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Bheel,	Game-killers,	..	20	..	100
Bhoria,	.. ..	..	3	..	15
Bhugtun,	Dancing-women,	..	8	..	40
Bhurbhoonja,	Grain-parchers,	..	6	..	30
Bhutiara,	Cooks,	..	? 8	..	40
Biloch,	Camel-drivers,	40	..	200	..
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	40	..	200
Bukr Kusaee,	Butchers,	7	..	35	..
Bunya,	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Kirar,	Shop-keepers,	..	500	..	2,500
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	5	..	25
Chhara,	Rice-cleaners,	..	50	..	250
Chooreegur dant ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	3	..	15	..
Chumar,	Blanket-weavers,	..	6	..	30
Ditto,	Porters,	..	10	..	50
Daroogur,	Distillers,	5	..	25	..
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	10	..	50
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	11	..	55
Kaghuzeea,	Paper-makers,	10	..	50	..
Kathee *or* Dirkhan,	Carpenters,	..	15	..	75
Koonjura,	Green-grocers,	20	..	100	..
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	12	..	60
Kumungur,	Bowyers,	5	..	25	..
Lohana,	Rope-spinners,	..	50	..	250
Lohar,	Blacksmiths,	..	11	..	55
Luwar,	Braziers,	..	5	..	25
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	10	..	50	..
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	110	..	550	..
Mucheemar,	Fishermen,	..	100	..	500
	Carried forward,..	210	870	1,050	4,350

MITHUN-KOT, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	**Profession or Trade.**	**Houses.** Moosulman.	**Houses.** Hindoo.	**Population.** Moosulman.	**Population.** Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	210	870	1,050	4,350
Naee,	Barbers,	..	9	..	45
Or,	Bricklayers,	..	10	..	50
Pinara,	Cotton-bowers,	20	..	100	..
Shamee *and* Sunyasee,	Devotees,	..	10	..	50
Sikulgur,	Polishers,	8	..	40	..
Sirkeegur,	Reed-workers,	..	10	..	50
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	15	..	75
Sukka *or* Bhistee,	Water-carriers,	7	..	35	..
Telee,	Oilmen,	.	10	..	50
	Grand Total of MITHUN-KOT,..	245	934	1,225	4,670

Schools (Chutsals), 7 for Moosulman and Hindoo. 12 wells in the town 11 cubits deep, and 300 wells in the neighbourhood. Sweet water at 15 cubits.

MOJGURH in Sind.

Names of Castes.	**Profession or Trade.**	**Houses.** Moosulman.	**Houses.** Hindoo.	**Population.** Moosulman.	**Population.** Hindoo.
Brahmun,	Priests,	.	5	.	25
Bunya,	..		..		..
***Ditto* Siraogee,**	Merchants,	.	14	.	70
Choora,	Sweepers,		15		75
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	.	40		200
Dhoya *or* Dhobee ?	Washermen,	.	12	..	60
Durzee,	Tailors,	10	.	50	.
Kirar,	Tradesmen,	..	70	..	350
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	13	.	65
Moosulman,	Mohumudans,	300	..	1,500	..
Naee,	Barbers,	10	..	50	..
Shamee,	Religious Mendicants,	.	1	.	5
Sukka *or* Mushkia,	Water-carriers,	5		25	..
	Grand Total of MOJGURH,.	325	170	1,625	850

One pukka well in the Fort. One pukka and 6 kucha wells outside ditto: indifferent water at 16 fathoms or 56 cubits. A tank of sweet water close to the Fort. Shops open 25. Shops shut 45. Dhurmsala or Oodasee 1

MUHIL (near Bugroo) in Jaipoor.

Names of Castes.	**Profession or Trade.**	**Houses.** Moosulman.	**Houses.** Hindoo.	**Population.** Moosulman.	**Population.** Hindoo.
Aheree *or* Roonga,	Game-killers ?	.	20	..	100
Bhungee,	Sweepers, &c.	.	15	..	75
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	..	..	..
***Ditto* Khundelwal,**	..	.	20	..	100
***Ditto* Puleewal,**	..	..	5	..	25
Bunya,	Merchants and Shop-keepers,..	..	..	..	..
***Ditto* Khundelwal,**	..	..	15	..	75
***Ditto* Siraogee,**	..	..	15	.	75
Chakur,	Servants,	..	10	..	50
	Carried forward,..	..	100	..	500

MUHIL, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	..	100	..	500
Charun,	Bards,	..	5	..	25
Dom,	Drummers, &c.	..	10	..	50
Goojur,	Cow-herds,	..	10	..	50
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	30	..	150
Raegur,	Tanners,	..	30	..	150
Rajpoot,	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Kungbarot,	..	..	30	..	150
	Grand Total of MUHIL,..	..	215	..	1,075

Shops 15, and a pukka muhul with kucha wall round it. Wells 125, of which 72 sweet and pukka, and 50 kucha wells : water at 10 cubi

NAHRNUDEE near Jodhpoor.		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
Bheel,	Bowmen,	..	10	..	50
Brahmun Dakot,	Sextons?	..	2	..	10
Ditto Purohit,	Officiating Priests,	..	5	..	25
Ditto Sunawur,	..	..	35	..	175
Bunya,	Shop-keepers,	..	5	..	25
Charun,	Bards,	..	2	..	10
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	1	..	5
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	25	..	125
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	1	..	5
Dholee,	Drummers,	..	4	..	20
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	25	..	125
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	3	..	15
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	2	..	10
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	5	..	25
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	2	..	10	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	4	..	20
Rajpoot,	Fighting-men,	..	7	..	35
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	3	..	15
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	2	..	10
Thoree,	Game-killers,	..	3	..	15
	Grand Total of NAHRNUDEE,..	2	144	10	720

OOCH in Sind.		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
Baghwan,	Gardeners,	30	..	150	..
Bhutiara,	Cooks,	8	4	40	20
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	14	..	70
Bunya,	..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Kirar,	Shop-keepers,	..	300	..	1,500
Chapagur,	Gold and Silver stuff-makers,..	1	..	5	..
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	20	..	100
Chhara,	Rice-cleaners,	..	3	..	15
	Carried forward,..	39	341	195	1,705

OOCH, *Continued.*

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,.	39	341	195	1,705
Choora *or* Bhungee,	Sweepers,.	..	8	..	40
Chooreegur dant ka,	Ivory bracelet-makers,	1	..	5	..
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	20	..	100
Dirkhan *or* Kathee,.	Carpenters,	..	12	..	60
Fukeer,	Mendicants,.	2	..	10	..
Ghas-khoda *or* Ghisiara,	Grass-cutters,	..	10	..	50
Jhoolawa,.	Weavers,.	40	..	200	..
Jogee,	Ear-piercers ?	..	1	..	5
Julalee,	Mendicants,.	10	..	50	..
Kanjuree *or* Nachnee,.	Dancers,	..	7	..	35
Kareegur bundook ka,	Gunsmiths,	1	..	5	..
Kazee,	Lawyers,.	14	.	70	..
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	10	..	50
Kootana,	Rope-spinners,	..	20	..	100
Kumungur,	Bowyers,	1	..	5	.
Kusaee,	Butchers,.	10	..	50	..
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	4	..	20	..
Lohar,	Blacksmiths,	..	5	..	25
Meerasee,	Musicians,	..	16	..	80
Moosulman,.	Mohumudans,	1,000	..	5,000	..
Ditto Biloch,	Camel-drivers,.	20	..	100	..
Ditto Peerzadu,	Descendants of a saint,	2	..	10	..
Ditto Puthan,	.. ..	2	..	10	..
Ditto Saiud,.	.. ..	6	..	30	..
Mucheemar,.	Fishermen,	10	.	50	..
Mujawur,.	Attendants on the saints' shrine,	20	..	100	..
Naee,	Barbers,	10	..	50	..
Pinara,.	Cotton-bowers,	15	..	75	..
Sikulgur,	Polishers,.	1	..	5	..
Sooeegur,	Tailors,	10	..	50	..
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,.	..	7	..	35
Sunyasee,	Religious Devotees,.	..	3	.	15
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	6	..	30
Tuthera,	Braziers,	..	1	..	5
	Grand Total of Ooch,..	1,218	467	6,090	2,335

Shops in the market 200. Wells in the city 15, water at 10 cubits.

PEEPAR in Jodhpoor or Marwar.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Aheree,	Watchmen,	..	50	..	250
Baoreea,	Game-killers,	..	40	..	200
Bhat,	Poets,	..	20	..	100
Bhungee, *see* Choora,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Brahmun,	Priests,.	..	..	..	..
Ditto Daïma,	.. ..	..	20	..	100
Ditto Dakot,.	Sextons,	..	40	..	200
	Carried forward,..	..	170	..	850

PEEPAR, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	..	170	..	850
Brahmun Gor,	.. ..	..	30	..	150
Ditto Kapree,	Who beg from Bunyas,	..	35	..	175
Ditto Keertunia,	Musicians and Dancers,	..	5	..	25
Ditto Pohkurna,	.. .. ..	..	50	..	250
Ditto Puleewal,	Merchants,	..	15	..	75
Ditto Sookool,	.. .. ..	..	10	..	50
Ditto Sreemala,	.. .. ..	..	60	..	300
Bunya,	Merchants and Shop-keepers,..	..	..	..	..
Ditto Beejaburjee,	.. .. ..	..	20	..	100
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	250	..	1,250
Ditto Oswal,	.. .. ..	..	450	..	2,250
Ditto Siraogee,	.. .. ..	..	40	..	200
Ditto Ugurwal,	.. .. ..	..	2	..	10
Burwa,	Genealogists,	..	10	..	50
Chakur,	Servants to the Thakoors,	..	20	..	100
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	200	.	1,000
Choora *or* Bhungee?	Sweepers,	..	35	..	175
Chooreegur dant ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	..	8	..	40
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	40	..	200
Ditto Burgee,	*Ditto,*	..	100	..	500
Ditto Megwal,	*Ditto,*	..	150	..	750
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	20	..	100
Dhoondee,	Devotees who cover their mouths	..	10	..	50
Dhoongur *or* Pinara,	Cotton-bowers,	20	..	100	..
Goojur,	Cow-herds,	..	50	..	250
Kumal,	Porters,	30	..	150	..
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	200	..	1,000
Jhool-wala,	Wallet-makers for camels,	..	10	..	50
Jogee,	Religious Devotees who kill locusts,	..	35	..	175
Jutia,	Tanner,	..	20	..	100
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	20	..	100
Keer,	Basket-makers, &c.	..	15	..	75
Khuradee,	Turners,	..	5	..	25
Khutree,	Shop-keepers,	..	40	..	200
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	30	..	150
Kusaee,	Butchers,	80	..	400	..
Leelgur,	Indigo-workers,	20		100	..
Lohar,	Ironsmiths,	..	5	..	25
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	200	..	1,000
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	10	..	50	..
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	10		50	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	25	..	125
Niaria,	Refiners of metal,	..	10	..	50
Oah,	Bricklayers,	..	10	..	50
Rahbaree,	Camel-men,	..	10	..	50
Rajpoot Thakoor,	.. .. ..	..	40	..	200
Sikulgur,	Polishers of metal,	7	..	35	..
	Carried forward,..	177	2,455	885	12,275

PEEPAR, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	177	2,455	885	12,275
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Kooltoot,	*Ditto,*	..	30	..	150
Sipahee,	Soldiers,	200	..	1,000	..
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	40	..	200
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	35	..	175
Tumolee,	*Pan*-sellers,	..	5	..	25
	Grand Total of PEEPAR,..	377	2,565	1,885	12,825
Thakoordwara (temples) 15. Chutsals (schools) 2. Musjids 4. Shops in the market 450. One pukka fort in the city with 1 gate. Wells 500 with sweet water.					
PHULODEE in Jodhpoor or Marwar.					
Aheree *or* Roonga,	Watchmen,	..	20	..	100
Bheel,	Bowmen,	..	20	..	100
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	500	..	2,500
Bunya Dudha,	Capitalists,	..	10	..	50
Ditto Muhesree and *Ditto* Suraogee,	Tradesmen and Merchants,	..	1,500	..	7,500
Choora *or* Bhungee,	Sweepers,	..	40	..	200
Chooreegur dunt ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	5	..	25	..
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	50	..	250
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	10	..	50
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	40	..	200
Jutia *or* Raegur,	Tanners,	..	20	..	100
Lohar,	Blacksmiths,	..	10	..	50
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	40	..	200
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	..	20	..	100
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	10	..	50	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	30	..	150
	Grand Total of PHULODEE,..	15	2,310	75	11,550
Shops in the bazar 200. Beera or wells (sweet) 125. A pukka fort.					
POHKURN in Jodhpoor or Marwar.					
Bheel,	Game-killers,	..	20	..	100
Biloch, *see* Rahbaree,	.. .. ..				
Bhungee, *or* Choora,	Sweepers,	..	10	..	50
Brahmun Dakot,	Sextons *or* people who beg on Saturday,	..	5	..	25
Ditto Pohkurna,	Priests,	..	300	..	1,500
Ditto Puleewal *or* Bora,	Merchants,	..	20	..	100
Ditto Sreemala,	Family Priests,	..	20	..	100
	Carried forward,..	..	375	..	1,875

POHKURN, *Continued.*		Houses.		Population.	
Names of Castes.	*Profession or Trade.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*	*Moosulman.*	*Hindoo.*
	Brought forward,..	..	375	..	1,875
Bungur,	Weavers,	..	125	..	625
Bunya Muhesree,	Merchants, and	..	500	..	2,500
Ditto Oswal,	Shop-keepers,	..	100	..	500
Chakur,	Servants,	..	350	..	1,750
Chooreegur dant ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	2	..	10	..
Ditto Lakh ka,	*Ditto* of Lac,	5	..	25	..
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	30	..	150
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	100	..	500
Fukeer,	Mendicants,	10	..	50	..
Goomuteea ? *or* Moojawur,	Servants of Shrines,	150	..	750	..
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	55	..	275
Khutree,	Calico-printers,	80	..	400	..
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	30	..	150
Kulwar,	Distillers,	..	5	..	25
Lohar,	Ironsmiths,	..	9	..	45
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	150	..	750
Mochee,	Shoemakers,	..	40	..	200
Muhawut,	Elephant-keepers,	2	..	10	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	40	..	200
Pinara *or* Dhoongur,	Cotton-bowers,	12	..	60	..
Rahbaree *or* Biloch..	Camel-men,	50	..	250	..
Rajpoot Rahtor,	.. ..	..	20	..	100
Sikulgur,	Polishers of metal *or* sword-cutlers ?	2	..	10	..
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	40	..	200
Silawut *or* Puthurphor,	Stone-masons,	10	..	50	..
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	50	..	250
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	40	..	200
	Grand Total of POHKURN,..	323	2,059	1,615	10,295

Mundurs or Pagodas 30. Chutsal (schools) 9. Wells in the city 15, outside 70. Tanks 13. Royal Chutrees 13 (with 110 pillars). Shops 250.

REEA near Merta in Jodhpoor.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Moosulman.	Hindoo.	Moosulman.	Hindoo.
Bhungee,	Sweepers,	..	15	..	75
Ditto,	Other low castes,	..	100	..	500
Brahmun,	Priests,	..	120	..	600
Bunya,	Merchants and Shop-keepers,..				
Ditto Beejaburgee,	.. .. ..	..	20	..	100
Ditto Muhesree,	.. .. ..	..	200	..	1,000
Ditto Oswal,	.. .. ..	..	50	..	250
Chakur,	Servants,	..	30	..	150
Cheepee,	Calico-printers,	..	25	..	125
Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	50	..	250
Dhobee,	Washermen,	..	10	..	50
Dhoongur *or* Pinara,	Cotton-bowers,	20	..	100	..
	Carried forward,..	20	620	100	3,100

REEA, *Continued.* Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
	Brought forward,..	20	620	100	3.100
Jat,	Cultivators,	..	100	..	500
Jutia *or* Raegur,	Tanners,	..	20	..	100
Kathee,	Carpenters,	..	35	..	175
Khuradee,	Turners,	..	5	..	25
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	20	..	100
Lohar,	Ironsmiths,	..	10	..	50
Malee,	Gardeners,	..	200	..	1,000
Muneehar,	Lac-workers,	15	..	75	..
Naee,	Barbers,	..	10	..	50
Rajpoot,	..	..	80	..	400
Telee,	Oilmen,	..	30	..	150
	Grand Total of Reea,..	35	1,130	175	5,650

360 pukka wells, sweet water, at 30 cubits in the town, and at 15 cubits outside: a small pukka hill fort, 5 guns, 6 *Raiklas* (field-pieces), 200 swivels for camels (Zumbooruk or Joojurba?) Revenue 15,000 rupees.

SHEO in Jodhpoor or Marwar.

Names of Castes.	Profession or Trade.	Houses. Moosulman.	Houses. Hindoo.	Population. Moosulman.	Population. Hindoo.
Bheel,	Bowmen,	..	10	..	50
Brahmun Pohkurna,	Priests,	..	20	..	100
Bunya Oswal,	Shop-keepers,	..	60	..	300
Chakur,	Servants,	..	2	..	10
Chooreegur dant ka,	Bracelet-makers of Ivory,	1	..	5	..
Durzee,	Tailors,	..	1	..	5
Khutree,	Calico-printers,	15	..	75	..
Koomhar,	Potters,	..	2	..	10
Malee,	Gardeners and Oilmen,	..	40	..	200
Megwal *or* Chumar,	Coblers and Porters,	..	50	..	250
Naee,	Barbers,	..	2	..	10
Rajpoot Bhatee,	..	..	3	..	15
Shamee,	Religious Devotees,	..	1	..	5
Sonar,	Goldsmiths,	..	1	..	5
	Grand Total of Sheo,..	16	192	80	960

Seven wells of sweet water, seven fathoms deep; 1 tank never dry; 2 to 4 guns in the thannah.

AHMUDPOOR in Sind.

Native Names.	*European Names.*	Per Rupee. *Mun.*	Per Rupee. *Ser.*	Rupees. *Per Mun.*	Rupees. *Per Ser.*
Betul,	Sweetmeats ?	..	2¼	..	..
Butasa,	Sugar-cakes,	..	2¼	..	..
Chawul (mota),	Rice (coarse),	1½	..	..	..
Ditto (muheen),	*Ditto* fine,	..	20	..	..
Chuna,	Gram,	1¼	..	..	..
Dal (musoor ka),	Split vetches,	1	..	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	12	..	..
Joar,	A millet,	1½	..	..	..
Julebee, &c.	Sweetmeats,	..	3	..	..
Khand *or* Cheenee,	Sugar, fine,	..	2½	..	..
Ditto ka khur,	*Vide Pera,*	..	..	..	..
Khar,	Soda,	1¼ at 1½	..	..	..
Mehndee,	Henna,	..	11	..	..
Mirch (kalee),	Pepper (black),	..	2¼	..	..
Misree,	Sugarcandy,	..	1¾	..	..
Musoor, *see Dal,*	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Oord,	A vetch,	..	14	..	..
Pera,	Sweetmeats,	..	2½	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	6½	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	13	..	..

108 paisa per 1 rupee, choubees-sun-ka, the butta on which is 1½ annas.

BALOTRA.

Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Päilee*.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Bajra,	Millet,	16	..	..	..
Chawul,	Rice,	7	..	..	..
Chooharee,	Dates,	..	13	..	..
Chuna,	Gram,	13	..	..	..
Dhunia,	Coriander seed,	..	14	..	..
Gehoon,	Wheat,	15	..	..	..
Ghirt *or* Ghee,	Butter (clarified),	..	4¾	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	16	..	..
Gwar,	Millet ?	22	..	..	..
Halee,	Oil-seed,	8	..	..	..
Hingloo, *see Shingurf,*	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Huldee,	Turmeric,	..	10	..	..
Just,	Zinc,	*kucha*	10	..	..
Kansee,	Flat dishes, made of pale brass,	25	paisa		
Khopra,	Cocoanut (kernels),	..	9	..	..
Koosoomba,	Safflower,	*kucha*	5	..	..
Leel,	Indigo,	..	1	..	..
Lota, *see Peetul,*	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Mirch (kalee),	Pepper (black),	..	5	..	..
Ditto (lal),	*Ditto* red,	..	9	..	..
Moong,	A vetch,	16	..	..	..
Moth,	*Ditto,*	19	..	..	..
Nariul,	Cocoanuts,	..	..	20 by tale.	

* For the capacity of the *Päilee* (which is a wooden cylinder hooped with iron), see "Bheekoompoor."

BALOTRA, *Continued.*

Native Names.	*European Names.*	Per Rupee. *Pailee.*	Per Rupee. *Ser.*	Rupees. *Per Mun.*	Rupees. *Per Ser.*
Oord,	A vetch,	16	..	..	..
Pectul,	Brass, from Palee,	32	paisa,	..	..
Ditto ka Lota,	*Ditto* pots,	22	paisa,	..	..
Rang,	Pewter,	*kucha*	5	..	..
Shingurf,	Cinnabar,	..	1	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	..	3	..
Sona, *see Ushurfee,*	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Tamba,	Copper,	..	..	..	..
Ditto ka Burtun,	*Ditto* pots	34	paisa,	..	..
Tel,	Oil,	..	..	..	..
Ditto kurwa,	*Ditto* bitter, (mustard,)	..	..	..	..
Ditto meetha,	*Ditto* sweet, (sesamum,)	..	14	..	..
Til,	Sesamum,	14	..	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Goojuratee-jurdo,	*Ditto* of Goojurat (yellow),	..	10	..	..
Umul *or* Ufeem,	Opium,	..	..	8	tolas.
Ushurfee,	Gold-mohurs,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Dihlee kee,	*Ditto* of Dihlee,	..	..	17¼	each.
Ditto Jaipoor kee,	*Ditto* of Jaipoor,	..	..	17	each.

34½ paisa current for 1 rupee.

BHEEKOONPOOR in Jesulmer.

Native Names.	*European Names.*	Per Rupee. *Pailee.*	Per Rupee. *Ser.*	Rupees. *Per Mun.*	Rupees. *Per Ser.*
Bajra,	Millet,	22	..	..	..
Gehoon,	Wheat,	12	..	..	..
Ghee *or* Ghirt,	Butter (clarified),	..	4	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	17	..	..
Moth,	A vetch,	20	..	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	13	..	..
Tel,	Oil,	..	13	..	..

34 paisas=1 rupee.
80 paisas=1 païlee.
Each paisa being 22½ mashas.

BIRSILPOOR in Jesulmer.

Native Names.	*European Names.*	Per Rupee. *Mun.*	Per Rupee. *Ser.*	Rupees. *Per Mun.*	Rupees. *Per Ser.*
Bajra,	Millet,	1½	..	..	..
Gehoon,	Wheat,	..	35	..	..
Ghee *or* Ghirt,	Butter (clarified),	..	3¼	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	10	..	..
Moth,	A vetch,	..	53	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	7	..	..
Ditto kurkur,	*Ditto ditto* refuse?	..	9	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	8	..	..

112 paisa Khijooria=1 rupee. 34 paisa Jodhpooria=1 ser.
31 paisa Jodhpooria=1 rupee

BUHAWULPOOR in Sind.		Per Rupee.		Rupees.	
Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Mun.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Al,	A red dye-root,	..	7	..	..
Am,	Mango,	..	..	..	..
Anar,	Pomegranate,	..	..	..	..
Asun (oon ka),	Praying Carpets, of wool,	..	..	..	..
Badam,	Almonds,	..	3	..	..
Bedana,	Raisins (sultana),	..	½	..	..
Bhung,	Hemp (intoxicating),	..	20	..	..
Chawul,	Rice,	..	25	..	..
Cheent,	Chintz from Mooltan, 7 yards per piece,	..	..	..	..
Chooree,	Dates,	..	4	..	..
Chumelee,	Jasmine,	..	..	..	..
Chumpa,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Chuna,	Gram,	..	20	..	..
Churus,	An intoxicating drug,	..	..	..	15
Dakh,	Raisins,	..	4	..	..
Dhunia,	Coriander seed,	..	16	..	..
Furush (oon ka),	Floor cloths (of wool),	..	..	..	..
Ganja,	Hemp (intoxicating),	..	..	..	..
Gehoon,	Wheat,	..	35	..	..
Ghee *or* Ghirt,	Butter (clarified),	..	3	..	..
Ghumeeree, *see Kheera,*	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Goolab ka Phool,	Roses,	..	..	..	..
Goolbudun,	Silk-stuffs (striped),	..	..	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	13	..	..
Hing,	Asafœtida,	..	½	..	..
Huldee (Palee kee),	Turmeric of (Palee),	..	3	..	..
Ditto poorub kee,	*Ditto* eastern,	..	4	..	..
Hursinghar,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Ilachee,	Cardimums,	..	..	..	1¼
Ditto chota,	*Ditto* small,	..	..	..	4
Jamoo *or* Jamun,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Jeera,	Cummin seed,	..	..	..	..
Ditto kala,	Carraway seed,	..	4	..	..
Jou,	Barley,	1½	..	..	..
Kela,	Plantains,	..	..	..	..
Khand *or* Cheenee,	Sugar (fine),	..	2½ at 3	..	..
Kheera,	Cucumber,	..	..	..	..
Khes (reshm ka),	Stuffs (silk),	..	..	..	..
Khujoor, *see Pind,*	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Khurboozu,	Melon (musk),	..	..	..	..
Kirmichee,	Cochineal,	..	..	..	17
Koorno ?	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Koosoom, poorubee,	Safflower (eastern),	..	2	..	..
Ditto Sindee,	*Ditto* (country),	..	1½	..	..
Leel,	Indigo,	..	1½	..	..
Loongee (reshmee),	Stuffs (silk),	..	..	..	..
Mirch (kalee),	Pepper, black,	..	2	..	..
Ditto, lal *or* ratee,	*Ditto*, red,	..	..	..	..
Munjeet,	Madder,	..	4½	..	..

BUHAWULPOOR, *Continued.*		Per Rupee.		Rupees.	
Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Mun.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Musoor,	A vetch,	1	..	..	..
Mutec Mooltanee,	Fuller's earth,	1	..	..	..
Mutur,	Peas,	..	20	..	..
Nariul,	Cocoanuts,	100	by tale	..	..
Neemboo,	Limes,	..	..	..	..
Neja,	.. .. ..	..	5	..	..
Oord,	A vetch,	..	18	..	..
Pind (Khujoor ka),	Dates (bastard),	..	9	..	..
Pista,	Pistachio-nuts,	..	2	..	..
Post,	Poppy-heads,	..	..	..	..
Putka,	Sashes (silken),	..	..	..	..
Roomal (Pushmeena),	Handkerchiefs (woollen, from Kashmeer),	..	..	..	..
Salep-misree,	A nutritious root,	..	..	..	20
Seo (farsee),	Apple (Persian ?)	..	..	..	..
Shesu,	Lead,	..	3	..	..
Shuftaloo,	Peaches,	..	..	..	..
Shuhtoot *or* Toot,	Mulberries,	..	..	..	..
Sonth,	Ginger (dry),	..	3¼	..	..
Sooparee,	Betel-nuts,	..	8	..	..
Sujee,	Potash,	3	..	..	..
Sungtura,	Oranges,	..	..	..	..
Tel,	Oil,	..	..	..	..
Ditto meetha,	*Ditto* sweet,	..	8	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	11	..	..
Ungoor,	Grapes,	..	..	..	..

84 rupees = 1 ser.
144 paisas = 1 rupee, choubees-sun-ka.

JESULMER.

Native Names	European Names	Mun.	Ser.	Per Mun.	Per Ser.
Ajwain,	Dill seed,	..	16	..	..
Anar *or* Daroon ?	Pomegranates,	..	..	..	..
Ber,	Jujube,	..	..	..	..
Bhung,	Hemp (intoxicating),	1	..	..	..
Dakh,	Raisins,	..	..	..	..
Daroon ?	Pomegranates,	..	..	..	..
Dhunia,	Coriander seed,	..	32	..	..
Gajur,	Carrots,	2	..	..	..
Goolab ka Phool,	Roses,	..	..	..	..
Jeera,	Cummin seed,	..	10	..	..
Koosoorub,	Safflower,	..	2	..	..
Loha,	Iron,	..	..	..	..
Lon (Khara),	Salt (bitter),	2½	..	..	..
Luhsun,	Garlic,	..	30	..	..
Mirch (lal),	Pepper (red),	..	6	..	..
Pewndee,	Jujube berries,	..	..	..	..
Piaz,	Onions,	2	..	..	..

JESULMER, *Continued.*		Per Rupee.		Rupees.	
Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Mun.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Post,	Poppy-heads,	..	20	..	..
Ditto ka Dana,	*Ditto* Seed,	..	10	..	..
Raee,	Mustard-seed,	..	15	..	..
Shukurkund,	Potato (sweet),	..	..	..	..
Sirson *or* Surm,	Mustard seed,	..	..	..	..
Soot,	Cotton-thread,	..	1½	..	..
Tel,	Oil (of mustard),	..	6	..	..
Túmakoo,	Tobacco,	..	10	..	..
JODHPOOR.					
Ajwain,	Dill seed,	..	7	..	..
Ditto Malwee,	*Ditto* of Malwa,	..	7	..	..
Am,	Mango,	..	..	..	..
Am-choor,	*Ditto* chips,	..	5	..	..
Anar,	Pomegranates,	..	..	..	..
Anar ka khuta koolia (Sind ka),	An acid preparation of Pomegranates from Sind,	..	..	8	..
Badam,	Almonds,	..	..	21	..
Ditto kurwa,	*Ditto* bitter,	..	..	25	..
Bajra,	Millet,	..	23	..	..
Bunat,	Cloth (woollen),	3¼	Rupees	per	yard.
Butasa,	Sugar-cakes,	..	2½	..	..
Chawul,	Rice,	..	10	3½	..
Cheenee,	Sugar, fine,	..	3¼	..	..
Chokh,	A drug for Camels,	..	4	..	..
Chooharee,	Dates,	..	5	6	..
Dakh,	Raisins,	..	..	50	..
Daroo *or* Baroot,	Gunpowder,	..	2	..	..
Daroo *or* Shrab,	Wine (of the Acacia),	..	5	..	..
Doodh (gaee ka),	Milk (cow's),	..	17	..	..
Dureeaee (lal),	Silk Stuff (narrow) red,	10	annas	per	yard.
Ditto (zurd),	*Ditto* yellow,	9	annas	per	yard.
Gehoon,	Wheat,	..	17½	..	..
Ghee *or* Ghirt (desee),	Butter (clarified) country,	..	1¾	24	..
Ditto Sind ka,	*Ditto* from Sind,	..	2	20	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	5½ at 6¾	..	..
Gooreea, *see* Nariul,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gota, *see Ditto*.	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Hing,	Asafœtida,	..	5-16ths	..	3
Ilachee,	Cardimums,	..	1¼	..	..
Ditto chota,	*Ditto* small,	..	..	..	..
Jaiphul,	Nutmegs,	20	by tale.	..	..
Jeera,	Cummin seed ?	..	2¾	..	..
Ditto kalee,	Carraway seed ?	..	5	..	..
Joar,	Millet,	..	28	..	..
Jou,	Barley,	..	22	..	..
Jungal,	Verdigris (from Agra),	..	1	..	..
Kaiphul,	A drug for Camels,	..	8	..	..

JODHPOOR, *Continued.*		Per Rupee.		Rupees.	
Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Mun.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Kasnee,	Endive,	..	3½	..	..
Khalra,	Hides (tanned),	..	..	3 each	..
Khand *or* Cheenee,	Sugar (fine),	..	3¼	13	..
Ditto doojo,	*Ditto* inferior,	..	..	11	..
Khopra, *see Nariul*,	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Khupra-leela,	Copperas blue (refuse) ?	..	5	..	..
Kungoo-golee,	Frankincense,	..	3	..	..
Kusees,	Copperas green,	..	10	..	..
Leelo Tota, *see Tootia*,	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Lon,	Salt,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Balotra ka,	*Ditto* from Puchbhudra,	2	.	..	..
Ditto Deedwana ka,	*Ditto* from Deedwana,	1¾	..	..	..
Ditto kala,	*Ditto* black (purgative),	..	13	..	..
Ditto khara,	*Ditto* bitter,	3	..	..	..
Ditto kochoree,	*Ditto* from near Roopgurh ?	1¼	..	..	..
Ditto Sachor ka,	*Ditto* from Sachor,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Sambhur ka,	*Ditto* Sambhur,	1	..	..	..
Ditto Sind ka,	*Ditto* (rock ?) from the Indus,	..	14	..	..
Loung,	Cloves,	..	..	..	2
Luhsun,	Garlic,	..	2½	..	..
Lumor Juta-wala, *see Nariul*,	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Mirch (kalee),	Pepper, black (best),	..	..	24	..
Misree,	Sugar-candy,	..	2	..	..
Moongphulee,	A drug ?	..	..	..	..
Moth,	A vetch,	..	30	..	..
Nariul,	Cocoanuts,	..	..	..	..
Ditto gooreea,	*Ditto* smooth-shelled,	5 Rs.	per 100	by tale.	..
Ditto khopra,	*Ditto* Kernels broken,	..	..	12	..
Ditto Ditto gota,	*Ditto ditto* entire,	..	..	15	..
Ditto Lumor *or* Juta-wala,	*Do.* rough-shelled, or in the husk,	6 Rs.	per 100	by tale.	..
Neemboo	Limes,	500	by tale.	..	..
Neemuk, *see* Lon.	.. ..	..	..	..	..
Pan (Nagur),	Betel-leaf,	150	by tale.	..	..
Peepla-mol,	Pepper, long,	..	..	55	..
Ditto tooleea,	*Ditto* coarse for camels,	..	..	20	..
Phitkuree,	Alum,	..	10	..	..
Pista,	Pistachio-nuts,	..	..	40	..
Rooee,	Cotton-wool,	..	3	..	..
Shehto *or* Sehta,	A flux ?	..	1 at 1½	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	5¾	6½	..
Sonamookhee,	Senna (fine),	..	2	..	..
Souf,	Aniseed,	..	7	..	..
Sonth,	Ginger (dry),	..	..	20	..
Ditto poorubee,	*Ditto* from the East,	..	..	15	..
Soohaga,	Borax,	..	..	..	..
Sooparee cheeknee,	Betel-nuts smooth,	..	2	..	..
Ditto kurkur,	*Ditto* rough (from the hills ?).	..	5	..	..
Suna,	Senna leaves (common),	..	10	..	..
Tamba,	Copper,	..	..	29	..

JODHPOOR, *Continued.*		Per Rupee.		Rupees.	
Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Mun.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Targutee sufed,	Wire (copper ?) white or thread silver,	12	tolas.	..	..
Ditto zurd,	*Ditto* yellow or thread gold,	10	tolas.	..	..
Tel,	Oil,	..	..	..	..
Ditto kurwa,	*Ditto* bitter (mustard),	..	5¼	..	..
Ditto meetha,	*Ditto* sweet (sesamum),	..	5½, ¾	..	..
Tootia leela,	Copperas blue,	..	1¼	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	4	..	..
Ditto jurdoo *or* zurd,	*Ditto* yellow,	..	2½	..	..
Ufeem *or* Umul,	Opium,	..	..	18	..

KHANPOOR in Sind.

Native Names.	European Names.	Mun.	Ser.	Per Mun.	Per Ser.
Am,	Mango,	..	..	..	..
Ditto khuta,	*Ditto* acid,	100	by tale.	..	..
Band,	String,	1	..	..	..
Bhung,	Hemp (intoxicating),	..	..	..	..
Chawul (mota),	Rice (coarse),	½ at 1	..	..	..
Ditto (muheen),	*Ditto* (fine),	..	13	..	..
Chookundur,	Beet-root,	..	..	..	..
Chuna,	Gram,	..	..	..	..
Dakh,	Raisins,	..	3	..	..
Dhunia,	Coriander seed,	..	..	..	..
Gajur,	Carrots,	..	..	..	..
Gehoon,	Wheat,	1¼	..	..	..
Ghee *or* Ghirt,	Butter (clarified),	..	3⅛, ¼	..	..
Goolab ka Phool,	Roses,	..	..	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	7 at 10	..	..
Halim,	Cresses,	..	..	..	..
Huldee,	Turmeric,	..	3	..	..
Ilachee,	Cardimums,	..	..	..	..
Ditto chota,	*Ditto* small,	..	5-16ths	..	..
Jeera,	Cummin seed,	..	..	..	..
Ditto kala,	Carraway seed,	..	..	..	..
Joar,	Millet,	1½	..	..	..
Kasnee,	Endive,	..	..	..	..
Khand *or* Cheenee,	Sugar (fine),	..	3 at 3½	..	..
Koosoomba,	Safflower,	..	3	..	..
Kurur,	An Oil-seed,	..	..	..	..
Kupra,	Cloth (cotton),	..	..	..	..
Lon,	Salt,	..	..	..	..
Ditto khara,	*Ditto* bitter,	..	..	..	..
Luhsun,	Garlic,	..	..	..	..
Mirch kala,	Pepper (black),	..	2	..	..
Ditto (lal),	*Ditto* red,	..	8	..	..
Moong,	A vetch,	..	14	..	..
Muchee,	Fish,	..	..	..	..
Musoor,	A vetch,	1¼ at 2	..	..	..
Mutur,	Peas,	2	..	..	..

KHANPOOR, *Continued.*

Native Names.	*European Names.*	Per Rupee. *Mun.*	Per Rupee. *Ser.*	Rupees. *Per Mun.*	Rupees. *Per Ser.*
Oord,	A vetch,	..	13at20	..	..
Papra Khar,	A Dye?	..	..	..	..
Piaz,	Onions,	..	..	..	..
Pista,	Pistachio-nuts,	..	1	..	..
Post,	Poppy-heads,	..	..	..	..
Ditto ka Dana,	*Ditto* seeds,	..	..	..	..
Raee,	Mustard seed (fine),	..	..	..	..
Rooee,	Cotton-wool,	..	2½	..	..
Rungut (lathee ka jur ka tel),	(Oil? from) a Root,	..	..	..	..
Shuhud,	Honey,	..	..	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	6 at 7	..	..
Sirson *or* Surm,	Mustard seed (coarse),	1	..	..	..
Souf,	Aniseed,	..	..	..	..
Sujee,	.. .. ..	2	..	..	..
Sukoor,	A Dye of the *Furas*?	..	..	..	..
Sun,	Hemp,	1	..	..	..
Tel,	Oil,	..	6½	..	..
Ditto kurwa (Sirson ka),	*Ditto* bitter (mustard),	..	4¼	..	..
Ditto meetha (Til ka),	*Ditto* sweet (sesamum),	..	8	..	..
Til,	Sesamum,	..	18	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	..	..	..

84 Rupees weight = 1 seer.

KISHUNGURH.

Native Names.	*European Names.*	Per Rupee. *Mun.*	Per Rupee. *Ser.*	Rupees. *Per Mun.*	Rupees. *Per Ser.*
Ata,	Meal (wheaten),	..	18	..	..
Bajra,	Millet,	1	..	..	..
Chawul,	Rice,	..	12	..	..
Gehoon,	Wheat,	..	35	..	..
Ghirt *or* Ghee,	Butter (clarified),	..	2¾	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	11	..	..
Huldee,	Turmeric,	..	5 at 6	..	..
Joar,	Millet?	1	..	..	..
Jou,	Barley,	1	..	..	..
Kakur *or* Kangunee,	Bird-seed?	1¼	..	..	..
Khand *or* Cheenee,	Sugar (fine),	..	5	..	..
Moong,	A vetch,	..	28	..	..
Moth,	*Ditto,*	..	34	..	..
Muka,	Maize,	1	..	..	..
Oord,	A vetch,	..	27	..	..
Rooee,	Cotton-wool,	..	7	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	9	..	..
Sirson,	Mustard-seed,	..	25	..	..
Tel,	Oil,	..	10	..	..
Til,	Sesamum,	..	24	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Bhilsa ka,	*Ditto* of Bhilsa,	..	2	..	..
Ditto jeoree,	*Ditto* twisted,	..	5	..	..
Ditto jurdoo (zurd),	*Ditto* yellow,	..	2	..	..
Ditto Ditto Doojo,	*Ditto ditto* Seconds?	..	5	..	..

36 paisa = 1 Kishungurh rupee.
42 paisa = 1 Jodhpoor ditto.
44 paisa = 1 Kuldar (Co.'s) ditto.

34 paisa = 1 *Kucha* Ser.
48 paisa = 1 *Pukka* Ser.

MITHUN KOT on the River Indus.		Per Rupee.		Rupees.	
Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Mun.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Ajwain,	Dill seed,	..	..	..	..
Al,	Dye-root,	..	..	..	..
Bedana,	Raisins (Sultana),	..	..	..	..
Bhung,	Hemp (intoxicating),	..	..	..	..
Chawul,	Rice,	..	..	..	..
Choora, *see* Khopra,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Chuna,	Gram,	..	..	..	..
Ditto sufed,	*Ditto* white,	..	..	..	..
Dakh,	Raisins,	..	..	..	..
Dhunia,	Coriander seed,	..	..	..	..
Doda,	Raisins (coarse),	..	..	..	..
Gehoon *or* Kunuk,	Wheat,	..	..	..	..
Ghirt *or* Ghee,	Butter (clarified),	..	..	..	..
Goor,	Sugar (coarse),	..	..	..	..
Guth, *see* Khopra,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Hurura,	Gall-nut,	..	..	..	..
Ditto Ghora,	*Ditto* coarse ?	..	..	..	..
Ilachee,	Cardimums,	..	..	..	..
Ditto chota,	*Ditto* small,	..	..	..	..
Jeera,	Cummin seed,	..	..	..	..
Ditto kala,	Carraway seed,	..	..	..	..
Jou,	Barley,	..	..	..	..
Kansee,	Pale brass,	..	..	..	..
Khand,	Sugar (fine),	..	..	..	..
Khopra,	Cocoanut kernels,	..	..	..	..
Koosoom,	Safflower,	..	..	..	..
Kunuk, *see* Gehoon,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Leel,	Indigo,	..	..	..	..
Loha,	Iron,	..	..	..	..
Mirch kala,	Pepper (black),	..	..	..	..
Ditto lal,	*Ditto* red,	..	..	..	..
Misree,	Sugar-candy,	..	..	..	..
Moong,	A vetch,	..	..	..	..
Ditto hura,	*Ditto* green,	..	..	..	..
Moonj,	Grass for ropes,	..	..	..	..
Munjeet,	Madder,	..	..	..	..
Musoor,	A vetch,	..	..	..	..
Mutur,	Peas,	..	..	..	..
Naspal,	A Dye of the Pomegranate bark ?	..	..	..	..
Oon (sufed),	Wool (white),	..	..	..	..
Oord,	A vetch,	..	..	..	..
Paisa,	Copper (coined),	..	..	..	..
Papra Khar,	A Dye ?	..	..	..	..
Peetul,	Brass,	..	..	..	..
Phitkuree,	Alum,	..	..	..	..
Post,	Poppy-heads,	..	..	..	..
Putung,	Log-wood,	..	..	..	..
Rooee,	Cotton-wool,	..	..	..	..
Shukur,	Sugar (brown),	..	..	..	..
Sindoor,	Cinnabar ?	..	..	..	..

MITHUN KOT, *Continued.*		Per Rupee.		Rupees.	
Native Names.	*European Names.*	*Mun.*	*Ser.*	*Per Mun.*	*Per Ser.*
Sirson,	Mustard-seed,	..	..	..	..
Subzee, *see* Bhung,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Tamba,	Copper,	..	..	..	..
Tel,	Oil,	..	..	..	..
Til,	Sesamum,	..	..	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	..	..	..
Ufeem *or* Umul,	Opium,	..	..	..	..

OOCH in Sind.					
Am,	Mango,	..	..	..	..
Bhung,	Hemp (intoxicating),	..	..	..	..
Chumelee,	Jasmine,	..	..	..	..
Gajur,	Carrots,	..	..	..	..
Goolab ka Phool,	Roses,	..	..	..	..
Jamoo *or* Jamun,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Kela,	Plantain,	..	..	..	..
Khujoor (ka Pind),	Dates (bastard),	..	..	..	..
Khurbooza,	Melon (musk),	..	..	..	..
Kuchnar,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Kukree,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Kurela.	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Moola,	Radish (large),	..	..	..	..
Neemboo,	Limes,	..	..	..	..
Ditto meetha,	*Ditto* sweet,	..	..	..	..
Pabeea ?	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Post,	Poppy,	..	..	..	..
Pula-suba ?	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Shuft-aloo,	Peach,	..	..	..	..
Sohun-zurd ?	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Soo-ber,	Jujube ?	..	..	..	..
Suhijna,	.. .. ..	..	..	..	..
Sulgum,	Turnip,	..	..	..	..
Toot *or* Shutoot,	Mulberries,	..	..	..	..
Tumakoo,	Tobacco,	..	..	..	..
Ungoor,	Grape,	..	..	..	..
Unjeer,	Fig,	..	..	..	..

. MEMORANDA

ON

THE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF THE TERRITORIES OF BUHAWULPOOR, JESULMER, AND JODHPOOR.

Introductory observations.

In the very rapid manner in which Lieutenant Trevelyan's Mission to the Western parts of Rajwara traversed those States where its presence was required, it is hardly to be expected that many opportunities should have offered themselves for entering into pursuits of a purely literary kind; as it is however of great importance to travellers in particular that those who have preceded them in visiting countries little known, should lose no opportunity of noting down such particulars as they may be able to ascertain respecting the Language, Literature, and system of Education (if there be any such) in the territories through which they pass, I have collected, rather for the use of the traveller than for the notice of the student, the following Memoranda, in which will be found recorded such passing observations as I was able to make both on the General Language, and on the peculiarities of dialect in Sind, the Bhatee country, and Marwar.

SECTION I.—BUHAWULPOOR.

Language of Buhawulpoor.

With respect to Sind, it must be observed that the whole duration of my stay within the Buhawulpoor frontier amounted to only one month, a time too short to become acquainted with much of even the patois of a language; but Lieutenant Mackeson, who acts as our Political Agent at the court of Buhawul Khan and is himself an excellent linguist, kindly assisted me in obtaining a slight knowledge of the languages current in Sind. The whole business of the court, at least as far as letters and the affairs of ceremony are concerned, appears to be conducted in Persian, which is also spoken fluently by the envoys from Khairpoor, and other parts of Sind: but the great bulk of the population, that is to say, the labouring part of the community, whether Moosulman or Hindoo, Buloches or Jats, speak a mixed language that sounds something between Punjabee and Marwaree. There are great numbers of

Hindoo Merchants scattered throughout the country and those persons are of course familiar with the ordinary Hindoostanee tongue; moreover as some of them hold office about the Khan, he can have no difficulty in carrying on a correspondence with his neighbours of Beekaner or Jesulmer: nor does the new custom of the British Government put him to any inconvenience, as Persian duplicates accompany the English letters, and Mr. McPherson, who trains the Khan's troops, could read the latter if requisite.

Dialect of the lower orders.

Of the Persian, or court language, nothing need be said as I am not aware that it differs in the slightest respect from the Persian so commonly used throughout all the British Courts of Law in India; but the dialect of Punjabee, or Mooltanee, spoken by the villagers, requires notice, as the words are radically different though the construction is generally the same as that variety of Hindoostanee which is spoken in Marwar. There is the same peculiarity in inflecting the future tense of verbs by annexing the syllables *soon, see,* &c. to the root instead of the *ga* or *gee,* with which we are so familiar; and the ear at first receives as a startling novelty the sounds "*asan toosadee nal jhoolsoon,*" instead of the more usual, "*myn toomhare sath jaoonga,*" "I will go with you," to which it is equivalent, though the *asan* properly belongs to the plural number and its verb to the singular. Of the words contained in the following vocabulary only a very few appear to be pure Persian, while those of Hindee origin are more numerous; and they are arranged in alphabetical order for convenience of reference, though it would perhaps have been better to have classed the words according to their cognate significations, as has been done with the numerals; the Hindoostanee names or words have been added to make the list more generally useful.

Specimen of words in common use in Sind, with their translations in English and Hindoostanee arranged as in the system advocated by Mr. Trevelyan.

Vocabulary of words used in Sind.

Sindí.	*English.*	*Hindustání.*
Ásádí,	Mine, or ours,	Merá, hamárá.
Ásán,	I, or we,	Main, ham.
Baná,	Boundary,	Sarhad, símá.
Beht,	A village on piles,	Bastí machán par baní.
Belí,	Man, servant,	Ádmí, naukar.
Berí,	Boat,	Náo.
Bihárí,	Canal,	Nahar.
Birá,	Brother,	Bhái.
Changá,	Good,	Achchhá.

Sindí.	*English.*	*Hindustání*
Chappe,	Oar,	Ḍánḍ.
Cher,	A forced labourer,	Begárí.
Chikná,	To draw or track,	Khainchná.
Choká,	Long,	Lambá.
Dáchí,	A she-camel,	U'ntní.
Dádá,	Strong, hard,	Mazbút, kará.
Dahar,	Hard ground,	Paurhá-zamín.
Dand,	Oar,	Ḍánḍ.
Dasná,	To show,	Dikháná.
Dhá,	Sandbank,	Char.
Dirkhán,	Carpenter,	Barhái, khátí.
Druk,	Run (imp.)	Daur.
Dobá,	Pond or pool,	Pokhar, tál.
Gal,	Speech,	Bolí.
Gám-gám,	At a foot's pace,	Kadam-kadam.
Gidí,	Take (took ?)	Le, (liyá.)
Háukná,	To say,	Kahná.
Hausila,	Ambition,	Umang, dhun.
Hún,	Now,	Ab, is waqt.
I'we,	Yes,	Háṇ.
Jhul,	Go (imp.)	Já, chal.
Jugah,	Hut,	Jhomprí.
Kabe,	Left (hand, &c.)	Báyán.
Kamán,	Sugar cane,	U'kh.
Káná,	Reed,	Narkut ?
Kandá,	A kind of tree,	Jánt, Chokar.
Kandí,	Creek,	Nálá ?
Káwar,	Anger,	Ghussa.
Kirí,	What, which,	Kyá, kaun.
Khewar,	Sheet Lightning,	Bijlí ?
Khú,	A well,	Kúá, indárá.
Kishtí,	Boat,	Náo, dengí.
Kore,	Salt (adj.)	Noná.
Kotlá,	Hamlet,	Bás, purwá.
Kúkar,	Cock,	Murgh.
Kúkarí,	Hen,	Murghí.
Lath,	Oar,	Ḍánḍ.
Madh,	Hamlet,	Bás, chák.
Majál,	Power,	Bal, qudrat.
Manhá,	Scaffold,	Machán, Pár ?
Márká,	Retinue,	Hashmat, Sawárí.

Sindí.	*English.*	*Hindustání.*
Matá,	Calm, gentle,	Thír, narm.
Múndo,	Not at all,	Hargiz ? kuch nahíṇ.
Nál,	With,	Se, sáth.
Naveklá,	Alone,	Akelá.
Niká,	Small,	Chotá.
Nirwár,	Justice ?	Nyáo.
Pak,	Sail,	Pál.
Pákrá,	Camel's saddle,	Káthí.
Palú,	Lap,	Godí.
Pand,	Way, road,	Ráh, rastá.
Pasíwá,	Direct,	Sídhá.
Patan,	Landing-place,	Ghát.
Pawan,	Wind,	Hawá, bayár.
Putr,	Son,	Beṭá.
Ralna,	To meet, mingle,	Milná.
Ras,	Rope,	Rasí, dorí.
Rohí,	The desert,	Ujár.
Sadná,	To say,	Kahná.
Saje,	Right (hand, &c.)	Dahiná.
Saṭṭá,	Is blowing (?)	Bahtá hai (?)
Seún,	Near (the surface),	Nazdík, nere.
Shahar,	Village,	Bastí, gám.
Shai,	Thing, affair ?	Chíz, bát ?
Sir,	A sail,	Pál.
Sukhán,	Rudder,	Patwár.
Súawá,	Guide,	Daurâhá, agúá.
Saihín,	Sir,	Sáhib.
Takrá,	Strong (as wind),	Bharí.
Tálí,	A kind of tree,	Sísú.
Tusadí,	Yours,	Tumhárá.
Tusán,	You,	Tum.
Utí,	An armed camel-man,	Shutur-sawár.
Val,	A bend or turn,	Bánk.
Valáná,	To (turn or) send back,	Phirána.
Valná,	To turn back,	Lautná, phirná.
Vastí,	Village,	Bastí, gám.
Vát,	Road,	Bat, saṛak

Numerals.

Hek,	One,	Ek.
Do,	Two,	Do.

Sindí.	*English.*	*Hindustáni.*
Trai,	Three,	Tín.
Chau,	Four,	Chár.
Panj,	Five	Pánch.
Chí,	Six,	Chha.
Sat,	Seven,	Sát.
Ath,	Eight,	A'th.
Náwí,	Nine,	Nau.
Dah,	Ten,	Das.

Respecting the Nagree writing.

On casually examining that variety of the Nagree character adopted by the Hindoos in this part of the world, I noticed that though the letters were certainly less upright than those used in common Hindee writing, yet they hardly appeared to have as much slope as the type in which the Mooltanee Testaments have been printed. I may however be in error as to this particular, and unfortunately neglected to obtain or bring away any specimens of the ordinary handwriting of the merchants and tradesmen who are, generally speaking, the only class of persons who have much to do in the way of writing, except professed scholars or the Record-keepers and other Officers of State.

Probable number of Schools.

With respect to the number of schools in the Daodpotra country, though tables are given of the population of several of the chief towns, yet there is no notice taken of public places of education in any of them: yet it is not to be supposed that so wise a ruler as Buhawul Khan, who is an accomplished Persian scholar, would be so indifferent to the advancement of knowledge among his subjects as to leave them without a single school. Judging, by analogy, it seems fair to suppose that if the town of Mithun Kot (which is only separated from the Daodpotra country by the river Indus) can boast of seven schools, Moosulman and Hindoo, among its twelve hundred houses, the cities of Ahmudpoor, Buhawulpoor, Khanpoor, and Ooch, which respectively contain about 4,800; 7,700; 3,200; and 1,700 houses, ought to maintain altogether just a hundred schools, beside those that may be found in the small towns of Ahmudpoor, Lumma, Khairpoor, Moobarukpoor, &c.

SECTION II.—JESULMER.

Ignorance of Persian at the Court of Jesulmer.

Though the Bhatee country borders upon Sind, yet the intervention of the Great Desert appears to act as an effectual barrier in cutting off the Persian Language from the inhabitants of Jesulmer, who seem to be totally un-

acquainted with it; nor am I aware that there is now present at the Rawul's court a single individual who could read even a newspaper written in the Persian character, excepting of course the British *Ukhbar Nuvees*, and the person or persons employed to conduct the correspondence with the Honorable Company's Government during the time that the *Khureetas* were required to be drawn up in Persian. The Rawul and the principal people about him, all use a kind of Nagree character in their writings, and though the type of it differs in many respects from the Deva-nagree, yet it would soon become familiar, and be read with fluency by an ordinary Hindee Scholar. The following letter to my address, written in May 1835, by the Rao Sahib Singh of Birsilpoor, the most powerful of the Bhatee Thakoors, will show how nearly their language approximates to the *kuree-bolee* of Hindoostan.

Letter from the Rao of Birsilpoor.

Address.

" 74½. Angrej sáhib srí Belu sáhib jí."

Letter.

Srí Rám jí.

Swástí srí, garachhar sadhen sarb upmá láyak, Angrej sáhib srí Bálu sáhib, jage srí Birsilpur su likháwatu; Rao jí Sáhib Singh rá rám rám puhunch jáe. Áge rá samáchár to, áp rí kirpá su karná bhalá chhe, áp rá sadá bhalá cháhije; ji uparáint hamáre taiṇ áp ghaní bát chhe jo mihrwángí rákho chhe, tin su ya khabar báo jáe, jo hamáre taiṇ hukm Angrej sáhib áp ráchhe, ki srí Máhárával, jis men dojá bal chhe nahíṇ. Hamárá ádmí Bhátí wálu awechhe, sú hakíkat áp su málum karsi, sú áp púge samáchár hawálu likhwá díjo; sárí bát rí párat apnu chhe. j. s. (ja sambat?) 1891, miti Jeth badi 2.

Translation.

Translation of the above.

Address. 74½. The English gentleman, my lord, Mr. Boileau, sir!

Letter. (Heading in the corner.) My lord, Ramjee.

Hail, my lord! To the learned in many letters, altogether the most worthy, the English gentleman my lord Mr. Boileau, written from the holy place Birsilpoor; may the salutation of Rao Sahib Singh arrive. Farthermore the news is this; that by the operation of your favor I am well, and your welfare is always desirable; in addition to which it is to me a great matter that you, Sir, bestow on me your friendship, whereby this intelligence shall be made manifest, if you the English gentlemen will yourselves give me the order, (i. e. to come into Camp,) or my lord the Muharawul, than in whom there is no other strength. My man (the bearer) is come, of the Bhatee tribe, who will

make known the particulars to you Sir, of which please to send me a detailed account when he reaches you: the performance of the whole business must be yours.

Sumbut 1891 on the 2nd of the dark moon Jeth.

Remarks on this letter.

The first point to be noticed in the above letter is the number 74½ marked at the beginning of the superscription, which is done to prevent any other person from opening the letter than he to whom it is addressed, for it is a general superstition that the curse of the betrayal of Cheetor (which is implied by the above numbers) will fall upon any such unprincipled individual. In the next place a reference to the Nagree text would show great carelessness in respect to the vowels very many of which are omitted, and indeed the doing so is a general practice among all Hindoos except in such purely literary compositions as the ode in praise of the Muharawul Guj Singh which will be found below. Thirdly, the peculiarities of the Bhatee tongue (and of the Marwaree to which it is nearly allied) may be traced in the continual substitution of *rá* and *ri* for *ká* and *ki*; in the use of *chhe* for *hai*; and in the future tense expressed by *karsi* instead of *karegá*. The introduction of such Persian or Arabic words as *láiq*, or *haqiqat* may be easily accounted for, though the Hindee *jog* is almost always used instead of the former word in the complimentary heading of Indian epistles.

Peculiarities of the spoken dialect.

The peculiarities observable in the spoken dialect are much more numerous; and such of them as are not referrible to local idiom, but merely to literary discrepancies in the pronunciation of various words, may be chiefly divided into two classes, which are most easily illustrated by proper names, as in the following paragraph, where the first class is composed of words in which letters are wholly omitted, and the second class contains examples merely of the substitution of certain letters for each other. A third class might be added of such words as contain supernumerary letters, though their number is very small, as *Bhap* for *Bap*, and *Bheemar* for *Bheear*: but in fact the substitution of an aspirated for a simple "*b*" can hardly be called adding a letter, as both are expressed by a single character in Nagree; and a similar fancy for using aspirates may be noticed above in the specimens of Sind words where *khu* is used for *kuá* and *hek* for *ek*.

Specimens of changes in words.

The First Class contains words from which letters are dropped either in the beginning, (of which I remember no example;) in the middle as *Joona* for *Joonda*; *Channee* for *Chandnee*; *Kanasir* for *Kandasir*; and *Boodoo* for *Boordoo*; or at the end, as *Ramde* for *Ramdeo*, to say nothing of such words as *Sheel* for *Seetla* in which both the "*t*" and the "*a*" are omitted, beside

the substitution of an aspirated for a simple "*s*." The changes in the Second Class, like the omissions in the first, may also be divided into initial, medial, and final; and the alterations are in many instances carried to more than one letter or syllable, as in the following: ***Kheora, Sheora; Waïtoo, Baïtoo; Veenjoraee, Beenjoraee; Doraee, Joraee; Akhundra, Aekundra; Jusrahur, Jusrasir; Balmer, Barmer; Bishala, Bichala; Kheerma, Kheerwa; Babhen, Baosen; Bheekoonpoor, Bikrumpoor; Hulahur, Silawus; Seensorlee, Cheechurlee; Nohur, Nousir; Soostee, Sojutee;*** and the like.

Uncouth pronunciation of the Bhatee borderers.

As the Bhatee language is very similar to the Marwaree which is current in Jodhpoor, Beekanêr, and the neighbouring frontiers, many of the words given in the little vocabulary, under the head of "Jodhpoor" in the third section of these Memoranda, will be found in common use in the Jesulmer territory, though a stranger would find some difficulty in recognizing them, owing to the barbarous pronunciation of the natives. The constant substitution of a gutteral *kh* for *s* among the borderers, makes their language sound particularly harsh and uncouth; and the traveller may perhaps hear some such answer as the following, if he inquires about the distance to any place; "*padra marug bukhtee khat gou chhe*," the village is seven kos by the direct road.

Schools and teachers at Jesulmer.

The inhabitants of the city of Jesulmer speak in a much more intelligible manner, and at least a thousand of the citizens' children are said to have the benefit of daily education in the various schools maintained in the capital: about five hundred scholars are taught by Brahmuns, and the remaining half of those who go to school are pupils of a very meritorious class of religionists called Jutee, who strongly resemble the Bengalees in outward appearance: they wear no covering on their heads, and wrap large sheets of snowy-looking linen about their bodies; they attend to the education of the rising generation, and study medicine as a means of contributing to the welfare of the poor, but without attempting to derive any pecuniary profit from their skill in pharmacy;—at least such was the character of a Jutee who for some time remained attached to our camp. Though there are female secretaries in the palace at Jodhpoor, I am not aware that any of the softer sex at Jesulmer have made a study of letters, but it is not improbable that some of the Ladies in the Zunana may be able to write, the Rawul being fond of holding something like written dialogues with his Ministers when strangers are present, and he might like to do so with his *Ranees* too, even in the retirement of his harem.

The arrival of Mr. Clinger at Jesulmer may perhaps turn the attention of the Bhatee Court to the cultivation of English Literature, though it is to be feared that the Rawul's progress will hardly extend beyond a slight knowledge of English reading and writing, similar to that possessed by the young Raja Bulwunt Singh of Bhurtpoor. Mr. Clinger had not yet arrived in the Bhatee country when we left Jesulmer, and though we afterwards met him in the Jodhpoor territory on his way up from Calcutta, we had barely the means of judging what benefit might be expected from his residence at the Court of Jesulmer in the capacity of schoolmaster to the Rawul. His salary is fixed at a hundred rupees, but Bhatee stipends, like those of the Officers of state at Lucknow, are not likely to be very regularly paid.

English schoolmaster engaged by the Rawul.

During our stay at Jesulmer I was frequently visited by a learned Brahmun, of the Pohkurnia tribe, whose usual place of residence is Merta, but who had remained for some months at Jesulmer composing an ode in praise of the Muharawul, Guj Singh, of which a facsimile is annexed to this article, with a "Hindee-Italian orthographical" imitation, as Dr. Gilchrist would have called it, and an English translation: the latter however, though sufficiently exact to give the general meaning of the original, can convey no idea of the quibbling nature of its prototype, in which abundant use is made of the opportunities of punning afforded by the Rawul's names Guj Singh, which mean elephant and lion. The mechanical arrangement of this ode is very curious, as it exactly fills a square of thirty-six spaces each way, exclusive of a spare line at the bottom which gives the date of its completion; and the whole time that the poet was occupied in composing it was about three months. In each of the 1332 squares is a single Nagree character, either single or compound, by reading which in the usual way from beginning to end there are produced thirty-seven *dohas* or couplets containing the main body of the ode, which is of the kind called in Hindee, ***Kubit munhur***, the "Jewelled Poem," or ***Sumoondur band*** the "Ocean's Bank," because it girdles in as it were the fourteen ***rutns*** or jewels of the deep sea.

Notice of an ode in praise of the Muharawul.

These fourteen gems are arranged in a very ingenious manner, being composed entirely of parts of the original *dohas*, so indicated by a variety of paints of four colors, red, yellow, blue, and green, that they form a number of pleasing figures of symmetrical shape principally occupying the interior of a large red square in the middle of the poem. The lines which form these *rutns* all run diagonally across the original couplets of the poem, so that it must have been a very difficult affair to bring all the stubborn jewels into their proper places; and indeed the author himself confessed that he had spent

The fourteen jewels of the ode.

many a weary day in trying to arrange the refractory couplets before they could all be brought into their present state of perfection.

The poets of Europe have attempted something similar on a small scale by moulding even the Latin Hexameter verse into such a shape that all the vertical columns of the square in which it is written will give, by cross readings, a second set of Hexameters more musical even than the original set; as in the following example quoted in No. 32 of the Foreign Quarterly Review.

Latin example of Cross-readings.

Miles Soldiers	venator wood-craftsmen	mercator traders	navita sailors	princeps kings
Debellat Subdue	sequitur run-down	redimit buy	percurrit scud through	egestat occupy
Prœdones The thieves	lepores hares	merces merchandize	spumantia the foam	mentem their minds
Cuspide With point	fervore by zeal	numismate by gold	flamine in gusts	rebus in things
Ferri Of sword	latrantis of hound	tensus led on	venti of wind	miserorum. of need.

Valuable records at Jesulmer and at Putun.

It is much to be regretted that I was not aware until after we had quitted Jesulmer, that the archives of that capital contain most valuable records as quoted by Colonel Tod, though perhaps the Rawul might have thrown difficulties in the way of permitting a stranger to take copies of any of them; yet he seems so good-natured in other matters that it is hard to suppose he would refuse such permission, especially as it would have cost him nothing.

Other valuable records are said to be deposited at Putun in Goojurat, so that if any Bombay Officers stationed at Deesa (which is not far from Putun) have a turn for oriental literature they might be able to bring some of these hidden treasures to light.

SECTION III.—JODHPOOR.

Number of Schools in Jodhpoor.

The capital of Jodhpoor being much nearer the civilized part of Hindoostan than Jesulmer may naturally be expected to have more literary characters about it, and better educated men than the Bhatee capital; and this appears to be really the case, at least with respect to some of those persons with whom we came into contact, particularly including the Muharaja Man Singh, and Simboo Dut Joshee. The education of the lower orders is also attended to, and at the capital itself, containing thirty thousand houses, the number of schools is said to be at least seventy, while other accounts raise the number to 100 and 125. partly kept by Jutees and partly by Brahmuns. The city of Pohkurn has nine schools to only 2,400 houses, while at Peepar there are only 2 schools to 2.900 houses; and it is probable that Phulodee, Balotra, and Merta. which contain respectively 2,300; 1,400; and 5,200 houses, beside the provincial capitals of Siwana, Neemaj, Nagor, Deedwana, Koochawun. &c. would furnish a considerable number of scholars.

Method of teaching children.

The expense of a child's education can be very little as the three branches, or rather roots, of all learning, viz. reading, writing, and arithmetic, are simultaneously implanted in the pupil's mind without the aid of books, and with as little expenditure of stationery as can well be imagined. The teacher's stock in trade need consist of nothing but his own brains, or perhaps a few pamphlets to serve as class-books; while all the utensils required by the pupils are a painted board, which acts as a slate, a reed pen, and a little chalk and water, or diluted lamp black, for writing with either white or black letters according to fancy. The letters are written on the board by the preceptor and their names explained to the pupil who at the same time tries to imitate their shapes with his pen; so that the arts of reading and writing are acquired together: the art of cyphering is acquired in the same manner, the figures being written in order on the board and the multiplication table, or whatever it may be, is committed to memory bit by bit, a little plain water serving to efface all former writing from the board as soon as the scholar is ready to commence a fresh lesson.

Arithmetical problems.

Even some of the grown up people amuse themselves occasionally with solving arithmetical questions similar to those contained in the Leelawutee, which are chiefly done by a rude application of the rule of Position, or rather Supposition as it seems to be chiefly guess work; and some of their problems are clothed in a poetical shape as in the following instance:

"*Bísi roti, bísi janá,*
Dekh paroso, mánus ghaná;
Bír do-mandá, mard ti-mandá,
Chohra chohrí khandam khandá."

"A score of folks, and loaves but twenty,
Look you, neighbour, mouths are plenty!
Give each wife two, and each man three,
For each child half a loaf there'll be."

the numbers respectively being five, one, and fourteen.

In a similar manner 20 *mans* of grain are to be distributed among 20 animals, so that each elephant may have to carry $2\frac{1}{2}$ *mans*, each camel $1\frac{1}{3}$ *mans*, and each horse an eighth of a *man*, or 5 seers; their numbers being one, eleven, and eight.

Epigrams on different parts of Rajwara.

Other pithy sayings, beside arithmetical problems, have also been hitched into doggrel rhyme for the benefit of posterity, and some of them are very characteristic of the laconic manner in which the natives of India can occasionally express much in a few words, as in the following examples, the first of which is quoted from Colonel Tod's work:

"*A'k rá jhomprá, phog rá lárh*
Bájrá rí roti, moth rá dár
He terá, Rájá, yihí Márwár!"

"*Bajra* cakes in lieu of bread,
No split-peas but *moth* instead;
Huts of *ak*, and *phog* for fence.
Is this your fine Marwar, O Prince?"

The above is rather a rude picture of Marwar or the Jodhpoor territory, and the following one of Dhoondhar or the Jaipoor country is scarcely more flattering; it is attributed to the Raja Dole of Marwar who exclaimed on returning from Poogul towards Jaipoor.

"*Gájar mewá, káns khar,*
Mard japúnd ughár
U'ndhá ojhar astrí,
Ai des Dhúndhár."

"Carrots for fruit, rank weeds for grass,
And men exposed behind;
Women with pendent stomachs too!
We've reached Dhoondhar I find."

The following gives a happy idea of Shekhawutee:

> "*Ai terí Shekháwatí,*
> *A'dhá áṭá ádhá matí!*"

> "Confound this Shekhawutee land!
> My bread's half wheat-meal and half sand."

There is another couplet which has escaped my memory, mentioning four places the residence at which is particularly agreeable in different seasons of the year, something after the following fashion.

Other specimens of short rhymes.

> "*Siale meṉ Khatú bhalá, U'ndhále meṉ A'jmer;*
> *Kártik meṉ Nágor bhalá, aur Sáwan Bikáner.*"

> "Khutoo is good in winter time, in summer time Ajmer;
> October suits Nágor full well, and July Beekaner."

The positions of the three last cities are well known, and Khutoo lies between Merta and Deedwana. The next example is a tolerably well merited panegyric on the fort of Jesulmer which runs thus:

> "*Gaṛh Dilí, gaṛh A'gro, aur adhí Bikáner,*
> *Bhalí basái Bhátion gaṛh Jesalmer.*"

> "Delhi's a fort and Agra; half a fort is Beekaner,
> A fortress strong the Bhatees too have built at Jesulmer."

It may be observed by the way in speaking of these forts, that the natives appear to have appropriate titles for them each, as well as for other cities which are used in superscribing letters as for instance "*Nágor, Gaṛh mahá tarangí;*" ("Nagor, the fortress of great dignity:") "*Baháwalpúr, sarb súthánek;*" ("Buhawulpoor, altogether well established:") "*Gaṛh mahá tarangí kotáinte Jesalmer;*" ("The fortress of great dignity, the fort of forts,? Jesulmer:") "*Bikáner kotáinte sarb súthánek;*" ("Beekaner, the fort of forts,? altogether well established:") "*Siwáe Jáipúr. sarb súthánek kotáinte;*" ("The greater Jaipoor, the wholly well-fixed fort of forts."?) Some importance must evidently be attached even to the name of a city, fort, town, or village, for in the specimen of letter-writing given in a previous section under the head "Jesulmer," it will be seen that the Rao of Birsilpoor calls his own dwelling place "*Sree,*" a title given to the gods; while the names of other places again are counted so unlucky that the natives will not even mention them when fasting, that is to say on an empty stomach.

Titles of forts and cities.

The last example which I shall give of the "fugitive pieces" of Marwar poetry is a monody on the death of the great Rajpoot General, Umúr Singh of Nagor, who was murdered almost in the Emperor's presence in the fort of

Verses on the death of Umur Singh.

Agra after a gallant defence, and the south gate of the citadel, where he was so foully waylaid still bears his name, as well as the *noumuhila* which he built.

> "*Sháh ko salám kare mára he Salábat Khán,*
> *Káhat sawáro bol kino dhare dágaro ;*
> *Kitnáhi umráo márá ginná na partá játá,*
> *Kheltá shikár jaisá mirghan men bágharo :*
> *Káhit Kab Singh, Gaj Singh ka Amar Singh,*
> *Rákhí Rájpúti muzbúti nawal Nágaro ;*
> *Páo ser lohe se halái sári pádsháhi,*
> *Hoti shamsher to chhíná letá A'garo !*"

Which may be translated thus :

> "*Salábat Khán* bowed to the King, a homicide at heart,
> And bid his men way-lay the chief, nor let him safe depart ;
> Yet countless leaders of the host he felled beneath his spear,
> Just as a hunting-leopard falls upon a herd of deer :
> *Kab Singh* records that *Gaj Singh's* heir, brave *Amar Singh* by name,
> The fair *Nágori* chief, has well maintained his *Rájpút* fame ;
> Even with a flimsy iron brand he shook the imperial throne,
> And with his sabre might have made proud *Agra's* fort his own !"

On the native art of prosody.

Though the prosody of these verses is somewhat irregular, yet they have on the whole a decided dactylic construction which is particularly evident in the fourth hemistich, "*Kheltá shikár jaisá mirghan men bágharo,*" it being composed of four perfect dactyls, while each of the first, second, and sixth hemistichs, has but three dactyls and a ditrochœus: the third line has three of the double trochees ; in the fifth line two spondees are introduced, followed by two dactyls, and the seventh is made still more irregular by the introduction of a redundant foot, with a spondee between two amphibrachs ; the whole being apparently scanned in the following manner :

— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ — ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/
— ᴗ /ᴗ— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ — ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/
— ᴗ — ᴗ/— ᴗ — ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ — ᴗ/
— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/
— —/— —/— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/
— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ — ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/
— —/— ᴗ ᴗ/ᴗ — ᴗ/— —/ᴗ — ᴗ/
— ᴗ ᴗ/— —/— ᴗ ᴗ/— ᴗ ᴗ/

But the native poets of India do not appear to adhere so rigidly to prosodial rules as their brother bards of the West think necessary, and seem quite satisfied if the rythm of their verses approaches tolerably near that of the ex-

amples laid down in the "*pingul granth,*" or Oriental "Grachus and Parnassum," which is their chief text book.

Comparison with English verses.

Rude as the above verses are, they will yet stand a very fair comparison with a similar kind of Dactylic written even by the most musical of English Lyrists, the poet Moore, in the second book of whose Sacred Songs will be found one entitled, "Come ye disconsolate," the two first stanzas of which run thus;

"Come, ye disconsolate, where'er you languish,
Come at the shrine of God fervently kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here tell your anguish—
Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal.
Joy of the desolate, light of the straying,
Hope, when all others die, fadeless and pure,
Here speaks the Comforter, in God's name saying—
Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot cure."

and they are strictly scanned as follows:

— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | ∪ — ∪ | — — |
— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — |
— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — — |
— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ — ∪ | — |
— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — — |
— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — |
— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | ∪ — — | — — |
— ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ — ∪ | — |

so that in these eight verses there are no less than four imperfect feet, (viz. in the first, fourth, seventh, and eighth lines,) though it must be confessed that the whole of them fall very pleasingly upon the ear.

Vocabulary of Marwaree words.

The following brief vocabulary is intended to show some of the most common Marwaree words in use throughout Jesulmer, Jodhpoor, Beekaner, &c.

Márwárí.	*English.*	*Hindustání.*
An,	Food,	Bhojan, khání.
Arogná,	To eat,	Khání,
Anṭan,	West,	Pachcham.
Badorá,	Great,	Bará.
Bágh,	Drove of bullocks,	Tándá ?
Bakhtí, (Jes.)	Village,	Bastí.
Bánchná,	To read,	Paṛhná.
Bándá,	Hyæna,	Lakrá, lakar-baghrá.
Bárí,	Sally port,	Kirkí.
Bat,	A road,	Sarak.
Bátá,	Stone,	Patthar.
Batia,	A foot-path,	Pag-danḍí.
Berí,	A small Well,	Kúí, kúía.
Bheḍa,	Wolf,	Bheṛiyá.
Bhud,	A large Frog,	Beng, ? dádur.

Márwárí.	*English.*	*Hindustání.*
Bhúna,	To sit,	Baiṭhná.
Bí, (Jes.)	Two,	Do.
Bíjí, (Jes.)	Second,	Dúsrá.
Bírá	Fair complexioned,	Gorá.
Birájna,	To sit, (respectful,)	Baiṭhná.
Cherí,	A she-goat,	Bakrí.
Chokar,	A kind of tree,	Jánt.
Dagrá,	Road,	Sarak.
Darímba,	Salt-pan,	Khaláṛí.
Dáwá,	Left (hand, &c.)	Báyan.
Dekra,	Son,	Beṭá.
Dhaní,	Owner, master,	Málik.
Dhání,	Hamlet,	Púrwá.
Dholá,	White,	Safed.
Digrí,	Path,	Pag-danḍí.
Díme,	Gently,	Ahiste.
Dúngar,	Hill,	Paháṛ
Dúngrí,	Hillock,	Paháṛí.
Ewár,	Shepherd or goatherd,	Gaṛaṛiyá.
Ewr,	A Flock (of sheep or goats),	Gallá ?
Gáo,	A distance of two miles,	Kos.
Ghaná,	Much, many,	Bahut.
Ghethá, (Jes.)	A Sheep,	Bheṛ.
Helaría,	Sugar-cane,	U'kh, gándá ?
I'kh,	Sugar-cane,	U'kh gándá ?
Indurí,	Mouse,	Chuhíá, músí.
Jál,	A kind of tree,	Pílú.
Jálí,	A Float,	(Unknown.)
Japúnd,	Buttock, thigh ?	Chutur, jáng ?
Jarkh,	Hyæna,	Lakar-baghrá.
Jímná,	To Eat,	Khána.
Kesarí-singh,	Lion,	Singh.
Khádú.	A herd, (of buffaloes,)	Nár ?
Khát, (Jes.)	Seven,	Sát.
Koh,	Two miles,	Kos.
Konlá,	Short (distance ?)	Narm ?
Kair,	A kind of tree,	Karíl.
Láḍe,	Behind,	Píchhe.
Láḍlá,	Hinder,	Píchlá.
Larí,	Sheep ? ewe,	Bheṛí.
Liálí,	Wolf,	Bheṛiyá.
Logrí,	Fox,	Lokrí, lomrí.
Lohro,	Small,	Chhoṭá.
Lonktí,	Fox,	Lokrí, lomrí.
Lotho,	Large,	Barár.
Magra,	A long ridge,	Lambá pahár ?

Márwárí.	*English.*	*Hindustání.*
Mándna,	To write,	Likhná.
Mánkar,	Baboon.	Langúr.
Márag,	Road, way,	Ráh, rastá.
Mawásí,	Cattle,	Gorú.
Míndá,	Ram,	Bherá ?
Míndká,	A small frog,	Menḍak, dádur
Minukh,	Man,	Mánus, purus.
Mirg,	Antelope,	Hirn.
Moklo,	Abundant,	Dher ?
Náhr,	Tiger,	Sher ? Bágh.
Nená,	Small,	Chhoṭá.
Ochhá,	Short,	Kotáh.
Ojhar,	Belly,	Pet.
Ondá,	Deep,	Gaihrá.
Padar,	Hard ground,	Kará zamín ?
Padhárna,	To go, (respectful,)	Chalná.
Pádrá,	Direct, straight,	Sídhá.
Paut,	Carriage-road,	Sarak.
Parbat,	Mountain,	Pahár.
Parolí,	Gate,	Darwáza.
Paswára,	Aside,	Alag.
Pídí,	A generation,	Pusht.
Píngná,	To leap, bound,	Kúdná.
Pol,	Gate,	Darwáza.
Púgná,	To arrive,	Pahunchná.
Raíká,	A Camel-man,	Sarwán.
Rasoí,	Food,	Khána.
Rátá,	Red,	Lál.
Ráwala,	Female Apartments,	Zanána,
Rích,	A Bear,	Bhálú.
Sánd,	A she-camel,	U'nṭní.
Sántá,	Sugar-cane,	U'kh.
Sheh,	Porcupine,	Sáhí.
Shiála,	Winter,	Járá.
Sindí,	Direction,	Taraf.
Sushia,	Hare,	Ḳhargosh.
Súthár (Sutár),	Carpenter,	Barhaí.
Tamela,	A stable,	Tawela.
Thal,	Sand-hill,	Bhúr ?
Tirná,	To swim,	Pairná.
Tomba,	A gourd,	Láokí.
Tora,	A string of camels,	Qatár.
Tos,	Colocynth,	Indráyan.
U'gan,	East,	Púrab.
U'ndhá,	Inverted,	Ultá.
U'ndhálá,	Summer,	Garmá.
Unumán,	About, nearly,	Qaríb.

In addition to the above the following are given as the ordinary names (N. B. not proper names) of persons (Ailán).

Marwar names for the limbs, &c.

The members of the body, clothes, &c. in the Marwar tongue, some of which are also used in Dhoondhar, (Jaipoor;) and others are common Hindoostanee.

Names of Children.

Tábar, Bálak, Chohro, Dáoro, Kawar, Modia.

Names of Old People.

Budho, Dakro, Birdá: Jawán (in his prime).

Names of Females.

Logáí (Lukáí), Baïr báni, Astrí, Tiriá, Bahú, Betí, Chohrí, Baí, Dáorí, Láhokní, Begam.

Parts of the body.

Khoprí, Cháchro, Sir, Shees, Mátho, Nák, Naktoro, Su--: A'nkh, Náin Koyá Báinphan; Honth, Mukh, Múndo; Batísí, Dánt; Jíbh, Jub-án. (Zabán;) Trisbolí, Thodí, Kán, Gudí, Galo, Kanth, Ghetúo, Tálúo, Kapál; Khawá, Kándho, Magar, Píth, Bhujá, Bánh, Ponchá, Kuhní, Háth, Lik Gúntha, (Angúthá;) Angulí, Núh, Rekhá; Chháthi, Hío, Kalejo; Chúnchí, Bobá, Aní, Hirdo, Pet, Pháro, Pedú, Nal; Kar, Kamar, Guddá, (Gurdá;) U'la, Dúngá, Jáng, Sáthal; Pálí, Píndí, Murcha: Pag, Edí, Kadam, Angulí (--pag kí), Guntho, (Angúthá,) Talúa.

Speech and its Imperfections, &c.

Bhákya, Bolí, Kábá, Torá, Gungá, Gailá, Baihra, Súno.

Compliments of Address, (Mujrá-sái.)

Rám-Rám, Johár, Jai-Gopínáth-jí! (in Jaipoor) Salám-alaikúm; Bandagí Sáhib; Rabatú-dekho-tahán-ka-májaná.?

Male Ornaments and Clothes.

Rúmál, Khandwo, Phento, Pagrí, Pág, Shelí, Kalangí, Turrá Sirpechí, Dhatho, Murkí, Kurkí; Karí-Birbalí; Motí Tongil, Jhumar-Gurdá, Bálí, Kanthí, Kanthlo, Táit, Chaokí, Rámnaomí, Málá (Káthkí), Mohan-málá, Múndarí, Angúthí, Kará, Bázú-band, Anth, Bazúband-níchlá?; Tágrí, Táit, Kará (pag-men, chándí ká.)

Female Ornaments and Clothes.

Borlo, Chotí, Shís-phúl, Dhar, Sánklí; (Kán ká) Jhúnthná, Bálá, Jhúmar, Gokrú, Har-singár, Pachlarí, Málá, Jáolí-málá, Mohan-málá, Bájú, Bázúband,) Pohnchá, Náogarí, Dál, Domuthí, Tirí, Chúro, Ponchí, A'rsí, Múndrí, Challá; Páw-jeb, Pag-men-Challá, Máchlí? Lúgarí, Lúgaro, Lagto, Chúndarí, Shiálo, Kánchal, Angí, Taniú, Lúngí, Ghágro, Patolo.

General Clothing.

Baghtarí, Angarkhí, Angarkho, Baghtar, Sojaní, (Sozuí), Jámo, Jagho, Dhotí, Poth, Súthan, Páejáma, Júti, Pagarkí, Júrí, Dupatto; Khol, Dor; Sál, Dú-sálo (Do-shála), Dúlái, Razái, Kamarbandho, Patko.

Arms and Accoutrements.

Lakrí, Láthí, Dáng; Khúndío, Chatío, Gedío; Dhál, Bandúk; Shel, Barchí, Sáng; Chhúrí, Katárí, Katár, Bánkro, Sáj-bandúk-ko; Khíságolián-ko, Jámgí; Talwár, Misrí, Múth, Mián.

Substitution of letters common in Marwar.

Many of the above are common Hindoostanee words, and might have been omitted, but they have been left in their proper places in order that the meaning of the less common words near them might be made out from the context, as no interpretation is given of the names which follow the words alphabetically arranged in the Vocabulary. It may be noticed that many of the words end in "*o*," but this is a common Marwaree substitution for "*a*," which is the usual termination of Hindoostanee adjectives and the infinitives of verbs; and in travelling through the country it will be found, that the names of places ending in "*a*" are almost invariably made to terminate in "*o*" according to the native pronunciation. The substitution of "*sh*" for "*s*" is also very common, or rather the use of the "*sh*" is retained by the people of these countries, instead of the simple "*s*" which is commonly current in Hindoostan, from sheer inability to pronounce the aspirated letter; to the Hindoos in general the shibboleth of Sacred History would most assuredly have proved a fatal stumbling block.

Introduction of the *Samudr-bandh*, a poem in praise of Gaj Singh.

Having now given such Memoranda regarding the Language of the countries bordering the Great Desert as I was able to collect during my brief residence in that neighbourhood, I shall conclude by subjoining the curious Hindee Ode (called *Samudr-bandh*, or "the Ocean-girdling Poem"), in praise of the Muharawul Guj Singh of Jesulmer, which has been already alluded to in a former paragraph, and which is accompanied by an English version with a few explanatory Notes; but as it may be difficult even for an expert Hindee scholar to group the separate characters contained in the various squares of the colored sheets, in such a manner as to form the individual words which they are intended to represent, I have added the following complete version which was dictated by the author of the Poem, and carefully collated in his presence letter by letter and word for word with the original.

Thirty-seven Couplets (Dohá), in praise of the Muhárawal Gaj Singh of Jesalmer.

1 Par krapá kar din mo bani sakal sidh áe, bhaw táran Gurdew jin je jai Jádav ráe.
2 Krapá karn yo nath, het sú bani sab sidh; kíne baḍe sakáj sab, vanit udaya naw nidh.
3 Kar par basú náná rájan bane sakal ghan ridh; ras sobhá kín bije kíyeṉ nit sab sidh.
4 Re, re, purkh mitrján! prabhu charan vas veg, terí jag sab ban jahán ya heṉ budh jyun prateg.
5 Ab teṉ lakh kiní sabí saṉpat sabej bhúp, ko naj kahán-hí kahi sake, jas nij kaheṉ sarúp.
6 Man bali at parpúr ho kon gáhen samser? sat chat ráje to sada, Gaj sá Jesalmer!
7 Lakh heṉ taṉj kadam peṉ, reṉ sadá tum káj, wa roj ba rú [i]tum nám peṉ bachan suṉ maháráj.
8 Ko ripu raheṉ supun meṉ jas jag heṉ sab ún, var deṉ a Bhún se ab ghan dújo koun?
9 Lase dhám nij nit sú, hen layak pat bhúp; kaheṉ jita gun sobhtá so jag meṉ sakal sarúp.
10 Japat guní tam soch-bá kaví rúp ká sab rít; jug dátá raján kaheṉ váran harí sunít.
11 Gaj narpati gun heṉ chate, param bhav narind; bhái man loyan nít saṉ hot sada ánand.
12 Jar púran ghan sobheṉ, bhúp-hi tej atháj; jádav mán sadá sabhá jas dákhat kavi ráj.
13 Sahí putr karní díyen si ridh ráje sat núr, gaj narind gahen nít nij ehí man sa púr.
14 Hit chit had sobheṉ jadá, mradú sánstí ván, patí dátá Gajsá dakháṉ kavẹ upanaya jag ján.
15 Tan sobhá bar teg tas jin agh rip par ján, aisá jas to lang sarn Jádonj kahá ke án.
16 Káj palak túva sidh heṉ ján bhúp sidh ven dalan sat sanúr bije saṉpat hájar deṉ.
17 Ríjh mahír dat bratí narpatí jagdat kiv sobhárí nabh gir ilá samán heṉ kavnív.
18 Hen kar meṉ ya ridh jiso sahaj gaj yáe vidh, pat sat dat so sangú jitá bhano sa op sidh.
19 Já kí kírat k [r] oṛ ridh rájae sakal partachh par-ramní jánat dagá gaḍh pen ṡi richh.
20 Dale jagat ke machno jab Bikán bheru bhaján, det bhup súrán bachan bijae kíyen Gaj án.
21 Bar subh aṉg suváṉ sadáṉ karan tum ghaneṉ ba-khán, tap ghan tad dipen sireṉ [a]rtam gúní ke ján.
22 Vanchhat phal Gaj-pat diyáṉ ván Bhoj jas-mán, badan sasi dípen juṉ ghan amal kírt so ján.
23 Saṉpat akhe sadriv rachí yá bidh meṉ jag soj yán sujas diyá Narán páwat at kavi moj.
24 Akhí ú dhanu din din sireṉ sakal mánat heṉ sudh, ganind bá richhá raho já kí sakal sabradh.
25 Sab tap jap kíne pragat harkh suṉ sab máráj lahí Is dawá sakal karo k[r]or jug ráj.
26 Men rít bhúp rúp heṉ nawal nakhat bakhán, baden jyuṉ raje surpat bheṉ det sukaviyáṉ dán,
27 Disá sahej ghanpat jyuṉ mahá chhivív de án sobhá jas baḍte sako Jádav-pat Gaj ján.
28 Pargat mukh sisikánt heṉ saras prasu jeya soh, lakh kírat heṉ áp kí Ḥring rakheṉ sukh toh!
29 Tab dhu jablag ja tum ridhu iḷáju ráj gaṉg joṉ ujaltá guṇáṉ soi heṉ sulach káj.
30 Dákhán ratn bhál ráje Gaj atí kránt jag káve dhig tuṉ charn sarn pen ȧven jug jug sobhá páve.
31 Tá kírat heṉ somya jag jaisi barní bichár, kari hen mo mat samaj ke aḅ bhae kaṛkh yapár.
32 Rab doleṉ subhu rahen ju nafádhi tá kul rít jiko japat var srí akhi jas bhan tumá sunít.
33 Ab karuná kar kavi kaheṉ díjen ríjh apár yá arji mo sárego jab Gaj Sáh chit dhár.
34 Jádav pati chavi heṉ, sabhá gaḍhe baḍe heṉ súr, wahá subhaṭ ṭhaṭ hah saras raje mahá sab núr.
35 Chatr-patí Ráwal chato sahar Jesán takht, sahaj suhana budh sunidh Srí mahá Jádú pat?
36 Mahárájˑ Gaj Sáh ke Isar jisa wajír nyae nít din din prabal sámae dharm sadhir.
37 Sasaṉk sidh vidh Ag[h]an sudh panchmí Bragusuwar, samudr-bandh chitr rachyo Jesáṉ neṉ bistár.

Thirty-seven Couplets (Dohá), in praise of the Muhárávwal Gaj Singh of Jesalmer.

पूर क्रपा कर दीन मो बनी सकल सिध आय   भव तारन गुरदेव जिन जै जै जादव राय

क्रपा करन यो नाथ हेत मू बनी सब सिध   किने बड़े सकाज सब बनित उदय नव निध

कर पर वसु नानां राजन बने सकल घन रूध   रस सोभा कीन विजे कीयें नित सब सिध

रेरे पुरष मिन्न आन प्रभु चरन बस वेग   तेरी जग सब बन जहां यहै बुध ज्युं प्रतेगे

अब तें अब कीनी सवी संपत सवेज भूप   को नज कहां ही कहि सकै नस निज कहें सरूप

मन बलि अत पर पूर हो कोंग मर्हे समसेर   सत छत राजे तो सदा गज सा जे सलमेर

काय हें तउज कदम पं रें सदा तुम कांज   वरोज बद तुंम नांम पं बचन सुन महाराज

को रूपु रहे न सुपुन मै जस जग हैं सब उनि   बर दैन तुम भीम से अब घन दुजो कौन

असे धाम निज नित सुहें कायक पत भूप   कहें जिता गुन सोभता सो जग में सकल सरूप

जपत गुनी तम सोचबा कवि रूपक सब रीत   जुग दाता राजांन कहें वारन हरी सुनीत

गज नर पति गुन हें छते परम भाव न रिंद   भई मन लोयन नीत सुं होत सदा आनंद

जर पूरन घन सोभ हें भूप ही तेज अथाज   जादव मान सदा सभा जस दाषत कविराज

सही पुष करनी दियें सिं रूध राजे सत नूर   गज नरिंद गहें नीत निज रही मनसा पूर

हित चित हद सोभें जदा म्रदू सांसती वांन   पति दाता गजसा दषां कवि उपनय जग आन

तन सोभा वर तेग तस जिन अध रिप पर जांन   रसा जस तोलं सर्न अदोज कहा के आंन

काज पलक तुव सिध हें जांन भूप सिध वेन   दलन सत समूर विजे संपत हाजर देन

क्रीभ महीर दत वृति नरपति जग दत कीव   सोभारी नभ गिर रुला समांन हें कवनीव

हें कर में या रूध जिसो सहज गज यास विध   पत सत दत सो संगु जिता भानो सा उप सिध

ज्ञा की कीरत कोर रूध राजय सकल परतछ   पर रमवी आंनत दग़ा गढ पें आई रिछ

रले जगत को मचनो जब वीकां भेद भजान   देत भूप सूरां बध विजय कियें गज आंन

वर सुभ अंग सुवां सदा करां तुम घमें वखान   तप घन तद दियें सिरें (अ) तंम गुनी के जान

वंछत फल गजपत दियां वांन भोज जस मांन   वदां ससि दोयें जुं घन अमल कीर्त सो आंन

संपत अवे सद्रव रची या विध में जग सो   यंन सुजस दोय नरां पावत अत कवि मोज

अषी उधनु दिन दिन सिरैं सकल मान त हें सुध   गनींद वा रूछा रहो जाकी सकल स वृध

सब तप जप कीने प्रगट हर्ष सुं सब माराज   लही इस दवा सकल करो कोड जुग राज

मैन रीत भूप रूप है नवल नषत बषांन   वदें ज्युं रजे सुरपत हे देत सु कवियां दांन

दीसा सहैंज घनपत ज्यु महा छिवीव दे आंन   सोभा जस वदते सको जादव पत गज जांन

परगट मुष सिंसिकांत हें सरस प्रष्ठ जैह सोह   लघ कीरत हें आप की हीं रध्यें सुष तोह

तब धु जब लग ज तुम रिधु रहे इलाजु राज   गंग जो उजलता गुणां सोह हें सुलछ काज

दाषो रल भाल राजे गज अति क्रांत जग कावे   ढिग सुं चर्या सर्न पें आवें जुग जुग सोभा पाव

ता कीरत हें सोम्य जग जेसि वरनी बिचार   कारि हें मोमत समभा के अब भए हर्ष यपार

रब दोलो सभु रैहै जु नराधि ताकुल रीत   जिको जपत वर श्री अषी जस भन तुमा सुनीत

अब करनां कर कवि कहें दीजं रीझ अपार   या अरजा मो सारेगा अबगज ए साह चित धार

जादव पति छवि हें सभा गढे बड़े हें सूर   वहा सु भट घट हः सरस रजे महां सब नूर

छत्र पति रावल छतो सहर जेसांन तखत   सहज सुहांनां बुध सुनिध श्री महा जाडूंपत

महाराज गज साह के इसर जी सा वजीर   न्याय नीत दिन दिन प्रबल सामय धर्म सधीर

ससांक सिध विधु अघन सुद पंचमी भ्रगु सुवार   समुद्र बंध चित्र रच्यो जेस.यों विसतार

The Title of the Poem and fourteen Jewels.

।कवति मनोहर।

॥ दूहा. गाहा. चंद्रायणो. चार मधुभार जांणो. गमक प्रमाणो वांम कंठा उर आंणीय॥ पिंगल प्रकास छंतें रचनां विवध रची पधरी प्रसिध. छंद मनहर मणिये॥ यामेंगुन गाय महाराजा गज सिंघ जुको कीरत जिहां सारी जबलो बणा गीये॥ भट कृगदंत की क्रपा कवि-राज छुपें. यहे समुद्र बंध में चवदेरत्न आंणीये॥ १ ॥

मनहर जात का कवित्त.

१ परम पुनीत पर पूरन गुनागकर विप्रन वनीत राजनीत उरधारी हें।
सिघमी नाथ दीयो वर तेरे पर क्रपा करे अमल कोस जग जस हितकारी हें॥
जादव वंश अंश मैं दीयत दातार बड़ो कीरत सुकवि करै सोभा जगसारी हैं।
मुल राज जुका गादी राजे गज सिंध भूप उपत अनूप रुप काम अवतारी हें॥

चंद्रायन.

२ तेज तरुन सो जांन भान उद्योत हें जपें कीतं अपार सरद की जो तुहे।
कोककला प्रवीन हरे चित वांम को यादव गज सिंभूप रुप हैं काम को॥

गाहा.

३ दांनी कर्न समांनो गज सिंध नरिंद जेसल गढ़ राजे देत सु कवियां दांनो जध वृध सम्रथ पी.

छंद पधरी.

४ यादव पत जेसांन जांन सो रावराज मेंमां बखांन
साभा ज्युं इंद दीपे दिनंद ताजा विलंद गज सा नरिंद॥

दूहा.

५ दान मांन दाता बड़ो उप सभा अनूप। जादव पत जांने जगत रावल गजसिंघ भूप॥

छंद मधु भार.

६ गज सिंघ भूप रुय कांमरुप

७ सोभत सनूर गुनवंत सूर

१० वजेय निशान घन गर्ज गांन

११ जब गहें खग यल गय भग

वांम छंद.

८ हें जुं ईंद गज नरिंद

९ देतदांन सुजस वांन

गमक छंद.

१२ नत निध हैं प्रसिध

कंठा छंद.

१३ श्री मह माय नित सहाय

१४ श्रीगोरखम नाथ साहः।

Below which couplets the following is written, answering as a title, and summary of the whole, particularly as to the kind of verses emp'oyed both in the body of the poem, and in the fourteen "jewels" which are contained in it. "|| Kavitr manohar || dúhá, gáhá, chandráyano, chár madhú-bhár jauno gamak pramánno vánm kantá ur ánniyen || pingal prakás húnten rachná vivadh rachí padhrí prasidh, chhand manhar mánniyen || yá men gungáe Mahárájá Gaj Singh jun ke kírat jihán sárí javalon vakhániyen || Bhaí Jagdamb kí kripá kaví ráj húpen yahen samudr-bandh men chawde ratn jániyen || 2 ||." The meaning of this may as well be given before the translation of the poem, and is as follows: "The heart-ravishing Poem. Know that into this are introduced these measures, viz. the *Dúhá, Gáhá, Chandráyano;* four of the honey-bearing metres called *Madhú-bhár*, with the *Gamak, Vánm*, and *Kantá.* Be pleased also to suppose that an eminently successful *Chand-Manhar* and a *Chand-Padhrí* have become manifest by the rules of prosody. In this is the patron of learning the Great king Gaj Singh, whose praises are continually set forth by the whole world. In this *Samudr-bandh* or ocean-binding poem may you perceive the fourteen jewels; the mercy of the Mother of the world being extended to the Poet."

Title of the poem.

The fourteen Jewels *(ratn,)* are distinguished by their various colors, by the number of characters which they contain, and by the peculiarities of their metrical construction.

The fourteen jewels in the poem.

The first *ratn* occupies the upper and lower corners of the left hand side of the sheet, being painted green, and containing 134 characters; it is called *Manhar ját ká kavitr*, and is read in a serpentine manner commencing with the letter "p" in the 11th square of the 5th line from the top. After running obliquely backwards from right to left along the green line as far as the color extends, it then follows the next green line above it in the usual manner from left to right, and so on alternately until the upper green corner is all read, when it runs down the first column in a straight line, and the lower corner is then read in a serpentine manner, ending with the character "hen" in the 15th square of the 34th line, or 4th line from the bottom; as follows:

The first "jewel."

Parm punit parpúran gunankar,
Vipran banít rájnít urdhárí hen;
Likhminátk diyowar tere par kripá kare,
Amal kol jug jas hit kárí hen.
Jádav vans ans men dípat dátár,
Bado kirat sukav kare, sobha jag sári hen.
Mul ráj ju ka gádí ráje Gaj Singh bhúp
U'pat anúp rúp Kám avatári hen.

The translation of the first "gem" is here annexed.

"Best and purest! thou fullest performer of excellence; the laws of government are implanted in thy bosom according to brahminical rule. May the friendly Lord of Wealth bestow his mercy on thee: may thy pure family be renowned and loved throughout the world. The Jádav tribe manifesting the liberality in thy possession, shall be greatly praised by the poet; for thou art the ornament of the whole world. The royal prince Gaj Singh, who sits on the throne of Mulráj, is of incomparably lustrous form; a very incarnation of the God of Love!"

The second "jewel."

The second "gem" is painted red and forms the outer edge of the large square in the centre of the sheet: it is called *chandráiná* and contains 56 characters, commencing at the apex of the square, and running regularly round it "with the sun;" thus,

Tej taran so ján bhán udiot hen,
U'pen kirt apár sard ki jo tu hen;
Kok kalá pravín hare chit vám ko,
Yádav Gaj Singh bhúp rúp heri kám ko.

"Though thy brightness is as the rising sun, yet is thy unbounded excellence (delightful), as the cool season. Though versed in female lore, thou takest away thy thoughts from women: yet is the Jádav king Gaj Singh the image of Cupid!"

The third "jewel!"

The third "gem" is of the kind called *Gáhá*, and instead of being wholly verse as all the others are, except the fourteenth, it is chiefly a piece of recitative occupying the lower part of the inside of square formed by the second "jewel:" it is colored yellow, and contains 37 characters, commencing at the upper extremity on the right hand side; viz.

Dáni Karan samáno
Gaj Singh narind Jesalgaḍh ráje
Det sukaviyán dáno
Ridh, bridh, samridh, hi.

"In bountifulness thou art equal to Karan, Oh Gaj Singh, king of men, ruler of Jesulmer! Well thou rewardest poets, who hast wealth and increase in perfection."

The fourth "jewel."

The fourth "gem" is colored blue and forms a kind of heart-shaped figure immediately within the yellow lune formed by its predecessor. It is called *Chand padhri*, "the progressive verse," or quick-step? and truly there is nothing halting about it, for it contains seven or eight rhymes though only comprising 41 characters: it commences at the left side, or fifteenth square of the eighteenth line, and is read "against the sun" following the blue line, thus:

Yádav pat Jesán ján, so ráwarán, mag ma bakhán:
Sobhá jyun Ind, dípen dinind, tálá bilind, Gaj sá narind.

"Know that the Jádav chief of Jesalmer, the most praise-worthy of Ráwals, is beautiful as Indra, effulgent as the sun, lofty as the palm-tree, lordly as an elephant."

The fifth "jewel."

The fifth "gem" is a *Dúhá* or couplet of the same construction as those which form the body of the poem; it is colored green and is composed of 34 characters arranged in the form of an hour-glass or long-necked figure-of-eight in the middle of the central square. It commences with the character "da" at the right hand of the upper end of the neck, in the twentieth square of the fourteenth line, and after running round the upper circuit "against the sun," it comes down the neck and completes the lower circuit also against the sun, ending with the letter "p" in the twentieth square of the nineteenth line; viz.

Dán mán dátá bado úpa sabhá anúp,
Jádav pat jánen jagat ráwal Gaj Singh bhúp.

"Wise, dignified, generous, incomparable in the great assembly; the universe acknowledges the Ráwal Gaj Singh, the princely lord of Jádavs."

The sixth and seventh "jewels."

The sixth "gem" is of the kind called *Chand Madhú-bhár* or the "honey-bearing verse," as are also the seventh, tenth, and eleventh jewels, each of which four rhymes contain 12 characters. The sixth jewel occupies the interior of the left side of the fourth gem and is painted red, commencing with the letter "g" in the thirteenth square of the eighteenth line whence it runs round against the sun as follows:

Gaj Singh bhúp hae kám rúp.

meaning "King Gaj Singh is the image of Cupid."

The seventh "gem" is also colored red, and occupies a place on the right side within the fourth jewel, similar to that occupied by the sixth gem on the left side: it commences with the character "so" in the twenty-fifth square of the eighteenth line, and is read "with the sun" as follows:

Sobhat sanúr gúnwant súr.

or "Illustrious in beauty, the skill-possessing hero!"

The eighth and ninth "jewels."

The eighth and ninth "gems" are both of the kind called *Vanm-chand* or the "reversed metre," and are similar in all respects; each contains 9 characters, colored red, and they occupy corresponding positions within in the upper and lower areas of the fifth gem. Both are read "with the sun," commencing at the apex of the square or diamond formed by each, and terminating with the central chequer after the circuit is completed; the eighth "gem" runs thus:

Heṉ ju(ṉ) Ind Gaj narind.

which means "Gaj, king of men, is like the god *Indra*;" and the ninth "gem" in like manner sets forth,

Det dán sujas khán.

"He bestows charity as a mine of good renown;" or perhaps it ought to be read in the following way:

Det dán su(r)j sakhán.

"In bestowing charity he is as the sun among his friends;" but the first reading seems the simplest.

The tenth and eleventh "jewels."

The tenth and eleventh "gems" have already been mentioned in noticing the sixth and seventh which they resemble in structure, being verses of the kind called *Madhú-bhár*, each containing 12 characters; but they differ from their prototypes both in color and configuration being painted blue instead of red, and they are arranged simply in two parallel lines, instead of being twisted into angular shapes like Nos. 6 and 7. The tenth gem lies near the right hand upper corner of the sheet, and is read as follows:

Waje nisán, ghan gaj ján,

or rather *Baje nishán ghan-ga(ra)j ján,* which means, "At the beating of his state-drums you would think it thundered," the word *nishan* a standard, being here used for *nagárá*, a kettle-drum; and the Persian word *neza*, a lance is used in a similar loose way for a banner in the following fragment of a Shekawatí war song.

Dhalte dhál, pharátte neja,
Darde man ḍharḍharáyá.

"At the clattering of his shield and the fluttering of his banner, my heart palpitated with terror."

The eleventh "jewel" of the present poem is of similar import; it lies near the lower right hand corner of the sheet, and its two blue lines set forth the following warlike boast:

Jab gaheṉ khag, khal gae bhag.

"When he drew his sword the enemy ran away:" alluding perhaps to the retreat of the Beekaner army as mentioned in the body of the poem.

The twelfth and thirteenth "jewels."

The twelfth "gem" is of the kind called *Gamak-chand,* containing only eight characters: it is colored green and occupies the upper corner at the right hand of the sheet commencing at the twenty-ninth square of the first line; thus:

Naú nidh, heṉ prasidh,

meaning "He is adorned with the nine treasures."

The thirteenth "gem" is also colored green, and is disposed in two parallel lines near the lower corner of the sheet, at the right hand: it contains 10 characters and is called *Kantá-chand;* it begins with the character "srí" in the thirtieth square of the thirty-fifth line, and reads as follows:

Srí mah máe, nít saháe.

"Oh holy mother Moon! succourer of justice."

The fourteenth or last "jewel."

The fourteenth "gem" or *ratn,* which is the last of the "jewels" contained in this poem, is not a *Chand* or poetical measure, but simply contains the name of the Deity, or an invocation like the above one: it comprises 9 characters, and is colored red, occupying the lower part of the sheet a little to right of the centre. Its appearance is exactly the same as that of the 8th and 9th gems, and like them it is read "with the sun" beginning at the apex of the figure (the twenty-fifth square of the thirty-second line), giving the following words:

Srí Gordhan náth sáhah.

"The holy Lord of succour, Govardhan."

Translation of the *Samudr-bandh.*

Having now completed the whole of the fourteen gems contained in the *Samudr-band* or "Girdle of the Ocean," there only remains the translation of the thirty-seven original couplets; and the following version of them, though doubtless erroneous in many particulars, will serve to convey a tolerably accurate idea of the original.

1. Oh full of mercy! grant to poor me that all my words may be accomplished. Saviour of the world, Oh Deity, thou that art the glory of the Jádav chief.

2. Oh Lord, the doer of mercies, let all be ready in my intellect, that my own work may be made fitting, and the nine treasures may ever arise.

3. In thy hand all the various kings of the earth have great increase: Thou who art the essence of beauty, may all thy triumphs be ever accomplished.

4. And thou, Oh mortal, friend of my soul, fall quickly at the feet of the Deity; Hence in the whole world will thy work be accomplished according to thy mind.

5. From this time, Oh king, look to him as all thy wealth, of whom who is there who can explain any particular figure.

6. Who is so full of skill and strength as to draw the sword? Thou, Oh Gaj, king of Jesalmer, whose canopy is Truth.

7. Myriads of attendants wait thy steps (to fulfil) all thy service, and daily in thy presence they listen to thy words, great King!

8. What enemy hast thou even in a dream? The renown of the (whole) world is less than thine. Thy word is like Bhímá's, and who else resembles a (fertilizing) cloud?

9. Thy superb dwelling is well worthy of thee, Oh king; (containing) as many excellent patterns of beauty as are in the whole world.

10. Thy excellence can only be expressed by all the fine similitudes of poetry: Oh king, rewarder of desert, thy fame is as the Elephant and Lion, (i. e. *Gaj Singh.*)

11. Gaj Singh, Lord of men, thou art covered with excellence; best friend and prince! My mind's eye becomes ever happy in (contemplating) thy virtue.

12. Thou well-watered root of beauty, king of fathomless grace; the poet ever declares thy renown in the assembly, thou honor of the Jádav race!

13. Truly a son has been given thee in thy works, a peculiar treasure, Oh king, thou light of purity: Gaj, Lord of men, thou fixest thine own conduct; thy mind is filled with this.

14. Thy friendship and heart are altogether excellent, as a gentle reader of the scriptures: the poet calls thee the generous Lord Gaj, knowing (things both) scriptural and worldly.

15. Thy excellent sword is known (as cutting off) those sins that are the enemy of thy body: such is thy renown that thou art called the asylum of Jádavs.

16. Thy works are accomplished in the twinkling of an eye: know, oh king, all is perfected. Thy riches bring thee the means of victory, of power, of glory, and of triumph.

17. Thy pleasure is in always following religion, thou Lord of the world! Thy beauty is comparable to the sky or to the mountain of *Ilá*.

18. In thy hand are these riches so that one may easily apply them to Gaj (Singh.) Honor, power, munificence are all combined, as one may say they are all perfect in thee.

19. Whose praises are ten million treasures; whose virtues are all apparent. When malice was known to stalk abroad, succour came to thy citadel.

20. The armies of the whole world were collected when the fearful Bíkás ran away. The prince gives the word to his heroes and the arrival of Gaj causes triumph.

21. A blessing is always on thy body, Oh Ruler, and great is the description of thy works. Thy exceeding devotion is like a lamp, and thy superior excellences are known.

22. My lord Gaj, thou art the bestower of coveted fruits, with renown like Bhoj. Thou art said to be as the lamp-like moon, and thy great renown is known to be spotless.

23. As thou hast made imperishable riches thine own property, in this manner does the world wish (its own to be.) To thee the Deity has given a good name, whence the poet derives excessive pleasure.

24. Daily thy immortal treasures increase and all men pray that they may be perfected, mayest thou remain under the protection of Ganesh from whom is all increase.

25. Thy devotion and worship are all made manifest, Oh king, with joy: may the Deity grant to thy prayer universal sway for ten million ages.

26. Cupid-like is thy figure, Oh king; described as a lovely star: they say thy brilliancy is like Indra, giving gifts to poets.

27. It is easily seen that to thee is given great beauty like Indra: thou, Oh Gaj, art known as thy beauty has the greatest possible praise.

28. Manifestly thy face is like as Ganesh; thy beauty is thus to be described. Thy praises are a hundred thousand; may God give thee ease.

29. As long as the pole-star exists so long may thy wealth, help, and reign continue; as the Gangá is pure, so is the excellence and good name of thy rule.

30. In speaking of the jewel on thy forehead, Oh king Gaj, the poet (shows) its superior beauty to the world. Whoever may take refuge at thy feet shall find joy from age to age.

31. Thy praise is as the lunar orb, and is manifest like fire: If the manner of my doings be understood, my joy is now become boundless.

32. While the sun revolves and the earth remains may thy sway be over all men: may the Great God to whom we pray make thy aforesaid fame everlasting, (according) to your good conduct.

33. Now may the poet make humble petition that thou wouldest give him boundless approbation; this petition of mine will be fulfilled when king Gaj bestows his attention on it.

34. Thou, Oh Jádav chief, art beautiful in the assembly; a mighty great hero. Many good warriors are collected, the king being the greatest light of all.

35. The Ráwal appears, the canopied lord whose throne is the city of Jesalmer. The wisdom and wealth of my lord, the great Jádav chief, charm with ease.

36. Of the great king Gaj Sháh, the minister is like a Deity (I'sar:) His superior justice and good conduct, his faith and gentleness are daily displayed.

37. On Friday the fifth day of the light half of the month November in the year 1891. (A. D. 1834,) was composed and published at Jesalmer this "Ocean-girdling Poem."

NOTES.

Notes.

The eighteenth stanza of the original is not a *Dohá*, but a Sorathá or inverted *dohá;* and the thirtieth couplet also is different from the rest, being of the metre called *Chand-Kakumbá*.

In one of my Hindee copies of the original, (transcribed by the Author Rám-sukh Seog, a Pohkarnia Bráhman residing at Mertá,) is inserted the following invocation, "*Srí subhan bhavatu,*" at the end of the Title or summary; but these words are omitted in the other copy transcribed by the same man.

The *Mul Ráj* mentioned toward the end of the first "jewel," was the late Maháráwal of Jesalmer who had no son of his own, and adopted as his successor the present Ráwal Gaj Singh.

The second "jewel" represents Gaj Singh as "not giving his thoughts to women though well versed in female lore;" which may perhaps be meant as a delicate apology for the present Ráwal's being childless as well as his predecessor.

A similar allusion is made in the thirteenth couplet of the poem, where it is said, Truly a son has been given thee in thy works; this being the only kind of heir with which the Ráwal has yet been favored.

The mountain of *Ila* mentioned in the seventeenth couplet, is the celebrated Mount Merú situated in the *Ila-brit-kand,* and forming the central portion of the world.

The collection of "the armies of the whole world" in the twentieth couplet represents the junction of the Bíkáner Army with some Marwar troops under the Chief of Pohkurn, who made a joint inroad into Jesalmer some years ago, but never advanced beyond Básangpír which is eight miles from the capital.

The different gods and demi-gods to whom Gaj Singh is compared by the poet hardly require any elucidation, the Raja Bhoj, and the gigantic Bhíma being nearly as well known as Indra and Ganesh.

The epithet *chatr-pati Ráwal*" in the thirty-fifth couplet, though translated simply "the canopied lord," has a more particular meaning and refers to the bronze umbrella which surmounts the Ráwal's palace, a distinction assumed by no other chief of Rájwárá except the Ráná of U'depúr, the acknowledged head of the Rájpúts.

The simile in the thirty-sixth couplet is by no means a bad pun, the minister's name therein alluded to being *I'sar-lál,* a most respectable Bráhman, whom the poet compares with his name-sake *I'sar* the Hindoo Jupiter.

The numeral words *sas, ank, sidh, vidh,* introduced at the beginning of the thirty-seventh couplet to give the date of the *sambat* or Hindoo year, must be read inversely as the figures 1981 are expressed by their direct order instead of 1891 which is the date required. A similar discrepancy may be observed in writing Persian dates with the Arabic numerals, where the text is all read from right to left, but the dates alone are decyphered inversely from left to right.

MEMORANDA

OF

THE SURVEYS AND ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE BY LIEUTENANT A. H. E. BOILEAU, ENGINEERS, WHILE EMPLOYED WITH THE SHEKHAWUTEE FIELD FORCE, IN THE WINTER OF 1834, AND DURING A TOUR THROUGH THE WESTERN STATES OF RAJWARA, FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST, 1835.

Instruments used in taking observations.

Nearly the whole of the observations for Latitudes, &c. of which the results are recorded in the following pages, were taken with an excellent eight-inch sextant, with a false horizon, by Berge, a very superior instrument which has been in constant use for several years: the observations for Magnetic Variation were taken with a $3\frac{1}{2}$ inch theodolite, my own property which has also been constantly used for many years, and has an unusually long and pretty lively needle: and all the observations for time, and relative or absolute longitude, depend upon a very tolerable chronometer, (No. 646 by Parkinson and Frodsham,) assisted by the abovementioned sextant, and a refracting Astronomical telescope of 46 inches focus, all of which are the property of Government, as well as the remarkably steady Madras perambulator with which nearly the whole of my measurements were made.

Memoranda respecting the Field Books.

In marching down from Delhi to join the Field Force at Sambhur a route survey was commenced at the suggestion of Captain Debude of the Engineers, who also took a part in the execution of it from near Hursroo kee Gurhee, (two marches from Delhi,) to the old Cantonment at Bharawas near Rewaree, as will be seen in the accompanying Field Books, the four first sheets of which are the joint work of Captain Debude and myself; but the whole of the remaining sheets of Field Book, (56 in number,) are entirely my own work, being executed partly while attached to the Shekhawutee Force, and partly during my Tour in company with Lieutenant Trevelyan through the Western States of Rajwara. The first part of this work was regularly surveyed with theodolite and perambulator, as far as the city of Rutungurh in Beekaner where we arrived early in February, 1836, but after coming within the confines of the Desert it was found almost impracticable to keep up a regular Field Book, partly owing to the rapidity with which we were marching, and partly in consequence of the heat of the weather.

Method of making a Map of the country.

Hence it became necessary to adopt some other method than that of a route survey for laying down a Map of the countries traversed by us, and the

following was found to answer very well. The latitude of our camp was observed daily either by a meridian altitude of the sun, or of a star, or by the nearly simultaneous observations of different pairs of large stars: the marching distance from the last camp was measured by the perambulator, and the general direction of the day's route was observed with a theodolite, with which instrument bearings were also taken *to* and *towards* all villages whether in or out of sight within a circuit of four or five *kos* from each day's halting place, and sometimes from other intermediate places also. In this manner the situations of very many villages were ascertained, and every now and then the dead-reckoning of the route was checked by calculating the difference of longitude between camp and camp as determined by the chronometer, with the observed hour angle of the sun or a star.

Passage of the Great Desert measured without a wheel.

This latter method of working only by means of the chronometer and sextant was followed exclusively during the passage of the Great Desert, it being almost impossible, to drive a perambulator over the sandhills at the rate of thirty and forty miles a day without endangering the lives of my wheel-men; so they were left in the Jesulmer territory during the month that I was crossing the Desert and travelling in Sind, and they rejoined me at Girrajsir during the second week in May. Though the mainsprings of three of my pocket watches were broken during this season, yet it happened most fortunately that the mainspring of the chronometer remained uninjured; and the steadiness of its performance (considering it was carried on camels the greater part of the distance), may be judged from the following data:

	h.	m.	s.	
Longitude of camp Beekaner by watch,....	4	53	37	E.
Deduct westing to camp Girrajsir,........	—	03	08½	
Longitude of camp Girrajsir (direct),.........	4	50	28½	
Ditto by chronometer after Tour in Sind, ...	4	50	25	
Error in the entire circuit of 550 miles	0	00	03½	

being less than one geographical mile.

Probable accuracy of Latitudes and Longitudes.

With so satisfactory a proof of the timekeeper's trust-worthiness, coupled with the exceedingly satisfactory accordance between the results of most of my observations with the large sextant, I may venture to put considerable confidence in all my latitudes and differences of longitude; nor will the positive longitudes assigned to the principal fixed points be far from the truth, though depending on only four eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites. Two of these were

observed at Beekaner, and two at Jesulmer, but if all four were reduced to the longitude of the former place, by chronometer, they would give the following, which agree very nearly:

	h.	m.	s.			h.	m.	s.	
1.—	4	53	40	East.	3.—	4	53	15	East.
2.—	4	53	34	Ditto.	4.—	4	53	37	Ditto.

The four numbers here given denote the instants of each eclipse being observed according to Greenwich mean time, and though they all happened to be Emersions yet it is hoped that the longitudes derived from them may be depended upon, as the extreme of discrepancy among the observations is less than half a minute.

The following instructions may perhaps be useful to young Surveyors or Engineers who may be sent out at short notice to determine the geographical positions of distant places without any other assistance than that of common native servants who are easily drilled into their parts, if they may so be called, in taking Astronomical observations, their portion of which bears about the same ratio to the observer's, as the bellows-blower's does to that of the organist.

The first point to which attention is necessary is that a sufficient number of instruments and books be provided, nor should any of the following be omitted if they are conveniently to be had.

1. A Perambulator of the Madras pattern, 20 feet in circumference which will run for years without repair, whereas the common small wheel is continually getting out of order.

2. An iron Measuring Chain of any convenient length (say 100 feet) for ascertaining the heighth of walls, the depth of ditches, &c.; and for measuring bases in case of any accident happening to the Perambulator.

3. A light Theodolite that may be carried by one man without separating it from its legs.

4. An Azimuth Compass with prismatic eye-piece with sights, in a pocket case; but the card is not to be trusted where a theodolite can be used.

5. A good Sextant, the index error of which is invariably to be taken with every set of observations.

6. A False Horizon with plenty of spare mercury.

7. A Chronometer or *two* if procurable.

8. An Astronomical Telescope for observing longitudes by means of Jupiter's Satellites.

9. A reconnoitring Telescope with case and sling.

10. A Camera Lucida with tripod and table.
11. A Barometer.
12. A Thermometer or *two*.
13. A dark lantern.
14. A Case of Mathematical Instruments.

The Books most convenient are

15. The Astronomical Ephemeris or Nautical Almanac both of the current year, and of the ensuing one, if the work is likely to be protracted so long.

16. The "Requisite Tables" by Noriè, in 1 vol. 8vo. which contain Traverse Tables, No. II.; Amplitudes, No. XII.; Semidiurnal Arcs, No. XIII.; and Tables to find the latitude by Double Altitudes and the elapsed time, Nos. XXVII. XXVIII. and XXIX, all of which may be useful.

17. Mackay on the Longitude, in 2 vols. 8vo. a most excellent work, of which the following Tables may constantly be required: viz. Table VI. for Refractions, VII. Parallax of the sun, VIII. Correction of refraction, XXIII. and XXIV. for equal Altitudes, XLI. Natural Versed Sines, XLV. Logarithms of Numbers, XLVI. Logarithmic Sines, XLVII. Logarithmic Tangents, and Table LI. for Proportional Logarithms.

18. The best maps obtainable of that part of the world in which the survey or tour is to be made.

19. Memorandum books of *China* paper for all rough work in pencil which is less easily obliterated than on foolscap or other Europe paper.

20. Plenty of stationery including foolscap paper, pencils, quills, ink-powders, a slate, slate pencils, &c.

Of these Articles those most easily to be spared are Nos. 2, 4, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, and 16, but with the whole of them an expert surveyor may accurately delineate any unknown country without even a fixed starting point, and with no other aid than an intelligent guide who ought to be changed at every village on the road should the distances between them exceed two or three miles.

Observations of the sun are generally preferred, but I should recommend the use of the stars in extensive operations of this kind, as the sun is so high during a great part of the year in India, that his meridian altitude cannot be taken by a sextant, nor can his declination be accurately found without knowing pretty nearly the longitude of the place of observation, which is not the case with the stars whose daily changes of declination are so small as to be imperceptible; neither are their altitudes affected like that of the sun, by Parallax or by any sensible semidiameter. By attending to the following instructions

observations of the stars may be taken with the same accuracy and nearly with the same facility as those of the sun.

After pouring out the mercury into the trough of the false horizon, and covering it with its glass roof, (of which the same end should always be turned forward, and may for this purpose have the word "front" marked upon it,) turn the whole apparatus gently round until it exactly faces the star to be observed, and putting your eye near the glass in a stooping posture you will easily catch its reflected image. After thus *sighting* the image of the star, step gently backwards gradually assuming an erect position until you can fairly see the object in the false horizon when standing quite upright, which will often be at the distance of many feet from the mercury if the star is low in the heavens.

Having thus ascertained the exact position to be occupied by yourself, with the sextant well adjusted and held in the right hand, proceed to arrange your three servants or assistants in the following order. Let No. 1 stand close behind, on the left side grasping the bottom of the chronometer box firmly with his left hand, and, passing his arm toward your front, let him hold the watch before your left breast so that one eye can conveniently fall upon its face while the other is busy with the sextant. No. 2 is to stand on the left of the observer more in advance than in No. 1, and holds a dark lantern in such a manner that its rays may only illuminate the face of the chronometer without falling upon any part of the sextant or clothes of the observer, which would otherwise be apt to throw so much glare upon the mercury as to render the reflected image of the star very indistinct. No. 3 stands at the observer's right hand holding a slate upon which all the entries ought to be made with the left hand (a feat not difficult of acquisition,) as it prevents the necessity of continually shifting the sextant from one hand to another.

In observing altitudes out of the meridian for time or for any other purpose, first get the rough height of the celestial object, and set the index of the sextant to the next whole degree on the limb of the instrument, taking care that if the star be *rising* nearly the whole of the tangent screw be available for *increasing* the angle, (that is to say turn it *backwards* almost to the end of the screw before you begin to observe,) and do just the contrary if the star be descending. After bringing the two images of the star nearly together, and after having fixed the index to an even division on the limb, wait until the moveable image rises or falls into perfect contact, (casting an occasional glance at the watch which is held just below the left side of the sextant.) and then giving a signal by voice to your assistants, let No. 1 withdraw the chronometer a little, while No. 2 passes the lantern forward so that you may have

light enough to register on the slate the altitude with the corresponding time in hours, minutes and seconds as shown by the watch. Let this operation be repeated as often as necessary by passing the index on to the next even division of the limb so that three, five, or more altitudes will be obtained with equal intervals between them, and the *mean* of the whole ought to agree exactly with the *middle* time and altitude as noted on the slate, and as in the annexed example.

Five observations of each star are the number which I have generally taken, and it has been recommended that in selecting pairs of stars for finding the latitude, as in the following examples, they should be as nearly as possible of the same height that their altitudes may not be unequally affected by refraction, and that they should also be on different sides of the zenith that their errors in altitude, if any, may cancel each other; but these precautions are found to be needless where the observations are carefully taken and the mean refraction is corrected for temperature, &c. That nothing may be omitted which is likely to be of value to the young Surveyor examples are annexed as types of the calculation of Latitudes, differences of Longitude, time or error of Chronometers, and some other of the most commonly useful Astronomical Problems. As the principal Latitudes were worked out by the 11th problem, Book 6, of Dr. Mackay's work on the Longitudes, it is as well to notice that *sum* of Arcs 2 and 3 is occasionally to be taken as Arc 4, instead of their *difference* (vide the end of paragraph 4 of the rule for working out the above problem, vol. I. page 331), though I have not investigated the reason of this discrepancy, of which specimens are to be seen in computing the Latitude of Palmer on the 11th June, 1835: it is also to be noted that the Index of all common Logarithms used in this formula is to be taken for one less than the number of integral digits really contained in the corresponding natural number; for instance the common Logarithm of 261208 is set down as 4 665458, and not 5.665458; and vice versâ the natural number set down opposite the Log. 3.202929 is 15956 instead of 1595.6, the quantity really indicated.

The following are the five observations of Regulus noticed in the two following examples, viz.

	h.	m.	s.		°	′
Regulus at	7h.	18m.	09s.	=	87°	30′
		18	40½	=	87	15
		19	15½	=	87	00
		19	50	=	86	45
		20	22½	=	86	30
Sum of 5 observations		5)96	17½			
Mean	7	19	15½	=	87°	00′

At Camp BALMER, Thursday 11th June, 1835.

	h.	m.	s.		°	′	″	
Regulus at	7	19	15½	Observed Altitude Regulus	87	00	00	by 5 Obs.
Dubhe at	7	11	50½	(Thermometer 95°)	43	30	00	
Observed Interval	0	07	25				— 54	
Aq.			+ 01	True Altitude of Regulus	43	29	06	
Sidereal Interval	0	07	26					
A. R. Dubhe	10	53	29½	Observed Altitude Dubhe	94	45	00	by 4 Obs.
Sum	11	00	55½		47	22	30	
A. R. Regulus	9	59	35				— 46	
Reduced Interval	1	01	20½	True Altitude of Dubhe	47	21	44	

	h.	m.	s.				
Reduced Interval	1	01	20½			Rising	3.551518
Declination Dubhe	62°	38′	41″	N.		Cosine	9.662292
Declin. Regulus	12	46	19	N.		Cosine	9.989119
Diff.	49	52	22	Nat. V. Sine	355513		
					15956	Nat. Num.	3.202929
Arch First	38°	56′	31″	N.Co. V. Sine	371469	Cosine	9.890858
Declin. Dubhe	62	38	41			Secant	10.337708
	h.	m.	s.				
Reduced Interval	1	01	20½			H. E. T.	0.577623
Arch Second	0	35	57			H. E. T.	0.806189
Arch First	38°	56′	31″			Secant	10.109142
Altitude Regulus	43	29	06			Secant	10.139330
Diff.	04	32	35	Nat. V. Sine	003142		
Altitude Dubhe	47	21	44	N. Co. V. Sine	264350		
					261208	com. log.	4.416986
	h.	m.	s.				
Arch Third	3	50	03			Rising	4.665458
Arch Second	0	35	57				
Arch Fourth	4	26	00	Sum		Rising	4.779060
Declin.*Regulus	12°	46′	19″	N.		Cosine	9.989119
Altitude Regulus	43	29	06			Cosine	9.860670
Diff.	30	42	47	Nat. V. Sine	140265		
					425451	N. Num.	4.629849
Latitude	25°	44′	23″	N. Co. V. Sine	565716	Sum.	

	h.	m.	s.					
Spica Virginis at	7	25	35	Observed altitude Spica	107°	56′	50″	by 1 Obs.
Regulus at	7	19	15½	(Thermometer 95°.)	53	58	25	
Observed Interval	0	06	19½				— 36	
Aq.			+01	True altitude of Spica	53	57	49	
Sidereal Interval	0	06	20½					
A. R. Regulus	9	59	35	Observed altitude Regulus	87°	00′	00″	by 5 Obs.
Sum	10	05	55½		43	30	00	
A. R. Spica Virg.	13	16	31½				— 54	
Reduced Interval	3	10	36	True Altitude of Regulus	43	29	06	

	h.	m.	s.					
Reduced Interval	3	10	36				Rising	4.513670
Declin. Regulus	12°	46′	19″	N.			Cosine	9 989119
Declin. Spica	10	17	57	S.			Cosine	9.992945
Sum	23	04	16	Nat. V. Sine	079980			
					313137	Nat Num.		4.495734
Arch First	37°	21′	52″	N. Co. V. Sine	393117	Cosine		9.900253
Declin. Regulus	12	46	19				Secant	10.010881
	h.	m.	s.					
Reduced Interval	3	10	36				H. E. T	0.131330
Arch Second	4	20	18				H. E. T.	0.042464
Arch First	37°	21′	52″				Secant	10.099748
Altitude Spica	53	57	49				Secant	10.230402
Diff.	16	35	57	Nat. V. Sine	041673			
Altitude Regulus	43	29	06	N. Co. V. Sine	311835			
				Diff.	270162	Com. log.		4.431624
	h.	m.	s.					
Arch Third	4	20	06				Rising	4.761774
Arch Second	4	20	18					
Arch Fourth	0	00	12	Diff.			Rising	0.000000
Declination Spica	10°	17′	57″	S.			Cosine	9.992945
Altitude Spica	53	57	49				Cosine	9.769598
Sum	64	15	46	Nat. V. Sine	575756			
					000000	Nat. Num.		1.762543
Latitude	25°	44′	14″	N. Co. V. Sine	565756	Sum.		

The latter part of the Field Book is particularly valuable from containing tolerably minute Surveys of the fortifications of the capital cities of Beekaner, Jesulmer, and Jodhpoor; the latter being almost a purely Trigonometrical Survey, based upon the measurement of a single line of a thousand yards, from the extremities of which some conspicuous points were intersected; and the relative positions of these and many other points intersected from upwards of twenty different Stations all round the fortress, were accurately computed from my own data, by Mr. John Thornton, a sub-assistant of the Great Trigonometrical Survey. The Survey of the city of Jesulmer was made by regular measurement round the town walls; and the plan of Beekaner was laid down partly by measurement and partly by Trigonometrical means.

Surveys of some fortifications.

Of the maps which have been furnished to Government little explanation is required, as the titles of each will show the manner in which they have been constructed. The large Map of Shekhawutee is almost wholly the work of the Engineers attached to General Stevenson's force, only a small part of it being borrowed from a manuscript map by Lieut.-Col. Hall, who was formerly in the Quarter-Master General's Department. The general map of the countries traversed during our tour is also indebted much to the officers of the same Department; but the routes from Shekhawutee to Beekaner, Jesulmer, across the desert and through Marwar by way of Pohkurn to Balmer, Balotra and Jodhpoor, are derived from my own original materials, the survey of the river Punjnud, &c. from Mithun Kot to Buhawulpoor being made by a Mr. Hodges, who was employed under Captain Wade the Political Agent at Loodiana. The particular map of the country west of Jodhpoor is compiled from route surveys by Captains Sandys, Bellew, Burnes? and Holland, as well as from my own memoranda, and other materials.

Construction of the Maps.

The views of Jodhpoor and other places are all original with the exception of the sketch of Jaipoor, which was taken by Lieut. Kirby of the Artillery, and the city of Jesulmer of which I do not know the author's name; but from the accuracy of its detail it appears to have been done with a Camera Lucida, in the same way that all my own sketches were made, (excepting that of Khialee:) and it may be observed that the semipanoramic view of Jodhpoor which takes in about half of the horizon, was sketched in six different portions in order to do away with the inaccuracies which would be introduced by attempting to take in too large a portion of the required object at one time into the field of view of that Instrument.

Drawings of different cities.

With these explanations of the manner in which the professional part of this Report has been got up, I may now proceed to give the details of the

Introduction to astronomical observations.

different Astronomical observations that were made for the purpose of checking my own Surveys, and determining the Geographical positions of the principal places we visited. As the details of each day's march are given in the field book it is needless to repeat them here, so that the following pages will merely contain the recorded results of each day's observations, arranged according to date, and rejecting all such observations as were made merely for the purpose of ascertaining the error and rate of the chronometer, though these were very numerous.

Wednesday, 15*th October*, 1834.

Magnetic Variation, observed by the Sun's amplitude rising at Camp Janth 01° 02′ East.

Thursday, 16*th October*, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Janth near Rewaree by a Meridian Altitude of the Sun—28° 15′ 21″ North.

Monday, 20*th October*, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Rewaree, by ☉ ... 28° 11′ 10″ North.

Sunday, 26*th October*, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Piragpoora, by ☉ ... 27° 36′ 30″ North.

Monday, 27*th October*, 1834.

Magnetic Variation by Sun-rising ... 00° 36′ East.

Wednesday, 29*th October*, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Munohurpoor, by ☉ ... 27° 17′ 34″ North.

N. B. The quantity of southing by survey from the Jama Musjid at Delhi to Camp Munohurpoor, as calculated to-day, is 93.36 miles, which being converted into degrees at the rate of 1010 fathoms per minute give the difference of Latitude between these places, ... 1° 21′ 22″, and the observed difference by Sextant ... 1° 21′ 31″, differing only 09″ or about 300 yards from the above.

Saturday, 1*st November*, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Kurunsir, by ☉ ... 27° 05′ 09″ North.

Sunday, 2nd November, 1834.

Latitude of camp Joobner, by ⊙ ... 26° 58′ 52″ North.

Monday, 3rd November, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Sambhur, by ⊙ ... 26° 54′ 53″ North.

N. B. Both the chronometer and the best of my private watches were unfortunately allowed to run down to-day, after taking many observations of the Sun for their adjustment.

As eleven other meridian altitudes of the Sun were observed at Sambhur beside to-day's observations, the Latitudes are given collectively on the 14th November.

Wednesday, 5th November, 1834.

Calculated Azimuth of the Sun's centre,	...	47°	00′	26″
Observed Azimuth of ditto, by Theodolite,	...	46	03	00
Magnetic Variation, (East,)	...	00	56	26

Thursday, 6th November, 1834.

Magnetic Variation, by Sun's Azimuth, ... 01 15 30 (East.)

Friday, 14th November, 1834.

The following is a summary of the Latitudes observed at Camp Sambhur by twelve meridian altitudes of the Sun, the place of observation being about three-quarters of a mile east of the north end of the City; and the subjoined Bearings were taken to mark the spot accurately.

A white *Peepul* tree, about,	...	325°	00′	¼ mile.
Round tree at Goodha, north of Lake,	...	298	09	3 kos.
Middle of a peaked hill,	...	284	03	8 kos.
Sambhur kee Devee, (A Pagoda,)	...	276	05	4 kos.
High house in the city,	...	266	10	1 mile.
A white house or *Dhurmsala*,	...	259	54	½ mile.
Gables in an *Usthul*,	...	241	05	¾ mile.
North hip of the hill at Buchoon,	...	122	02	6 kos.

Latitudes.

November 3rd,	1834,	...	26°	54′	53″	North.
,, 4th,	,,	...	26	54	48	
,, 5th,	,,	...	26	54	52	
,, 6th,	,,	...	26	54	44	
,, 7th,	,,	...	26	54	48	
,, 8th,	,,	...	26	54	49	
,, 9th,	,,	...	26	54	51	
,, 10th,	,,	...	26	54	49	
,, 11th,	,,	...	26	54	39	
,, 12th,	,,	...	26	54	43	
,, 13th,	,,	...	26	54	50	
,, 14th,	,,	..	26	54	45	

Mean Latitude, (North,) ... 26 54 47.6 by 12 observations, the greatest and least differing only 14″, or less than a quarter of a minute, though the Sextant is only divided to 20″

Wednesday, 10th December, 1834.

Took the following Bearings at Camp Seekur to fix the position of the place of observation, viz.

Bungla on the top of a bastion,	...	311°	01′	⅜ kos.
Chutree of the Raja Devee Singh,	...	319	02	¼ kos.
A white Dome,	...	338	48	¼ mile.
Rocky hillock at *Goongara*,	...	62	28	6 kos.
Hursnath ka Mundur,	...	166	36	4 kos.
Muha Mundur, (a Pagoda.)	...	257	55	¼ kos.

Latitudes by the Sun's Meridian Altitude.

December 1st,	1834,	...	27°	36′	11″	North.
,, 3rd,	,,	...	27	36	18	
,, 4th,	,,	...	27	36	25	
,, 5th,	,,	...	27	36	21	
,, 6th,	,,	...	27	36	24	
,, 8th,	,,	...	27	36	23	
,, 9th,	,,	...	27	36	12	
Mean Latitude by 7 obs.		—	27	36	19.1	North.

Monday, 15th December, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Futehpoor, by ⊙ ... ... 28° 00′ 19″ North.

For other latitudes, see 5th February, 1835.

Thursday, 18*th December*, 1834.

Latitude of Camp Taeen, by ⊙ ... 28° 10′ 34″ North.

the place of observation being fixed by the following bearings, viz.

South-west bastion of Taeen Fort	... 317°	06′	¾	mile.
South-east bastion — 321° 51′? and N. E. ditto	... 325	38	⅝	mile.
Chutrees or Domes 211 11 and	... 210	11	⅛	mile.
Conical hill at Jhoonjhnoo,	... 101	12	11	kos.

Thursday, 25*th December*, 1834.

The latitude of Camp Busaoo as determined by four of my own meridian altitudes of the sun, and one by Captain Abbott, of the Engineers, is as follows:

December 21st, 1834,	... 28°	14′	32″	North.
,, 22nd, ,,	... 28	14	41	
(Do. by Captain Abbott)	... 28	14	39	
,, 23rd, ,,	... 28	14	38	
,, 24th, ,,	... 28	14	37	
Mean Latitude by 5 observations	... 28	14	37.4	North.

The place of observation being fixed by these two bearings to ⊙ 3 and ⊙ 4 of 20th December, 1834; viz.

⊙ 3. A high sandhill (vide Field Book,) ... 359° 40′

⊙ 4. The bazar flag, sappers and miners ... 48 39

Friday, 2*nd January*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Mulseesur, by ⊙ ... 28° 21′ 02″ North

Thursday, 8*th January*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Singhana, by ⊙	... 28°	04′	33″	North.
Ditto, by Sun's M. A. Jan. 7th,	... 28	04	34	
Mean Latitude	... 28	04	33.5	North.

The following Bearings being taken on the spot, viz.

Pagoda on hill at Singhana,	... 357°	27′	¾	kos.
Hill at Bhodun,	... 38	57	1¼	kos.
Peaks 57° 17′ ½ kos, and	... 84	30	⅝	kos.
New palace at Khetree,	... 214	43	4	kos.
N. W. bastion of the Hill Fort,	... 215	59	4	kos
Magnetic Variation by Sun-setting,	... 01	01	East.	

Sunday, 11*th January*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Chonra, by ⊙	...	27°	52′	37″	North.
The place of observation being marked as follows:					
Large tree in the village of Chonra,	...	289°	08′	300	yards.
And the village extending to,	...	346½		¼	mile.
Tree by the village of Kukrana,	...	58	09	and	
Small Rocky Peak (Station),	...	62	01	1¼	mile.
House in the village of Deep-poora,	...	109	00	2	kos.
Hill Fort at Ponk,	...	192	03	3	kos.
(Elevation of ditto, ... 04° 06′.)					
A rocky Peak,	...	215	04	2	kos.

and for other Latitudes, vide infra, 18th January, 1835.

Monday, 12*th January*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Goodha, by ⊙	...	27°	51′	59″	North.
The place of observation being fixed as follows:					
House on top of Hill at Goodha,		21°	38″	¼	mile.
(Elevation 10° 28′)					
Large *Bur* tree, at closing Station,	...	141	05	¼	mile
Hill Fort at Ponk,	...	123	18	4½	kos.
Ghat in the hills at Girawree,	...	179	02	7	kos.
Dome on hillock at Todee,	...	230	00	¼	kos.

Wednesday, 14*th January*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Pursrampoora, ... 27° 47′ 48″ North, taken a little to westward of Sardool Singh's dome.

Sunday, 18*th January*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Chonra, by ⊙	...	27°	52′	38″	North.
Ditto, January 17th,	...	27	52	26	
Ditto, January 11th,	...	27	52	37	
Mean Latitude by 3 observations,	...	27	52	33.7	North.

For the other particulars vide supra, 11th January, 1835.

Monday, 26*th January*, 1835.

The following Latitudes of Camp Patun were obtained during our halt at that city previous to the commencement of Lieutenant Trevelyan's Tour to the Westward which was begun on this day.

January 23rd, 1835,	...	27°	47′	18″	North.
„ 24th, „	...	27	47	08	
„ 25th, „	...	27	47	19	
„ 26th, „	...	27	47	17	
Mean Latitude by 4 observations,	...	27	47	15,5	North,

and the following bearings were taken on the 24th inst. at the place of observation, viz.

N. E. bastion of the city of Patun,	...	12°	20′	¼ kos.
South Gate of the city,	...	334	23	¼ mile.
South-east bastion of Hill-fort,	...	338	33	⅓ kos.
South-west bastion,	...	334	33	⅓ kos.
An old Fort on the Hill,	...	320	03	½ kos.
Palace of the Rao of Patun,	...	326	47	⅜ kos.
South hip of hill,	...	304½		½ kos.
Top of hill 261°,—1 kos, and S. Foot,	...	261	002 ?	⅓ kos.
Peaks 226° 06′—¼ kos, and	...	35	19	¾ kos.

The rate of the Chronometer No. 646 was ascertained at Camp Patun by comparing its error on the 23rd January, 1835, with its error at Seekur on the 11th December, 1834, the easting between these two places being by measurement miles 50.88 or 49.97 which are equivalent to 03m. 20s. of time: the difference of errors corrected by this quantity, and divided by the 43 intervening days, gave the

Daily rate at Patun ... s.16.674 Losing.

By using this rate it will subsequently be seen that the westing by Chronometer

from Camp Patun to Rutungurh (in Beekaner) is	...	0h.	05m.	11s.	and
from Rutungurh to Beekaner	...	0	05	09,	hence
the total westing from Patun	...	0	10	20	
add the longitude of Beekaner	...	4	53	37	East.
Hence the longitude of Camp Patun	...	5	03	57	or
	...	75°	59′	15″	East.
and the latitude, as above	...	27	47	15.5	North,

which is believed to be very nearly correct in latitude, but the longitude is probably too little by nearly 30½ seconds of time.

Thursday, 29th January, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Oodepoor by, ☉ ... ... 27 43 ′25 North.

Friday, 30th January, 1835.

Observed another latitude, by ☉ ...	27°	43′	28″	North.
Ditto January 29th, as above, ...	27	43	25	
Mean latitude of Camp Oodepoor, ...	27	43	26.5	North.

The place of observation being fixed as follows:

Peepul tree with a *Chubootru* or terrace near the south foot of the hill, ...	323°	08′	40	yards.
South-west bastion of garden wall, ...	81	37	⅛	mile.
Ghat, or pass between the hills, about ...	102		⅛	kos.
Chutree or domed cenotaph, ...	163	13	⅛	mile.

Sunday, 1st February, 1835.

Magnetic variation by sun's setting. ... ... 01° 08′ East.

Thursday, 5th February, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Futehpoor, by ☉ ...	28°	00′	08″	North.
Ditto 4th February, 1835, ...	28	00	14	
Mean latitude, ...	28	00	11	North.

These observations were taken about 300 yards north of the city of Futehpoor, differing a little from the position of Camp on the 15th December, 1834.

Saturday, 7th February, 1835.

The Thermometer stood at 32° Fahrenheit at day break, and watch No. 5138 stopped, apparently from the excessive coldness of the weather.

Tuesday, 10th February, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Rutungurh, by ☉ ... 28° 04′ 17″ North.

The following bearings being taken on the spot:

Citadel of Rutungurh, ...	94° 12′ to 97°	42′	⅜	mile.
South-west bastion of town-wall, ...	100	40	300	yards.
Mundur (Pagoda), in the city, ...	80	00	¼	mile.
N. W. angle of town-wall, ...	27	43	500	yards.
A large Well, ...	246	18	60	ditto.

It appears from observations of the Sun's hour-angle that the Daily rate of Losing, of Chronometer No. 646 while at Rutungurh was, ... ·17.286

And the Rate of Losing at Patun, ... 16.674

Hence the mean Rate of Losing, ... ·16.980 daily,

from Camp Patun to Camp Rutungurh; and the westing from the former to the latter place according to the Chronometer is, ... 0h 05m 11s

place according to the Chronometer is,	...	0h	05m	11s	
The Longitude of Patun is given,	...	5	03	57	East.
Therefore the place of Rutungurh is,	...	4h	58m	46s	
or Longitude,	...	74°	41′	30″	East,
and (as above given) Latitude,	...	28°	04′	17″	North.

Sunday, 15*th February*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Badinoo, by ☉ ... 27° 55′ 27″ North.

Longitude of Do. by Chronometer, ... 73° 49′ 00″ East.

The amount of westing from Camp Rutungurh being 0h 03m 30s by watch, or 00° 52′ 30″; the Camp being close to east of the town of Badinoo.

Monday, 16*th February*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Moondsir, by ☉ ... 27° 55′ 42″ North, the place of observation being close to W. of the village. I looked out for an eclipse of Jupiter's second satellite at about 11 P. M. but the immersion in the shadow took place so soon after the appearance of the satellite from behind the body of the planet, that the observation is doubtful.

Tuesday, 17*th February*, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Gadhwala, by ☉ ... 27° 57′ 47″ North, the place of observation being near the only well, which is $\frac{3}{8}$ mile south of the village.

Wednesday, 18*th February*, 1835.

The Camp arrived at the capital of Beekaner, and a series of observations was commenced giving the following Latitudes by the Sun's meridian altitude.

February	18th,	1835,	...	28°	00′	52″	North.
,,	19th,	,,	...	28	00	47	
,,	20th,	,,	...	28	00	50	
,,	21st,	,,	...	28	00	52	
,,	22nd,	,,	...	28	00	59	
,,	23rd,	,,	...	28	00	40	
,,	24th,	,,		Cloudy.			

February 25th, 1835,	...	28°	00'	67"	
„ 26th, „	...	28	00	65	
„ 27th, „	...	28	00	58	
„ 28th, „	...	28	00	61	
March 1st,	...	28	00	68	
February 19th,	...	28	00	75	By Sirius and Capella.
Mean of 11 Observations,	...	28	00	56.3	by the Sun.
Mean of 12 Observations,	...	28	00	57.8	North.

Thursday, 19*th February*, 1835.

At Camp Beekaner at about 10 P. M. observed the emersion of Jupiter's first satellite, and immediately afterwards observed the altitudes of Sirius and Capella, the mean of whose hour-angles gave the Longitude, ... $4^h\ 53^m\ 40^s$ East.

Thursday, 26*th February*, 1835.

A second emersion of Jupiter's first satellite took place about midnight, but the planet was so near the horizon, and its appearance so dull that I could hardly observe the phenomenon. Though the time of emersion noted in my Memorandum Book gives the Longitude within about a second and a half of that obtained on the 19th instant, yet I have rejected it as doubtful.

Saturday, 28*th February*, 1835.

At Camp Beekaner at about 6¼ P. M. observed another emersion of Jupiter's first

satellite, giving the Longitude of Camp,	...	$4^h\ 53^m\ 34^s$ East,
Longitude of Beekaner, February 19th,	...	4 53 40
Mean Longitude of the Camp,	...	$4^h\ 53^m\ 37^s$ East,
or	...	73° 24′ 15″ East.
and Latitude, as above given,	...	28° 00′ 57. 8″ North.

The position of the place of observation being
930 yards south-east of High House in the Fort.
1380 yards east of the N. E. Gate of the City.
84 yards W. N. W. of the well called Umritsir, and
1⅝ miles N. E. by E. of the High Pagoda.

The westing from Camp Rutungurh to Camp Beekaner has been calculated in this way:

The mean daily rate of losing of Watch No. 646 while at Rutungurh,			17ˢ.286
Mean rate of Do. at Beekaner,	...		14.091
Average Rate from 10th to 18th February,	...		15ˢ.689
Multiply by the number of days,	...		8
Calculated loss from Rutungurh,	...	02ᵐ	05ˢ.5
Watch slow at Do. 10th February,	...	12	59.5
Calculated error 18th February,	...	15	05
Observed Do. at Camp Beekaner,	...	09	56
Hence the westing from Camp Rutungurh,	...	05ᵐ	09ˢ

as was quoted on the 26th January, 1836, in determining the absolute Longitude of Patun.

Wednesday, 4th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Koïlath, by ☉ ... 27° 50′ 17″ North, the tents being close to south of the village.

Thursday, 5th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Dihatra, by ☉ ... 27° 47′ 05″ North, the tents being close to S. W. of the village.

Friday, 6th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Nökra, by ☉ ... 27° 38′ 15″ North, by a cloudy observation; the tents being close to east of the larger of the two villages called Nokra.

Saturday, 7th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Sirrud. ... 27° 27′ 03″ North, by a cloudy observation of the sun's meridian altitude, the tents being close to south of the village.

Sunday, 8th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Bap, ... 27° 24′ 16″ North, by a very cloudy meridian altitude of the sun: this is a very doubtful Latitude, and a better one is to be found on the 24th May, 1835, where the mean by three pairs of stars is, 27° 22′ 32″ North: the camp was on the west side of the large tank called Megrasir close to south-east of the town.

Monday, 9th March, 1835.

Encamped by a large tank at a deserted village called Shekhasir, the Latitude being 27° 17′ 04″ North, by the Sun's meridian altitude.

Tuesday, 10th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Sheehur, by ⊙ ... 27° 11′ 32″ North; the village lying ⅞ mile S. S. W. from the tents.

Wednesday, 11th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Chahin, by ⊙ ... 27° 15′ 14″ North. Very cloudy observation: the tents were pitched ⅜ mile west of the village close to some wells.

Thursday, 12th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Nona Thula, ... 27° 07′ 09″ North, by a clear observation of the Sun's meridian altitude the tents being close to North of the village.

Friday, 13th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Sodakhor, by ⊙ ... 27° 01′ 54″ North, by a clear observation, the tents lying a quarter of a mile south-east of the village.

Saturday, 14th March, 1835.

Latitude of Camp Chandhun, by ⊙ ... 26° 59′ 23″ North, the tents being close to south-west of the village. Captain Cautley's gold watch by Barraud, No. 5138, broke its mainspring this morning soon after being wound.

Sunday, 15th March, 1835.

The Camp arrived at Jesulmer, and the following observations were taken to determine the Latitude, our tents being 1400 yards east of the palace in the Fort.

By meridian altitudes of the Sun.

March 15th, 1835,	...	26°	54′	56″ North.
„ 16th, „	...	26	54	44 ?
„ 18th, „	...	26	54	57
„ 19th, „	...	26	54	54
Mean Latitude by the Sun,	...	26°	54′	53″ N.

By meridian altitudes of Sirius.

March 16th, 1835, ...	26°	54′	40″	North.
,, 20th, ,, ...	26	54	42	
,, 23rd, ,, ...	26	54	44	
,, 25th, ,, ...	26	54	44	
Mean by Sirius, ...	26	54	43	N.
Ditto by the Sun, ...	26	54	53	
Mean Latitude by 8 observations, ..	26°	54′	48″	North.

N. B. The difference between the Latitudes deduced from the Sun and from Sirius arises from the former being nearly out of reach of the sextant during his meridian altitudes, all of which exceeded 120°, while those of Sirius were thirty degrees less.

Monday, 23rd March, 1835.

Halting at Jesulmer, at about 6½ P. M. observed an emersion of Jupiter's first satellite, and immediately after took the altitude of Aldebaran which gave the Longitude of Camp, ... 4h 43 46s East.

Friday, 27th March, 1835.

Looked out for another eclipse of Jupiter's satellite at 10¼ P. M. but lost it in the haze.

Monday, 30th March, 1835.

Halting at Jesulmer, at 8½ P. M. observed another emersion of Jupiter's first satellite, and immediately after took the altitude of Sirius, making the

Longitude of Camp Jesulmer, ...	4h	44m	08s	East.
Ditto Ditto March 23rd, 1835, ...	4	43	46	
Mean by 2 observations of satellites, ...	4h	43m	57s	East.

The difference of Longitude between Beekaner and Jesulmer by Chronometer is as follows :

Daily rate of No. 646 at Beekaner, ...	14.091s
Ditto (rate of losing) at Jesulmer, ...	15.267
Mean rate from 1st March to the 16th, ...	14.679
Multiply by the number of days, ...	15
Total loss between Beekaner and Jesulmer, ...	03 40s
Error at Camp Beekaner, 1st March, slow, ...	12 31

Calculated Error for 16th March,		16ᵐ 11ˢ
Observed Ditto at Jesulmer,		06 42
Hence the westing from Camp Beekaner,	...	09ᵐ 29ˢ

As the Longitudes of Camp Jesulmer by the two eclipses above noted differ 22ˢ from each other, the observations at Beekaner will be found useful in correcting them, which is here done: viz.

Mean Longitude of Camp Beekaner,	...	4ʰ	53ᵐ	37ˢ	East.
Deduct westing to Camp Jesulmer,	...	0	09	29	
Longitude of Jesulmer by Chronometer,	...	4	44	08	
Ditto by mean of the Satellites,	...	4	43	57	
Mean Longitude of Camp Jesulmer,	...	4ʰ	44ᵐ	02.5ˢ	
or	...	71°	00′	37.5″	East,
and Latitude as given above by 8 observations,	...	26°	54′	48″	North,

and this position of the capital of Jesulmer is assumed as the basis of all the Longitudes of the places in Sind which are given below.

As measurements by Perambulator were necessarily abandoned almost immediately after leaving Jesulmer, and meridian altitudes of the sun could not be taken by sextant after the end of March, nearly the whole of the following results have been obtained by observation of stars, chiefly of the 1st magnitude.

Friday, 3rd April, 1835.

At Camp close to east of the tank called Kohareesir about 300 yards W. S. W. of the village of Mundha, observed the altitudes of Regulus, Sirius, and Capella, giving

the Latitude of Camp,		...	27°	19′	50″	North,
	and	...	27	19	55	
Ditto 4th April, 1835,		...	27	19	60	
	and	...	27	19	48	
Mean Latitude of Kohareesir,		...	27	19	53	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,		...	70	59	45	East,
	or	...	4ʰ	43ᵐ	59ˢ	

Monday, 6th April, 1835.

Observed the altitudes of Regulus, Sirius, and Capella on the gateway of the fort of Islamgurh, or Nohur in Sind, Latitude,

of Islamgurh, or Nohur in Sind, Latitude,	...	27°	51′	16″	North,
and	...	27	51	24	
Mean Latitude of Islamgurh,	..	27	51	20	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	70	54	00	East,
or	...	4^h	43^m	36^s	

Tuesday, 7th April, 1835.

Encamped in the Great Desert close to east of the road from Jesulmer to Khanpoor in Sind.

Latitude by Regulus and Sirius,	...	28°	17′	52″	North.
Ditto by Capella and Sirius,	...	28	17	55	
Mean Latitude, Camp in the Desert,		28	17	53.5	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	70	53	37.5	East,
or	...	4^h	43^m	34.5^s	

Wednesday, 8th April, 1835.

Arrived at Camp Khanpoor in Sind where the following Latitudes were observed, the tents being ⅜ miles W. N. W. of the old mud-fort at the N. W. angle of the city, and ⅜ mile west of the Khan Buhawul Khan's house: viz.

April 8th, by Capella and Sirius,	...	28°	38′	72″	North.
„ 9th, Do. Do.	...	28	38	56	
„ 10th, Do. Do.	...	28	38	62	
„ 11th, Do. Do.	...	28	38	62	
„ 12th, Do. Do.	...	28	38	62	
Mean Latitude of Camp Khanpoor,	...	28	39	02.8	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	..	70	45	37.5	East,
or	...	4^h	43^m	02.5^s	

Monday, 13*th April*, 1835.

Arrived at Mithun Kot on the right bank of the Indus, and observed the following Latitudes at the *Kazee kee Huwelee*, the highest house in the town.

April, 13th, by Capella and Sirius,	...	28°	55′	29″	North.
,, 14th, Do. Do.	...	28	55	21	
,, 15th, Do. Do.	...	28	55	32	
Mean Latitude of Mithun Kot,	...	28	55	27	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	70	29	00	East,
or	...	4h	41m	56s	

Saturday, 18*th April*, 1835.

Arrived at the Ghat called Mukhun Bela on the River Punjnud, the place of observation being on the left bank, whence the large dome in the city of Ooch bore 132° 47′, distant 4.207 miles. The weather was cloudy and somewhat stormy, but the following Latitudes were observed.

April, 18th, by Capella and Sirius,	...	29°	16′	56″	North.
,, 20th, Do. Do.	...	29	16	52½	
Mean Latitude of Mukhun Bela Ghat,	...	29	16	54	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	05	15	East,
or	...	4h	44m	33s	

The position of the large dome on the west edge of the city of Ooch, derived from the above data is as follows, viz.

Latitude	...	29°	14′	21″	North,
and Longitude	...	71	08	13	East,
or	...	4h	44m	33s	

the angle of inclination being taken at 134° or S. 46° E. as the true bearing of Ooch from the Ghat, and the distance, 4.207 miles, as above, which gives difference of Latitude 2.9224 or 2′ 32.″76 at 1010 fathoms: and Departure, 3. 0263 or 2′ 58.32″ at 896 fathoms.

Tuesday, 21*st April*, 1835.

Arrived at the house of Lieutenant Mackeson, near the city of Ahmudpoor in Sind, the large *Músjid* in the town bearing 93°, distant 1.432 miles: taking the true bearing at 94° (on account of magnetic variation), it will give the following: viz.

Difference of Latitude ... 0.0999 miles or 0′ 05″.24 at 1010 fathoms.
and Departure, ... 1.4285 or 1′ 24″.18 at 896 fathoms.

Observed Latitudes at Lieutenant Mackeson's.

April 21st, by Capella and Sirius,	...	29°	08′	39″	North.
,, 22nd, Do. Do.	...	29	08	51	
,, 24th, Do. Do.	...	29	08	52	
,, 28th, Do. Do.	...	29	08	43	
Mean Latitude of Lieutenant Mackeson's,	...	29	08	46	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	18	30	East,
or	...	4^h	45^m	14^s	

And the position of the large mosque of Ahmudpoor deduced from the above is Latitude, ... 29° 08′ 41″ North,

and Longitude, .. 4^h 45^m 19.6^s or ... 71 19 54 East.

The weather was too stormy during my stay at Ahmudpoor, to take observations regularly each day.

Friday, 1*st May*, 1835.

Arrived at Buhawulpoor and occupied the Khan Buhawul Khan's house immediately (30 yards ?) to westward of a large mosque in the city, which is about 2 miles S. E. of the left bank of the River Ghara.

The following Latitudes were observed.

May 1st, 1835, by Capella and Sirius,	...	29°	23′	43″	North,
,, ,, ,, and by Capella and Procyon,	...	29	23	44	
,, ,, ,, by Spica Virginis and Procyon,	...	29	23	22	Rejected.
,, ,, ,, by Arcturus and Spica Virginis,	...	29	23	13	Rejected.
,, ,, ,, by Procyon and Sirius,	...	29	23	66	Rejected.
,, 3rd, 1835, by Procyon and Sirius,	...	29	23	138	Rejected.
,, ,, ,, by Capella and Sirius,	...	29	23	55	
,, ,, ,, by Procyon and Capella,	...	29	23	32	
Mean of 8 observations,	...	29	23	51.6	North.
Mean of the 4 worst observations,	...	29	23	58 8	
Mean of the 4 best observations,	...	29	23	43.5	North,

which may be taken as the true Latitude of the Khan's house, or of the neighbouring mosque at Buhawulpoor, and the Longitude by Chronometer, ... 71° 44′ 45″

or ... 4^h 46^m 59^s East.

Monday, 4th May, 1835.

At Camp Powarwala in the Desert of Sind, the tents being a hundred yards west of the village.

Latitude by Capella and Sirius,	...	29°	19′	32″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	53	52.5	East,
	or ...	4h	47m	35.5s	

Tuesday, 5th May, 1835.

Observed the Latitude of the fort of Mojgurh in the great Desert, inside the Ramparts; viz.

By Capella and Sirius	...	29°	00′	50″	North.
By Procyon and Capella,	...	29	01	27	
Mean Latitude of Mojgurh,	..	29	01	08.5	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	11	00	East,
	or ...	4h	48m	44s	

Wednesday, 6th May, 1835,

Encamped in the Great Desert south of Mojgurh close to east of a pool of water called Troohawalee.

Latitude by Capella and Sirius,	...	28°	44′	44″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	07	37.5	East,
	or ...	4h	48m	30.5s	

Thursday, 7th May, 1835.

Latitude of the fort of Ghous-gurh or Rookhunpoor in the Desert, taken at the south-east angle of the outer wall by Capella and Sirius, ... 28° 23′ 62″ North.

Ditto by Procyon and Capella,	...	28	23	34	
Mean Latitude of Rookhunpoor,	...	28	23	48	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	05	07.5	East,
	or ...	4h	48m	20.5s	

Friday, 8th May, 1835.

Observed the position of Camp Birsilpoor in the Desert, the tent being 300 yards north of the Fort.

Latitude by Capella and Sirius,	...	28°	11′	10″	North.
Ditto by Procyon and Capella,	...	28	11	16	
Mean Latitude of Camp Birsilpoor,	...	28	11	13	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer.	...	72	18	30	East,
	or ...	4h	49m	14s	

Saturday, 9th May, 1835.

Encamped 300 yards north of the little *gurhee* at Bangursir, and observed the following Latitudes:

By Procyon and Capella,	...	27°	59′	01″	North.
By Capella and Sirius,	...	27	59	21	
Mean Latitude, Camp Bangursir,	...	27	59	11	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	39	15	East,
	or ...	4h	50m	37s	

Sunday, 10th May, 1835.

Commenced a set of observations at Camp Girrajsir in Jesulmer, about a furlong west of the *gurhee*.

May 10th, 1835, by Capella and Sirius,	...	27°	43′	64″	North.
,, ,, ,, by Procyon and Capella,	...	27	43	55	
,, 14th, ,, by Procyon and Capella,	...	27	43	52	
,, ,, ,, by Capella and Sirius,	...	27	43	58	
Mean Latitude of Camp Girrajsir,	...	27	43	57	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	36	15	East,
	or ...	4h	50m	25s	

As the perambulator rejoined me at Camp Girrajsir on the completion of my month's Tour in Sind, during the whole of which time I had to trust solely to the Chronometer No. 646 for obtaining the differences of Longitude between the various

important places which fell in the route, the following calculation has been made to shew how much dependence might be placed on them.

Mean Longitude of Beekaner,	...	4^h	53^m	37.0^s	East.
Mean Longitude of Jesulmer,	...	4	44	02.5	
Astronomical difference of Longitude,	...	0	09	34.5	
Measured difference by Perambulator,	...	0	09	52.5	
Excess of Peram. in 9.9 min., 0.3 min., or	...	0	00	18	
or the perambulator gains, 1^s in every 33^s.					
Westing from Beekaner to Camp Girrajsir as measured by perambulator,	...	0^h	03^m	14.5^s	
Deduct excess of Perambulator, $\frac{1}{33}$	...	0	00	06.0	
True westing to Camp Girrajsir,	...	0	03	08.5	
Longitude of Beekaner as above,	...	4	53	37.0	
Longitude of Camp Girrajsir by ditto,	...	4	50	28.5	
Ditto as derived from Jesulmer, &c.	...	4	50	25.0	
Total error of watch, No. 646,	...	0	90	03.5	

or less than 01′ of space; the entire circuit to Khanpoor, Mithun Kot, Ooch, Ahmudpoor, Buhawulpoor, &c. being about 550 miles.

Monday, 18th May, 1835.

Arrived at Bikumpoor in Jesulmer, and encamped 150 yards north of the Fort, observing as follows.

Latitude by Procyon and Capella,	...	27°	44′	55″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	14	22.5	East,
	or ...	4^h	48^m	57.5^s	

Sunday, 24th May, 1835.

The cloudy weather and other accidents prevented the taking any good observations for several days, but the following Latitudes of Camp Bap are better than that obtained on the 8th March, 1835, q. v.

Latitude by Regulus and Procyon,	...	27°	22′	79″	North.
Ditto by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	27	22	06	
Ditto by Polaris, out of the Meridian,	...	27	22	11	
Mean Latitude of Camp Bap,	...	27	22	32	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	25	00	East,
or	...	4h	49m	40s	

Monday, 25th May, 1835.

Encamped about 500 yards north of the Fort of Phulodee in Jodhpoor, and observed as follows :—

Magnetic Variation by Sun-setting,	...	00°	32′	00″	East.
Latitude by Regulus and Procyon,	...	27	08	14	North.
Ditto by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	27	08	28	
Mean Latitude of Camp Phulodee,	...	27	08	21	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	25	15	East,
or	...	4h	49m	41s	

Tuesday, 26th May, 1835.

At the north side of a tank a quarter of a mile east of the village of Khara in Jodhpoor.

Latitude by Regulus and Dubhe,	...	27°	01′	42″	North.
Ditto by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	27	01	45	
Ditto by other calculation of Spica,	...	27	01	37	
Mean Latitude of Camp Khara,	...	27	01	41	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	11	52.5	East,
or	...	4h	48m	47.5s	

Wednesday, 27th May, 1835.

Encamped at Pohkurn in Marwar, on the north bank of a large tank half a mile north-west of the city, where the following Latitudes were observed, viz.

May 27th, by Regulus and Dubhe,	...	26°	55′	27″	North.
„ „ by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	26	55	10	
„ 29th, by Regulus and Dubhe,	...	26	55	41	
„ „ by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	26	55	45	
Mean Latitude of Camp Pohkurn,	...	26	55	31	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	58	22.5	East,
or	...	4h	47m	53.5s	

Saturday 30th May, 1835.

At Camp Bhuniana, ⅝ mile south of the town.

Latitude by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	26°	37′	38″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	54	56.25	East,
or	...	4h	47m	39.75s	

Sunday, 31st May, 1835.

Encamped at a tank on the north side of the village of Bheekoraee, distant about ⅛ mile.

Latitude by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	26°	29′	16″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	51	52.5	East,
or	...	4h	47m	29s	

Monday, 1st June, 1835.

Observed the following at a deep well close to the west side of the village of Oodoo or Oondo.

Latitude by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	26°	19′	50″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	43	37.5	East,
or	...	4h	46m	54.5s	

Tuesday, 2nd June, 1835.

Encamped about a mile and a half E. N. E. of the village of Bheemar or Bheear, and observed as follows about one hundred yards east of a tree by the well of sweet water.

Latitude by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	26°	19′	14″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	33	03.75	East,
or	...	4h	46m	12.25s	

Wednesday, 3rd June, 1835.

Encamped close to north of the town of Sheo or Seew, at the N. E. side ? of a large tank, and observed

Latitude by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	26°	11″	31	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	18	30	East,
or	...	4h	45m	14s	
Magnetic Variation by Sun-setting,		00°	23′	00″	East.

Friday, 5th June, 1835.

At Camp Bisala, ¾ mile east of the village.

Latitude by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	25°	54′	33″	North,
and by meridian altitude of Spica,	...	25	54	26	
Mean Latitude of Camp Bisala,	...	25	54	29.5	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	19	41.25	East,
or	...	4h	45m	18.75s	

Saturday, 6th June, 1835.

Arrived at the cantonment of Barmer or Balmer, (an outpost of the Bombay Camp at Deesa,) and remained there until the 29th instant, but the weather was so cloudy and stormy that few observations were taken. The place of observation is fixed by the following bearings, viz.

Captain Richards's Bungla,	...	282° 22′, 240 yards.
Hill Fort, (elevation 05° 47′,)	...	289 59, 1074 ditto.
Large Peak, (elevation 06° 03′,)	...	300 45, 2382 ditto.
Captain Walter's Bungla,	...	321 59, 354 ditto.

Latitudes of Camp Balmer.

June 6th, 1835, by Regulus and Dubhe,	...	25°	44′	06″	North.
„ „ „ by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	25	44	06	
„ 11th, „ by Regulus and Dubhe,	...	25	44	23	
„ „ „ by Spica Virginis and Regulus,	...	25	44	14	
Mean Latitude of Camp Balmer,	...	25	44	12	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	71	27	00	East,
or	...	4h	45m	48s	

Monday, 6th July, 1835.

After remaining three days at Camp Balotra without obtaining any Star observations for ascertaining the Latitude, I at last obtained the following at 4½ A. M. on the morning of our quitting Balotra ; the position of the tent being fixed thus :

Pagoda in the city bearing,	...	254°	08′,	481	yards.
Sandhill close to west of city,	...	269	47,	628	ditto.
Latitude by α Aquilæ and α Lyræ,	...	25	49,	24	North.
„ by α Cygnæ and α Aquilæ,	...	25	49,	36	
Mean Latitude of Camp Balotra,	...	25°	49′	30″	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	21	30	East,
or	...	4h	49m	26s	

Tuesday, 7th July, 1835.

Encamped between the two southernmost of three villages all bearing the name of Doleh or Dole.

Latitude by Antares and α Aquilæ,	...	26°	04′	10″	North.
„ by Spica Virginis and Antares,	...	26	04	09	
Mean Latitude of Camp Doleh,	...	26	04	09.5	North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	72	47	37.5	East,
or	...	4h	51m	10.5s	

Thursday, 9th July, 1835.

Arrived at the capital of Jodhpoor, and remained there until the 2nd of August, 1835, but the weather was generally so cloudy that few Latitudes were taken: the following were observed at my tent 70 yards S. S. E. of a Station, (No. XII.) about a quarter of a mile E. S. E. of the Sojut Gate of the city; the position of ⊙ XII. being fixed by these bearings; viz.

Tree in a Martello tower,	...	35°	05′,	434 yards.
The *Muha Mundur*,	...	33	15,	2826 ditto.
A solitary high rock,	...	28	56,	1756 ditto.
The *Oode Mundur*,	...	18	37,	1164 ditto.
Spire at south end of citadel,	...	311	28,	1619 ditto.
Sojut Gate of the Town,	...	287	51,	492 ditto.
West edge of a *Baolee*,	...	199	25,	100 ditto.
Pagoda on a low hill,	...	141	55,	1912 ditto.

Latitudes of Camp Jodhpoor.

July 15th, 1835,	by α Scorpii,	...	26°	17′	09″ North.
,, ,, ,,	by α Virginis and α Scorpii,	...	26	17	12
,, ,, ,,	by α Aquilæ and α Scorpii,	...	26	17	13
,, 17th, ,,	by α Bootis and α Virginis,	...	26	16	56
,, ,, ,,	by α Virginis and α Scorpii,	...	26	17	05
,, ,, ,,	by α Aquilæ and α Scorpii,	...	26	17	04
,, ,, ,,	by α Lyræ and α Aquilæ,	...	26	17	20
,, ,, ,,	by α Lyræ and α Scorpii,	...	26	17	06
,, 29th, ,,	by Polaris out of the meridian,	...	26	17	32
,, ,, ,,	by α Aquilæ and α Scorpii,	...	26	17	03
,, ,, ,,	by α Bootis, and α Scorpii,	...	26	17	03
,, ,, ,,	by α Bootis and α Aquilæ,	...	26	16	56
Sum of the 12 sets of observations,		...	315	25	39
Mean Latitude of Camp Jodhpoor,		...	26	17	08.25 North,
and Longitude by Chronometer,		...	73	10	52.5 East,
	or	...	4^h	52^m	43.5^s

and the geographical position of the spire at the south end of the citadel of Jodhpoor, deduced from the above is in Latitude, ... 26° 17′ 42.39″ North,

and Longitude, ... 4^h 52^m $40\frac{3}{4}^s$ or ... 73 10 11.25 East,

as may be proved by the following calculations.

4 P

The place of observation at Camp Jodhpoor being 70 yards S. S. E. of ⊙ XII. would give about 02″ difference of Latitude, and 01″ Departure (Easting) from that point: and the true bearing of the South Spire of the citadel (N. 46° W.) with the distance 1619 yards or 809.5 fathoms will give the

Difference of Latitude, 540.98 fathoms, or 32″.14 at 1010 fathoms, and the Departure, (W.) ... 600.84 or 40″.23 at 896. F. per 01′

Therefore to the Latitude of Camp,	...	26°	17′	08″.25 North,
add the northing to ⊙ XII.	...	00	00	02
and thence to the South Spire,	...	00	00	32.14
True Latitude of the South Spire,	...	26	17	42.39 North.

In a similar manner take the westing from the place of observation to ⊙ XII. 01″, and add it to the westing between ⊙ XII. and the spire 40″.23, and it will give the

total westing to the spire,	...			41″.23
Longitude of the place of observation,	...	73°	10′	52″.50
True Longitude of south spire,	...	73	10	11¼ East,
or	...	4h	52m	40¾s

Thursday, 6th August, 1835.

Halted at the house of Mr. Edmonstone the Superintendent, of Ajmer, (formerly Dr. Mottley's Bungla,) distant about 1½ mile N. E. from the north gate of the city of Ajmer.

Latitude by α Virginis and α Scorpii,	...	26°	28′	17″	North. Mean 17″.7
„ by α Bootis and α Scorpii,	...	26	28	19	
„ by α Aquilæ and α Scorpii,	...	29	28	17	
„ by α Bootis and α Virginis,	...	26	28	56	Mean 14″.5
„ by α Aquilæ and α Bootis,	...	26	27	33	
Mean Latitude of Mr. Edmonstone's,	...	26	28	16.4 North,	
and Longitude by Chronometer,	...	74	44	52.5 East,	
or	...	4h	48m	59.5s	

These were the last observations made during the present tour, and by way of proving their accuracy the following comparison has been instituted between this series of observations and those taken by myself in May, 1831, near the house of the Honorable R. Cavendish, now occupied by the Governor General's Agent; which appears by a rough measurement on the Map to lie 1¾ miles south and perhaps ½ mile east from

the *bungla* of the present Superintendent, whence their difference of latitude may be taken roughly at 00° 01′ 30″ and the departure in the same way at 00° 00′ 15″.

The position of the Agency House or Residency is thus stated in my "Memoir on the construction of the two Maps which are to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Lockett's Report upon the Shekhawutee country," in 1831—viz. "Camp Ajmer."

About 1¼ mile East of Taragurh, (the Hill Fort of Ajmer) and 1¼ mile E. S. E. of the city, and 140 yards south of the Political Agent's small Bungalow.

Latitude, ... 26° 26′ 51″ N. by Lieutenant Boileau.
Longitude,... 74 45 43 by Do.

the Latitude being derived from 12 sets of observations of the stars, and the Longitude deduced by two chronometers from the position of the *Taj* at Agra. By applying to the observations of 1835 the corrections for distance between the two houses as given above, the following would be the calculated situation of the Honorable Mr. Cavendish's house ; viz.

Latitude, 26° 28′ 16″ — 01′ 28″ = 26° 26′ 48″ North.
Longitude, 74 44 53 + 00 33 = 74 45 26 East,

which agrees very closely with the observations of 1831.

The only remaining object now to be noticed is the magnetic variation, several detached observations of which have been given in the preceding pages ; but as they differ considerably among themselves, owing to the difficulty of accurately adjusting the needle of so small an instrument as a 3½ inch Theodolite, they are here collected into one place that their mean may be taken as the true magnetic variation in the upper parts of Rajwara, in about Latitude 27° North and Longitude 75° East.

Observed Variations.	
1834, October 15th,	... 00° 62′ East.
„ Do. 27th,	... 00 36
„ November 5th,	... 00 57
„ Do. 6th,	... 00 76
1835, January 8th,	... 00 61
„ February 1st,	... 00 68
„ May 25th,	... 00 32
„ June 3rd,	... 00 23
Mean magnetic variation,	... 00 52 East.

A regular series of meteorological observations would have added much to the general advantages derived from this tour ; but it unfortunately happened that I was unprovided with any Barometer belonging to Government, and all three of my own were broken. Numerous observations were, however, taken with the Thermometer for the purpose of obtaining corrections of the atmospherical refraction ; and though the hurried and irregular nature of our march prevented the registry of the Thermometer at the

usual hours, yet the following summary may perhaps be of use. Many of the recorded temperatures have been rejected, because the times at which they were noted differed more than an hour from the times marked at the top of each column. At the foot of each column is marked the average of all the numbers which will give a tolerable idea of the general temperature for each month; and as about half the observations were registered in my tent and the remaining half out of doors, the mean temperature may be considered as that of a thermometer suspended in the open air, but sheltered from the sun's rays.

In addition to this thermometrical register twenty-seven sheets of astronomical calculations are annexed in order to show that no pains have been spared in working out the latitudes and longitudes. The first twenty-one sheets contain the details of 88 observations for obtaining the latitude by two known stars, and the remaining six sheets contain the chronometer rates and differences of longitude deduced from the same stars, which have in many instances been compared with other calculations that are not detailed in these sheets.

REGISTER OF THERMOMETER.

November, 1834.				December, 1834.				January, 1835.			
	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.		A. M.		P. M.
Date.	9	Noon.	3	Date.	6	Noon.	3	Date.	6	Noon.	3
1	..	105.5	..	1	..	85	..	1	43	..	..
2	..	99	.	2	..	..	..	2	47	76	..
3	.	..	95.5	3	..	91	..	3	47	..	..
4	82	99	82.5	4	..	87	..	4	..	..	..
5	..	89	.	5	..	86	..	5	43	..	..
6	.	88.5	82.5	6	..	85	..	6	39	76	..
7	..	92.5	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	80.5	..
8	..	103	..	8	..	89.5	..	8	..	83.5	..
9	..	102	..	9	..	85	77	9	39	..	..
10	..	98	..	10	..	..	..	10	43	..	..
11	..	103	93	11	..	..	80	11	..	89	..
12	..	98	.	12	.	..	..	12	..	93.5	..
13	..	101.5	..	13	..	..	..	13	..	..	..
14	..	100	..	14	..	..	..	14	..	79	..
15	..	..	.	15	..	81	..	15	..	..	..
16	86.5	..	101	16	.	..	..	16	..	..	..
17	..	..	..	-17	..	..	..	17	.	..	..
18	..	..	..	18	..	90	..	18	39.5	91	..
19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	19	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	20	.	..	..
21	..	..	.	21	.	79	..	21	..	..	..
22	..	..	..	22	..	75	.	22	..	..	..
23	..	..	.	23	..	..	..	23	..	78	79
24	..	..	..	24	..	80.5	..	24	..	83	85
25	..	..	..	25	..	68	..	25	39.5	83	84
26	..	..	..	26	..	..	..	26	..	86	86
27	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	27	37	..	..
28	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	28	..	.	..
29	..	..	..	29	40	..	..	29	42	91	96
30	..	..	..	30	38	..	..	30	42.5	91	90
..	..	..	..	31	37	..	..	31	36	..	..
Mean,	84.3	98.4	90.9	Mean,	38.3	83.2	78.5	Mean,	41.3	84.3	86.7

REGISTER OF THERMOMETER.

February, 1835.

Date.	A. M. 5	A. M. 9	Noon.	P. M. 3	P. M. 7
1	38	..	..	..	..
2	34	..	..	..	..
3	38	..	84	..	..
4	39	..	100	87	..
5	39	..	92	82	..
6	38	..	..	71	..
7	32	..	..	..	..
8	35	..	92	80.5	..
9	44.5	..	85	84	..
10	37.5	70.5	83	92	..
11	39.5	..	..	..	..
12	48	..	..	..	..
13	55.5	..	..	..	..
14	52	..	..	..	..
15	..	72.5	91.5	95	..
16	42	..	92	..	..
17	46	..	92	..	..
18	41.5	70	107	93	..
19	45	..	96	..	..
20	53	..	97	..	..
21	..	..	101	..	..
22	55	81	99.5	95	..
23	64	..	88	..	..
24	56.5	..	..	..	..
25	58.5	..	90.5	..	..
26	47	78	85.5	91	..
27	49	..	97	..	..
28	56	..	97	..	69
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
Mean,	45.5	74.4	93.2	87.1	69.0

March, 1835.

Date.	A. M. 5	A. M. 9	Noon.	P. M. 3	P. M. 7
1	48	87	98	105	..
2	47	..	..	..	..
3	46.5	..	..	..	..
4	49	..	95	..	..
5	54	..	94	..	..
6	62.5	..	97	..	..
7	65	..	86	..	..
8	57	..	74	..	..
9	52	..	79	..	..
10	54	..	89.5	..	..
11	58	..	95	..	..
12	61	..	93	..	..
13	..	..	98	..	..
14	53.5	..	95	..	..
15	50.5	..	93	..	..
16	..	81	102	97	75
17	68	..	..	..	..
18	68	..	83	..	..
19	59	..	86	..	..
20	52	..	..	..	68
21	57	..	..	..	..
22	55.5	..	..	..	..
23	57	..	..	..	66
24	59	87	..	105.5	..
25	60.5	..	..	..	82
26	61	..	..	..	..
27	61.5	..	..	..	..
28	59.5	..	..	..	..
29	57.5	..	..	..	..
30	61.5	..	..	..	..
31	63	99.5	..	111	..
..	57.2	88.6	91.1	104.6	72.8

April, 1835.

Date.	A. M. 5	A. M. 9	Noon.	P. M. 3	P. M. 7
1	61	..	..	..	..
2	..	..	..	..	..
3	70	..	..	105	84
4	73	..	..	119	89
5	75.5	..	..	117	..
6	..	..	92	..	95
7	..	..	..	105	81
8	..	..	102	..	78.5
9	75	..	..	92	..
10	73	..	87	..	76
11	64	74	83	..	73.5
12	63.5	..	88.5	91	73.5
13	..	..	..	..	80
14	74	..	..	89	84
15	..	79	90	..	84.5
16	72	..	..	95	..
17	73	..	89.5	96	..
18	77	..	90	95	87
19	74	..	88	92	..
20	76	..	91	..	85.5
21	..	..	..	..	85.5
22	79	..	86	..	85.5
23	85.5	..	..	..	..
24	83	..	..	89	89
25	..	85	..	..	..
26	..	85	..	..	..
27	80	..	85	..	80.5
28	75	..	..	..	82
29	77	..	..	84	..
30	73.5	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	74.0	80.8	89.3	97.6	83.0

REGISTER OF THERMOMETER.

May, 1835.

Date.	A. M. 5	A. M. 9	Noon.	P. M. 3	P. M. 8
1	..	79	..	..	82
2	76	..	87	..	83
3	81	..	88	..	85.5
4	..	102.5	..	108.5	91
5	..	90	..	94	93.5
6	..	89	..	105	90.5
7	..	91	..	97	93
8	82	97	118	117	88
9	.	101	120	116	93
10	..	..	108	..	91
11	85	..	..	..	..
12	84	..	..	..	..
13	..	..	125	..	..
14	75	..	..	..	91
15	81	..	..	..	..
16	83	..	..	..	..
17	82	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	94.5
19	..	..	..	..	..
20	..	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	..
22	..	..	96	..	..
23	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	..	..	94
25	..	..	..	..	97
26	..	..	..	..	98.5
27	..	..	..	..	94
28	82	..	..	..	..
29	81	..	..	96	89
30	..	..	..	..	89.5
31	81.5	..	88.5	..	87
Mean.	81.2	92.8	103.8	104.8	90.8

June, 1835.

Date.	A. M. 5	A. M. 9	Noon.	P. M. 3	P. M. 8
1	..	84	93	97	86
2	82	86	..	98	94
3	..	..	94	98	95
4	85	..	93	98	..
5	..	..	97	98	97
6	..	87	97	..	91.5
7	86	88	92	95.5	..
8	86	92	97	99	..
9	84.5	94	93.5	97	..
10	84	94	99	101	..
11	86	..	..	..	95
12	88	..	..	96	..
13	83	82	89	..	..
14	82	..	91	94	..
15	82	..	87	..	..
16	83	..	..	87	..
17	81	83	87	92	..
18	81	88	93	96	..
19	81.5	..	97	100	92
20	81	89.5	96	..	..
21	82.5	..	..	95	..
22	81	..	..	100	91
23	82.5	..	95	..	..
24	81	..	..	99	..
25	83	..	..	100	93
26	82	..	..	93.5	..
27	79	..	..	..	..
28	79	..	84	..	..
29	..	90	..	..	..
30	79	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	82.6	88.1	93.0	96.7	92.7

July, 1835.

Date.	A. M. 5	A. M. 9	Noon.	P. M. 3	P. M. 8
1	80	..	..	..	..
2	78	..	..	..	..
3	77	..	..	..	..
4	80	..	..	..	86
5	..	85	..	91	..
6	80	..	90	..	..
7	..	..	..	92	88
8	..	..	..	91	..
9	..	..	..	96	..
10	79	..	81	..	..
11	79	..	..	92	..
12	82	..	..	92	90
13	79	..	..	..	..
14	78	..	81	..	..
15	77	..	..	..	83
16	80	..	..	99	..
17	81	..	88	..	86
18	80	..	85.5	..	..
19	79	..	84	..	..
20	79	..	..	91	..
21	79	.	..	..	..
22	79	..	..	92	..
23	80	..	..	..	..
24	79.5	..	..	..	..
25	..	..	..	..	..
26	79.5	84	..	..	..
27	80	..	..	..	..
28	78.5	..	..	..	..
29	..	..	..	..	85
30	79	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	..	..	..
..	79.3	84.5	84.9	92.9	86.3

THE END.